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PLATEAU STATE BRANCH, JOS

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Capital of Plateau State of Nigeria.

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INTRODUCTION

For most parts of tropical Africa, cities were not part of the traditional cultures, and hardly existed until they emerged during colonial times in response to economic stimuli or administrative needs. Thus developed the maritime cities that began as fishing villages, and the modern towns in the hinterland and which served formerly as mere transportation hubs linking land, river and rail routes. It was within this general pattern that Jos, the setting for this booklet, came into existence.

With a population of 100,000 inhabitants (1963 Census), the headquarters of Plateau State, is a relatively young city; most of its inhabitants were born and brought up elsewhere. Even the peoples native to the area around Jos, who are honorifically referred to as the "owners of the land", regard their Jos residences as secondary homes and look upon their native villages in the Jos environ as their true homes. They welcome strangers to Jos with open hands. To them, in fact to most people living in Jos and in other urban centres for that matter, a modern city is a strange cultural organism. Indeed, present-day urban centres constitute ideal backgrounds for acculturation and Jos is no exception.

Characteristics commonly associated with West African non-traditional urban centres are ones that apply to Jos: a large portion of immigrants, ethnic diversity, and a tendency for ethnic groups to live in separate quarters and to be identified with specific occupations. These traits of urban communities do not necessarily foster disunity. A social scientist, Dr. Leonard Plotnicov, who studied the social situation of Jos after the Nigerian Independence, had this to say, "The people of Jos make up a stable urban population, and the community itself continues to develop its own viability" In spite of the diversity of people, Jos does not have the language problems found in other parts of Africa, for many of its inhabitants can communicate in the lingua-francas of English, Pidgin English, and Hausa, the last being easily learned by both Europeans and Africans.

Physically, Jos is an attractive place in which to live. Many people prefer to live and work in Jos than elsewhere, mainly because of the favourable climate and pleasant social conditions.

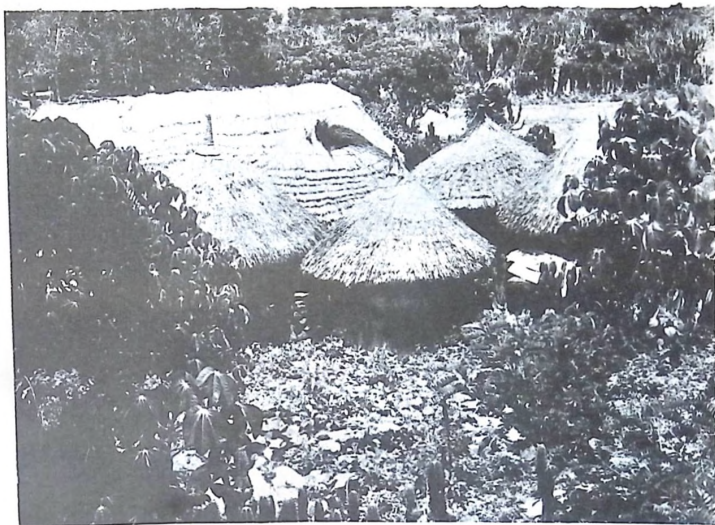
Situated approximately on latitude 9.5 degrees North and longitude 8.5 degrees East, Jos stands beautifully on the northern edge of the plateau named after itself. The City is about 4,000 feet above sea level and lies close to

the geographical centre of Nigeria. For variety and scenic beauty, Jos is non-pareil. The Shere Hills (Local Mount Everest) rise to a height of six thousand feet to the east of the town: escarpments and precipitous hills on the edges of the Plateau provide spectacular water-falls and mountain torrents. The greatest of these is the River Farin Ruwa which descends in series of falls and cataracts, a distance of two thousand feet in a little over a mile.

Round Jos itself, the ground is broken by rocky outcrops and to the south is an open plain with a few scattered trees. The picturesque villages dotted about the landscape are surrounded by cactus hedges originally planted for their defence.



Part of Jos town.



A typical Birom compound, surrounded by Cactus hedges.

CLIMATE

Jos is an oasis of climatic splendour in a blazing tropical zone. The two main seasons of the year are a wet and a dry period that roughly coincide with summer and winter seasons of the northern latitudes. The Jos Plateau has the same seasons as the surrounding country, but with modifications resulting from its higher altitude. Yearly temperatures range from 50 to 95 F, and the average annual rainfall is between 40 and 70 inches, which is higher than that for the surrounding country.

From October to March, when there is little or no rainfall, the harmattan, a dry northeast wind from the Sahara Desert carries minute particles of dust that choke the atmosphere with a thick orange-brown haze. During this period, the maximum temperature variations occur; the days are warm and the night temperatures sometimes drop close to freezing point.

A temperature change observed in the climate is the intensity of the cold during the Harmattan period which was terribly reduced. However this has not been observed for a very long period, as such the change may not be a constant one.

Violent thunder-storms are uncommon during the wet season when rain often takes the form of a drizzle, which may continue for hours.

Because of its favourable climate and its mining activities, Jos Plateau has probably the largest concentration of resident European population in former British West Africa. Upon retirements many of the Europeans associated with the mining industry choose to settle permanently on the Plateau as do some of the missionaries. Although government census figures do not distinguish between temporary and permanent European residents, it may be concluded that while the total European population of the Jos Plateau is second to Lagos, the Plateau has a larger number of permanent European residents.



Cloudy sky, a common sight on the Plateau during the raining season.



Just about to rain.

HISTORY AND TIN MINING

The history of Jos is best understood in the light of the general phenomenon in Africa at the beginning of the present century. That was the period of European aggressive imperialism in Africa when traditional African rulers were deprived of their territories by sheer force of arms.

Colonel Laws, who led the European occupation of the Plateau in 1903, claimed that a small hill village called "Guash" occupied the present location of Jos. Hausa traders, who arrived later, supposedly mispronounced Guash for Jos, the name by which the town is today known. According to Harold D. Gunn, an authority on the history of the Plateau peoples, the original native village of Guash was founded by the Afusare people of the Jarawa tribe, who are sometimes called Afusare of Jos or Jarawa Jos.

Jos Township was officially founded about 1915, but by 1912 there were enough residents to warrant the designation "Hausa settlement in Jos." From the very beginning the colonial administration tried to keep culturally dissimilar ethnic groups separate. Thus the urban centre of Jos was divided into two separate administrative units: a Native Town, subordinate to the Divisional Native Authority which was then located in Naraguta; and the Township, which was a separate entity of its own within Jos Division, where Asians and Europeans eventually settled, but in a special "reservation" apart from most of the Africans.

As the history of Jos is inseparable from that of tin mining of the Plateau, it is by no means out of place at this point to talk about the latter. Initially Europeans were drawn to the Jos Plateau to exploit its rich tin ore deposits. During the 18th and 19th Centuries particles of tin ore reached European trading posts at West African ports, but it was not until 1884 that English traders became aware of a native tin industry in the northern part of what became Nigeria. Through Hausa traders some of the metal reached agents of the Royal Niger Company stationed near the Benue River and interest in discovering the source of the tin ore led to European occupation of the Plateau.

At the turn of the century, Sir William Wallace commanded an armed force sent to subdue the Emir, of Bauchi, Sir Richard Temple, a political officer of this expeditionary force, toured and mapped the area. He is supposed to have been the first European to set foot on the Plateau. The samples of tin ore concentrate that he found below the Plateau were submitted to the Directors of the Niger Company in London, who were impressed with the richness of this ore and correctly concluded that the trickle of almost pure tin metal, which has been filtering through the Mediterranean and the West African ports, originated on the Plateau. They determined to send an exploratory expedition to pinpoint the deposits obtain further samples for assay.

In March, 1902 therefore G. R. Nicholaus, a mining engineer undertook a successful expedition to the Jos Plateau, and in the following year he returned there with Colonel H. W. Laws, also a mining engineer, escorted by a full company of the West African Frontier Force (consisting of native African soldiers, under British Officers) armed with maxim machine guns. This second expedition encountered opposition from mounted native warriors, but, with the aid of the maxim machine guns, it fought its way across the Plateau and established a permanent mining camp early in 1904. From this camp at Naraguta north of Jos, mining operations were begun.

A series of military campaigns to pacify the local tribes were begun in 1902, and by the middle of 1905 an administrative section was opened at Bukuru in order to quell the periodic uprising of the Plateau tribesmen. Hausa and Yoruba contingents of the West African Frontier Force (W.A.F.F.) armed with the maxim guns were called in to secure the northern and of the Plateau against the periodic raids of local warriors. Plateau natives, however, continued to obstruct the routes along which processed tin was transported, and to harass the mining operations until 1906-7 when the British mounted major punitive campaigns against them.

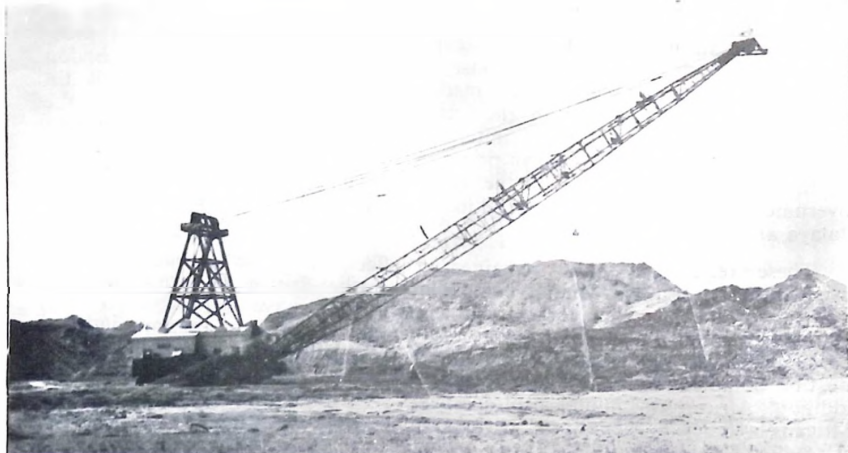
Tin Quotas

After the tin mining industry has experienced alternating periods of prosperity and poverty, mainly in response to the price of tin on the London market, an international effort was made to stabilise production for all tin ore producing countries. With the economic depression of the 1903's the tin ore producers of the world initiated voluntary restrictions in order to reduce output and thereby control prices. Annual production quotas were based on the relative production of the countries concerned, and the signatory governments in an agreement signed in 1931 included Great Britain, Bolivia, Malaya and the Netherlands.

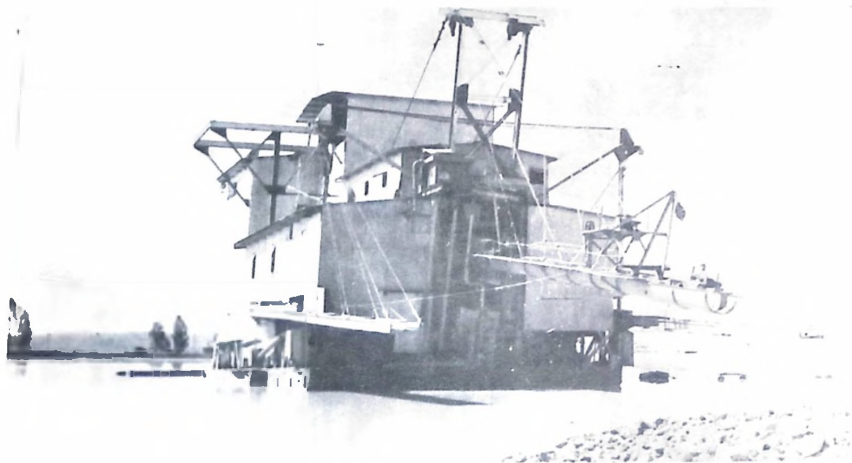
These regulations have remained in effect, and the restricting quotas assigned to Nigeria Tin Mining companies by the British Government partly account for the fact that few African entrepreneurs have been able to enter the industry. For a new company to form and commence mining industry there is not only the need for capital and technical skills, but mining quotas must be obtained and these are already held by producing countries. In addition, African tin mining entrepreneurs are few because until recently Africans were legally kept from participating except at the levels of unskilled or semi-skilled labour.



The General view of a tin mining paddock.



A Dregline, at work



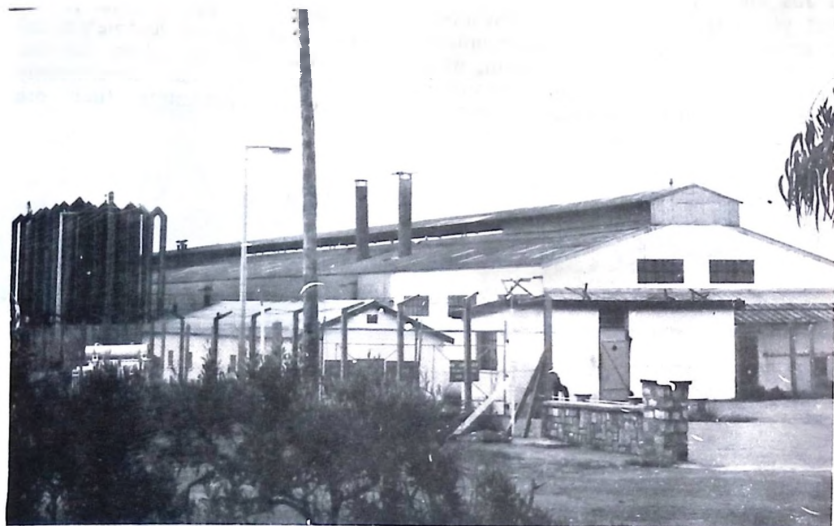
The Dregde, by the Largest tin mining machine works on water and is found in only one place in Nigeria at Dorwa Babuje near Barakin Ladi.

Tin Smelting

European commercial tin smelting, used wood for fuel was early abandoned in favour of restricting exports to ore concentrate, and, for reasons mainly related to economic interests in Liverpool, local smelting was not resumed in Jos until 1962 when the Makeri Smelting Company was established. In that year a smelter was opened by a British firm holding an international patent on electrical smelting, a very economical means of smelting since hydroelectric energy is abundant on the Plateau, whereas fuels must be shipped in. Besides creating more employment opportunities, local smelting has considerably benefitted mining companies in that they now receive payment for their ore much more rapidly than in the past.



The Administrative Block of the makeri Smelting Co. Jos



The Factory.

Other Minerals

Nigeria, sixth largest world tin producer, accounts for approximately 5% of world production, and the Jos Plateau produces the greatest part of this output. In addition to tin ore (cassiterite), the Plateau minesfield produces such metallic ores as Wolfram, Zircon, and tantalite, but only columbite (columbite ore) has ever come close to challenging cassiterite as the chief metalliferous mineral exploited. untill recently Nigeria was almost the exclusive producer of the world's columbite, and the Plateau produces 8% of Nigeria's tin and columbite and 83% of the country's metalliferous output.

Tin and columbite account for about 90% of Nigeria's mineral production, excluding fossil fuels. Columbite, however has an exceedingly restricted world market. Tin, therefore, remains the most important metal ore mined on the Jos Plateau.

THE PEOPLES OF THE JOS PLATEAU

The indigenous peoples of the Jos Plateau area belong to many different tribes; the biggest of which are the Birom and the Angas. The former came originally from the "south" and the latter, found mostly in the Pankshin area, are said to have come from Bornu, where they were driven by the Kanuri about the 14th Century.

The meaning of Birom appears to be unknown: "People of Rom" has been put forward as one of the more likely interpretations but what or where Rom may be has yet to be determined with certainty. In this regard, students doing research work on the history of the Plateau area are reminded of a neglected aspect of their work.

The Plateau tribes appear to have lived more or less unmolested until the beginning of the 19th century when the Jihad of the Muslim leader, Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, altered the pattern of their society as was the case with most other peoples of the northern part of the country. Following the activities of the Standard bearers of Sheikh Usman Dan Fodio's Jihad, many tribes on the Plateau were surrounded by Muslim Fulani dynasties who, with religious fervour set out to conquer them and to bring the Plateau under Islam. The Plateau tribes however, proved to be tough fighters, and the invaders made little progress. The hilly nature of the terrain helped the defenders, who used red-hot arrows against the padded cotton armour of their enemies.

Many of the tribes managed to retain their independence, and to avoid the payment of jizya i. e. tribute, which subsequently became the object of the invasions, although the original one had been religious.

Birom Customs

Birom living huts are not elaborate, the sleeping hut is usually about ten feet in diameter, and about six feet high, and may be constructed with a mud roof under the thatch.

The "bridal hut" is to be found among all sections of the Birom, it is however more common in the southern section where it is virtually the focal centre of the compound. It is a two-streysed sleeping hut, used in turn as a "honey-moon" "cottage" by every couple in the compound for some nine months after marriage. The first hut to be built in a new compound is however, the beer hut.

The chieftainship (the political unit) at the village level is hereditary, and remains in one family-usually that of the founder of the hamlet. Larger towns are divided into sections, with a paramount chief called a Gwom, who is both the spiritual and the executive head of the town. In the former capacity he controls the "Tsafi" (Fetish) to ensure good crops, and in

the latter, he was the "Commander" in tribal wars-in which job, of course he had the assistance of the Tsafi. He is installed in office-by an "electoral college"-by being entrusted with insignia of rank, which may be almost any thing: a calabash, a jar, an iron spear etc. At the ceremony-as upon every conceivable excuse-much wine is drunk. For five days after installation, a Gwon may not cross water. There are many such taboos which are indeed characteristic of traditional societies.

Marriage customs are simple, they include the giving of presents, work on the father-in-law's farm and finally the payment of the bride price. If the bride deserts are husband, the latter may claim the bride price back from the father-in-law, but not the presents he had given.

The dead are wrapped in skins before burial, the skins varying in number and quality according to the status of the deceased. A chief for example always has an ox skins, while ordinary men are interred with goat skins. If a mother died with an infant at her breast, the baby used be to left to die, if not old in enough to eat food, since no woman would suckle the child of another. Missionnaires in earlier days saved the lives of such children. Needless to say, some of the practices mentioned above have now become debris of history and no longer apply to the present generation.

Other tribes in the Plateau area include the Ganawuri, Irigwe (Miango), the Rukuba and the Jarawa.



His Highness, Mr. Fom Bot, the Chief of Jos, in his office

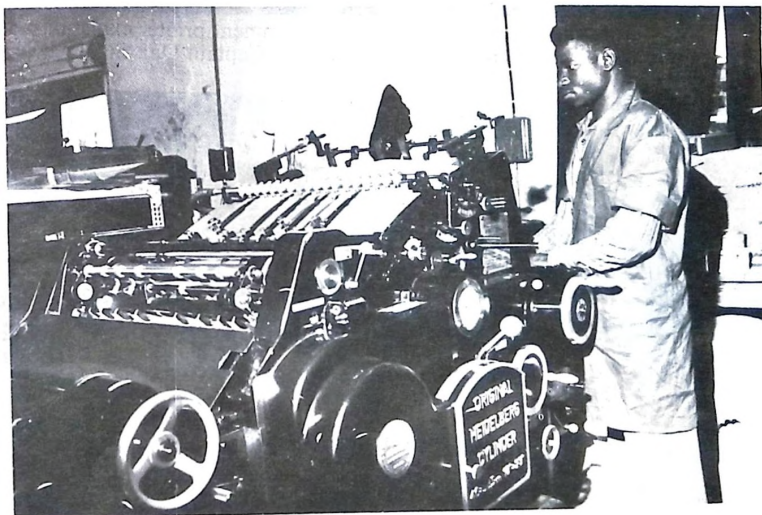
GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES: LOCATION AND FUNCTION

Military Governor's Office.

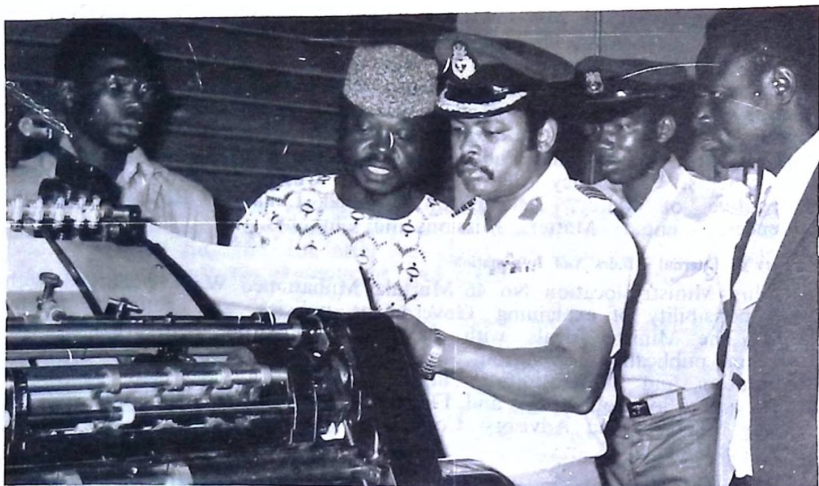
Situated along Kano Street is the Military Governor's Office. This office is responsible for Divisional Administration, co-ordination of Government business, correspondence on External Affairs, Honours and Awards, Pilgrimage Affairs, Security and Public Safety, Relations with Federal and state Governments, Chieftaincy Affairs, Council of Chiefs, Collective Punishment, Prerogative of Mercy, Release of Criminal Lunatics, Review of Prison Sentences, Boundary Matters, Missions and Churches.

Ministry of Internal Affairs And Information

This Ministry location No. 46 Murtala Muhammed Way) is charged with the responsibility of explaining Government policies and activities to the public. The Ministry deals with the public relations, broadcasting and Television publications of various kinds, printing, libraries, State aspects of Immigration and Naturalisation, liquor control, Fire Services, Telephone control and Allocation, Flags and Flag poles Protocol Matters Pools Betting, Gaming Machines and Advisory Council on the Prerogative of Mercy and Marriages under Act.



One of the several machines at the Government Printing Press Jos.



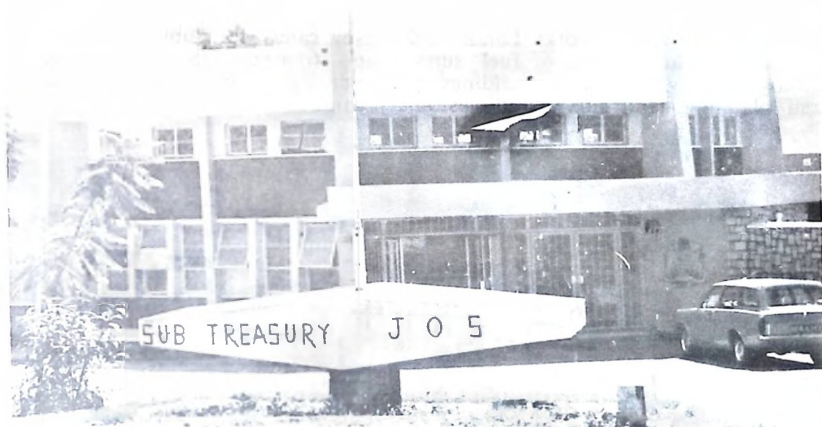
Inside the machine room, the Government printer explains a point to the mihtesy Governor, H. E. Group Captain Dan Sulaiman.



The Government printer explains another point to His Excellency in the case Room of the Government Printing Press.

Ministry of Finance And Economic Planning

Financial Matters, Public Accounts, Taxes and Taxation, Lending and Borrowing, Appropriation from Revenue and Charitable Grants are the concern of this Ministry as well as matters relating to Economic Planning, Statistics, Technical Assistance, State aspect of Telecommunications, Electricity supply, Mining and Economic Development.



The Jos Sub-Treasury.

Ministry of Trade, Industries And Co-operatives

This Ministry occupies the ground floor of the Ministry of Finance building. Matters relating to trade and industry Northern Nigeria Development Corporation Limited, Hotels, Catering Rest Houses, Tourism and Co-operatives, Weights and Measures are the concern of this Ministry.

Ministry of Education

Education, be it primary, secondary adult, technical or higher, comes within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.

Local Government And Social Development

This Ministry looks after Local Administration matters including its finance Social Welfare and reformatories, Remand Homes, Welfare of the blind and the crippled, Home Economics, Labour and Sports.

Health

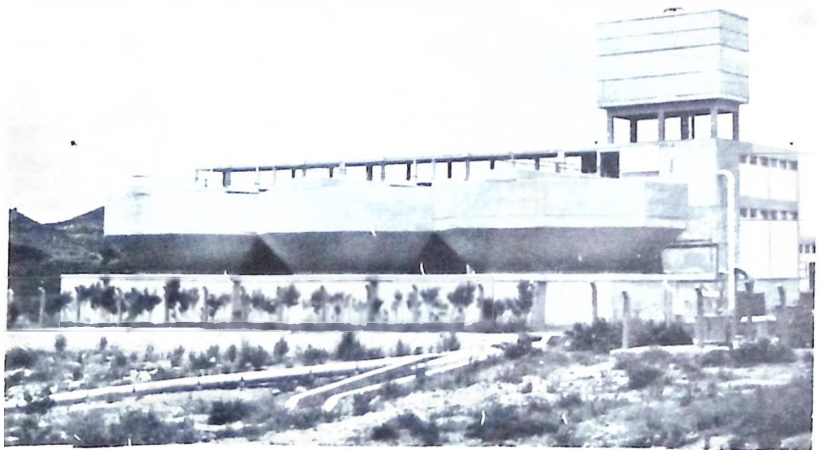
Matters relating to preventive and curatives, services, chemical and analytical services, medical aspect of child welfare, public health and assylums are cared for by the Ministry of Health.

Justice

The administration of justice, legal education, appointment of Justices of Peace and Coroners, conduct of government business related to the judicial department and petitions of right are the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.

Works, Lands And Survey

The Ministry of works Lands and Survey caters for public works, water resources, State aspect of fuel supply and transport, State as aspect of geological services, public buildings and hydrological investigations, land use and planning, land survey and customary land tenure.



The Jos water supply, treatment plant.

Ministry of Agriculture And Natural Resources

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources takes care of agriculture, fisheries, soil conservation, produce inspection and marketing, affairs of the State's Marketing Board, Veterinary Services, animal husbandry and livestock protection, Zoos, forestry, parks, gardens, game reserves, matters dealing with livestock and Meat Authority.

JOS LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Although Jos is the seat of the Plateau State Government, it still has its own Local Government Council.

The Jos Local Government Council is in charge of the jurisdiction of Jos as one of the 14 Local Government Areas in the state. The Local Government Council formerly called the Local Administration, is an institution reminiscent of Lord Lugard's "indirect rule" in Nigeria. That colonial system intended that government be carried out through traditional native authorities who, if not immediately ready to adapt their systems of government to modern conditions, could learn to do so through education. The Local Government Council Secretary is the liaison officer between the Government and the Council.



The Chief of Jos Palace.



Jos Local Government Offices, just opposite the Chief's Palace.

THE JOS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Jos is one of the five second-class Townships set up under the provisions of the Township Ordinance in the then Northern Nigeria. The Jos Township is now under the control of a sole Board known as the Jos Metropolitan Development Board.

The offices of the Jos Metropolitan Development Board are situated along Ibrahim Dasuki Street and they constitute the Administrative nerve centre of the town. The Board has well defined powers regarding the jurisdiction and routine administrative functions of the Township.

The main functions of the Board are to administer the provisions of the Town Country Planning Law in the areas specified, for which it will be appointed the Planning authority under that law, and to foster the development of Jos by the provision of the public services and the public amenities by the promotion of commercial, industrial or agricultural projects.

The Administrative machinery of the Jos Metropolitan is backed by an advisory Committee comprising personalities around Jos. The Committee meets from time to time to discuss the overall improvement of Jos Township. It is the duty of the Board to ensure the social welfare of the daily increasing populace of Jos Township, with specific emphasis on keeping it clean.

The JMDB has therefore a health department which looks after the improvement of health facilities in Jos Township and is responsible for constructing dustbins, incinerators, allotting labourers to various streets and ensuring that health Inspectors carry out their responsibility for sanitation in the Township.

The JMDB. attaches great importance to building plans before new buildings are erected within the Township. Recommendation and approval of new plans are made only if health authorities and the Town Planning Officer are satisfied that the new plans comply with health regulations which provide for septic tanks for all new buildings.

At the moment the Jos Local Administration is under a Caretaker Committee of 15 members appointed by the Military Governor under the Chairmanship of the Chief of Jos. Mr. Fom Bot.

The Jos Township is under the Jurisdiction of the Local Administration being maintained by the Jos Metropolitan Development Board (JMDB.) established under the Edict No. 5 of 1974.



Offices of the Jos Metropolitan Development Board.

EDUCATION IN JOS

The introduction of education into West Africa was the work of missionaries, and up to now they constitute a force to be reckoned with in educational matters.

In Jos, the dual system of education, i.e. the joint effort of the Government and Voluntary Agencies to promote education, is in vogue. Recently, however, some private individuals thought it necessary to aid the Government and Voluntary Agencies in providing education for the youngsters around the State capital. Thus education in present day Jos is provided by the Government, Voluntary Agencies and private individuals.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, JOS.

It is the contention of a school of thought that when a woman is educated, the fruits of her education are shared by the nation whereas man's education is merely a good deed done to him as an individual. According to this point of view, the nation is being trained in Jos, in St. Louis College to be precise.

The College was founded in January, 1960, by Rev. Sister Patricia Moloney (of the Sister of St. Louis) who was also the first Principal of the College.

From January to October 1960, the first class was housed in what is now the Primary School beside the Cathedral of Our Lady of Fatima; but on the 7th. of October, 1970, the School moved to its present location on Zaria Road. This compound had previously been an Army Leave Camp, the old buildings still remain, though now only a small part of the total complex of buildings that have grown up to accommodate the expanding school.

The first class took the West African School Certificate (W.A.S.C.), examination in 1964, and 83.3% of the Candidates passed. However, the School did not begin to double-stream untill 1967; then in 1969, a Higher School Certificate (H.S.C.) Arts stream was added. The Sixth Form has the distinction of being co-educational, and is also the only one in the State offering French as a subject. Other subjects offered at Advanced Level in this School are History, English Language, English Literature, Geography and Subsidiary Subjects.

The student body at present numbers 340, of whom 35 belong to the Sixth Form. The building programme of the College has been continuous-each year since 1966 has seen the addition of at least one new block to the School compound and more are still needed.



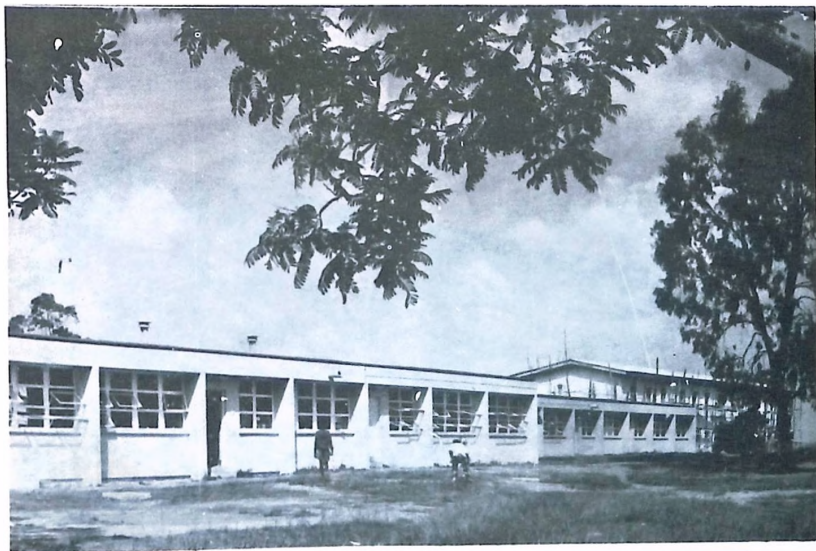
St Louis College Assembly Hall.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KURU.

The Secondary School, situated at Kuru, 27 kilometres south of Jos. on the Jos-Akwanga road, is one of the four Secondary Schools offering Higher School Certificate courses in Plateau State. The other three such schools are St. Loius College Jos, Government College Keffi, and Boys Secondary School Gindiri.

Government Secondary School, Kuru, was formerly known as Provincial Secondary School, during which time it concerned itself solely with training boys for the W.A.S.C. examinations. The School has adequate physical and educational facilities by way of classrooms, playing fields, a spacious assembly hall, workshops and laboratories.

It is fully residencial and has a good record for sporting and athletics activities.



More New Classroom for the Government Secondary School,
Kuru.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL, BUKURU.

Gone are the days when technical education was relegated to the dunces and the never-do-wells in serious academic studies.

The Government Technical Training School which is situated a few kilometres south of Bukuru on the Bukuru-Vom road is an educational institution for serious-minded youngmen to acquire the much-needed technical education in the country. It is designed to provide well trained technical personnel.

What is now the Government Technical Training School, Bukuru began in 1953 as a Government Trade Centre and has taught many basic trades. These range from fitter-mechanists and cabinet-makers, who complete a five-years apprenticeship to painters and decorators who spend 2½ years in training.

Admission is open to students from Craft Schools and those who have had two years Secondary School education.

All apprentices are boarders and pay no School fees.

The workshops are well-equipped. Training, which is predominantly practical is assisted by obtaining work from Government and private sources, for which moderate charges are made.

Opportunities for further studies exist at School of Polytechnics, Kaduna, for students who successfully completed their studies at the Government Training School, Bukuru.



Some of the huge workshops of the GTTS.

GOVERNMENT STAFF TRAINING CENTRE

Education is life-long affairs and never ceases even for workers. The Staff Training Centre, Jos provides further education for Government Officers of the Clerical Cadre.

It began as a Clerical Training Centre in Otukpo town of the former Benue-Plateau State in 1956 and trained many Clerical Staff of the former Northern Regional Government. With the creation of states in 1967, the Centre was bequeathed to the Benue Plateau State Government.

The removal of the Centre to Jos in 1970 was to bring it closer to the seat of the Government and to introduce new courses which may not warrant an Officer to leave his duties completely. The Centre is located close to the Nigerian Television, Jos, on Bukuru road.

Four categories of courses are offered at the Centre.

These are:

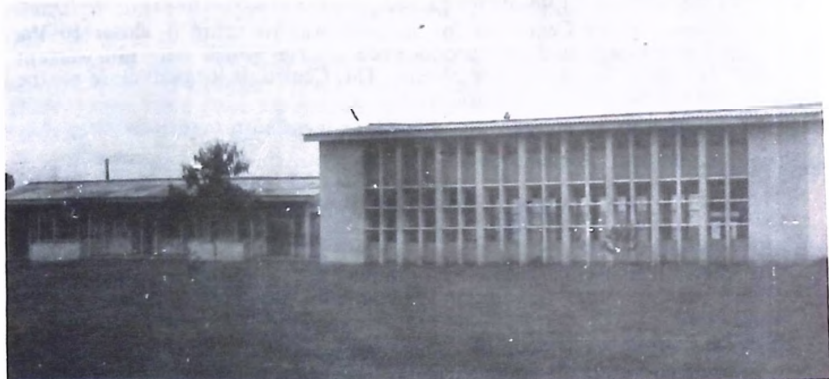
1. The Copy Typists' Course. Officers for this course are trained primarily for rote typing. The duration of the course is one academic year-nine months.
2. The Clerical Assistant Course. Although the duration of this course is also nine months, in addition to typing the students also learn office procedure.
3. The Clerical Officers' Course. This course is run for Clerical Officers with some educational standing-G.C.E. "O" Level or West African School Certificate. The course lasts 4½ months. The students learn Office Routine and Government Regulations.



The Administrative Block of the Government Staff Training Centre, Jos.

4. Local Government Officer's Course. Students for this course learn Local Government techniques and accounting. At their request, they are now being taught how to type properly.

When funds become available, the Centre intends to introduce Secretarial Studies and courses for Senior Government Officials. Many Clerical staff of the former Benue-Plateau State Government have undergone various courses at the Centre since its removal to Jos.



Some of the Classroom Buildings of the Government Staff Training Centre.



Copy Typist Class.



Local Government Class.



Local Government Class.

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS' COLLEGE, JOS.

The shortage of qualified teachers is one of the common education problems confronting West African Countries.

In an effort to produce enough qualified teachers to handle the education of children in a proper manner and in recognizance of the growing complexity of primary School curricula, Secondary School leavers are being encouraged in the Benue and Plateau States to take teaching as a life-career. The establishment of the Government Teachers' College, Jos is a calculated to achieve these aims.

The College trains pivotal teachers-Secondary School leavers with teaching qualification. Admission in to the College is thus limited to Secondary School leavers.

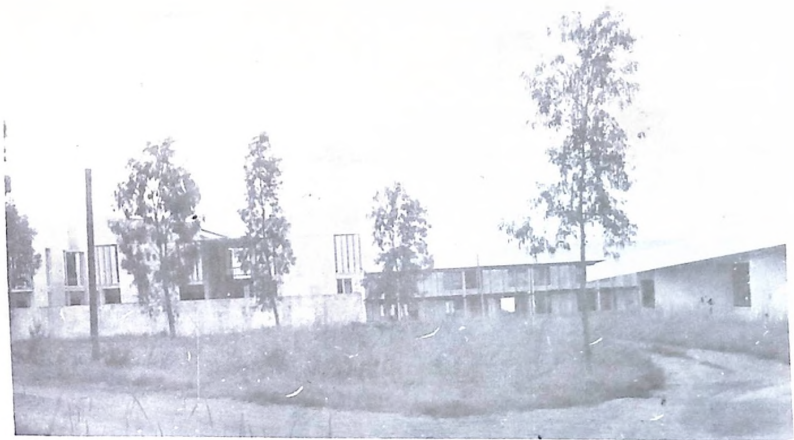
The Government Teachers' College is situated on the way to St. Augustine's Seminary and it is co-educational.

The educational institutions in Jos, both primary and secondary, are indeed numerous. The outstanding schools and colleges owned by Voluntary Agencies and some private individuals around Jos include:

1. St. Murumba Secondary School.
2. St. John's Secondary School.
3. Baptist High School.
4. Gyel Commercial College.
5. Naraguta Grammar School.



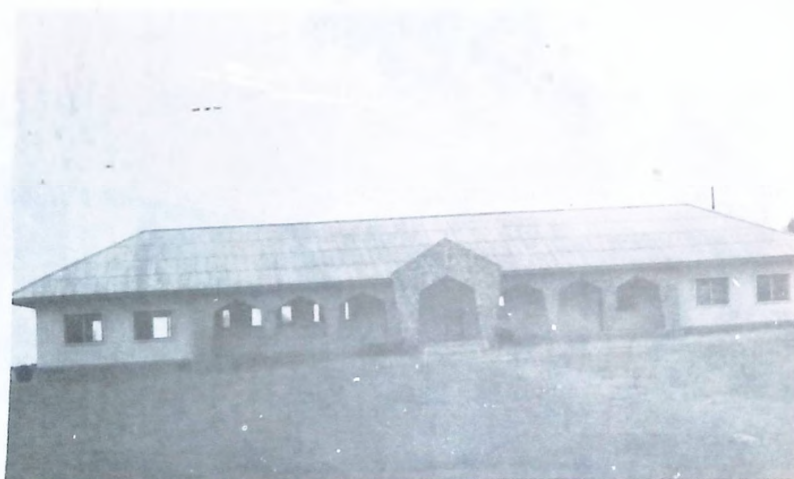
Part of the College Classroom.



St. Augustines major Seminary Jos



The Chapel and one of the Classroom Buildings of the theological college of Northern Nigeria, Bukuru.



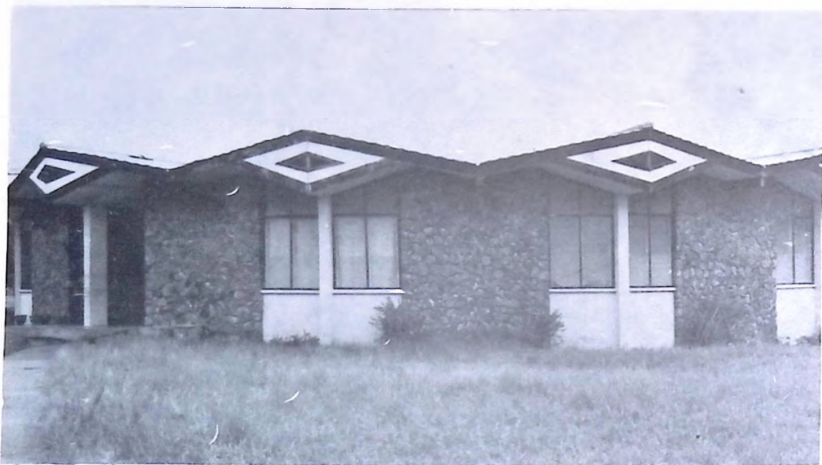
One of the Classroom Buildings of the TCNN.



One of the Classroom Buildings of St. Murumba College, Jos.



Part of the Classroom Buildings of Simmats Jos.



Part of the Girl's Hostel Baptist High School, Jos.



Part of the Boy's Hostel, Gyel Commercial College, Bukuru



The School of Electronics, Jos.



Students of the School of Electronics at work.



Intermediate Technology workshop, Jos, Just opposite the School of Electronics.



The High School section of the Hillcrest School.

6. Commonwealth College of Commerce.
7. Advancement Technical Classes.
8. Midland Commercial College.
9. Gwosh Commercial College.
10. Corona School
11. Hillcrest School.

The last mentioned school differs in many aspects from the other educational institutions around the Plateau State Capital.

Situated beyond the Plateau Hospital on the Bukuru road, on the outskirts of Jos, the Hillcrest School is a combined Primary and Secondary School. It was opened in July 1942, primarily for children of American missionaries. However, from the outset, its doors were open to children of every race and religion.

The curriculum is based on the American system of Education, thus the equivalent of the Nigerian Secondary School fifth form students in the Hillcrest School do not sit the West African School Certificate examination. The Hillcrest School curriculum is designed to meet the needs of children who intend to continue their education in American Schools.

The School is operated and controlled by a group of missionary bodies who assume full financial responsibility without assistance from Government.

UNIVERSITY OF JOS.

In 1972 Jos became a citadel of higher education and is also to be grouped with Ibadan, Lagos, Ife, Nsukka, Benin and Zaria as University towns in Nigeria.

The change came with the establishment of the Jos Campus of the University of Ibadan which was officially opened in the State capital on 11th March, 1972. The Campus has made tremendous progress since its inception and has now grown to be the University of Jos.



Part of the Lecture Theatres/Administrative Blocks of the University of Jos.

SOCIAL AMENITIES:

1. JOS URBAN WATER SUPPLY

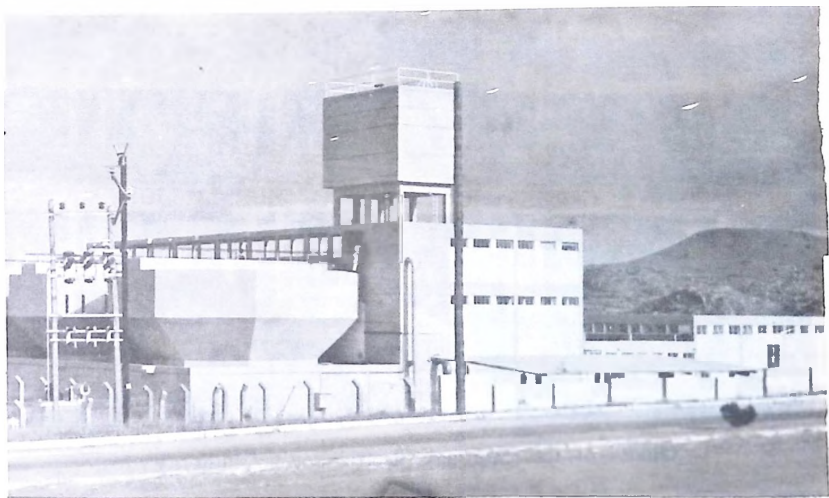
Jos town is supplied with water drawn from various reservoirs situated to the east of the town. The first of these was built in 1935 at Kogin Giri, about three and half miles from Jos, through Dogon Dutse, and has a capacity of eventy million gallons.

Subsequent population increase necessitated the building of another reservoir in 1954 at Lamingo, two miles beyond Kogin Giri.

This reservoir has a capacity of 300 million gallons. The supply of water from Kogin Giri reservoir to Jos is by gravity, and in order to get a gravity supply from Lamingo to Kogin Giri it was necessary to construct the 4,400 feet Lamingo Tunnel which is lined with concrete to a diameter of four feet. Work on the Lamingo reservoir was started in 1954 and completed in March 1959.

Water from these sources is treated with chloride of lime and filtered before it is distributed to consumers in Jos.

The capital town of Jos. has since 1971 been a scene of various expansion works the greatest of which was the construction of the new Liberty Dam undertaken by the world renowned German Constructing Firm, Julius Berger - at a cost of ₦6.4 million. The Dam, which was completed in 1973 ensures an adequate water supply to Jos and its surroundings.



The Jos Water Supply Treatment Plant.

2. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY: N.E.P.A. AND NESCO

Although the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) is the organisation charged with the supply of electricity in Jos, like in several other Nigerian towns, it does not generate electricity in Jos, but purpases electric power from the Nigerian Electric Supply Corporation (NESCO), whose line was extended in 1937 to feed Jos.

NEPA then carries out the distribution of power, which it resells to consumers in Jos, Bukuru and Vom. The Jos office of the NEPA which was formerly at No. 17 Murtala Muhammed has now been transferred to No. 37 Ahmadu Bello Way.



Offices of the National Electric power Authority, Jos.

N.E.S.C.O.

This Corporation which has its headquarters at Bukuru was formed in 1929 to supply the Plateau Minesfield with electric power. Starting with only one power station of 8,000 Kilowatts capacity at Kurra Falls, the undertaking has developed considerably in the course of its forty-three year services around the Plateau State Capital.

The NESCO has now many power stations, some of which are sited in series down the escarpment from Kurra Falls. Its power stations are well worth a visit for apart from the wonders of modern technology, the scenery is magnificent. These power stations are accessible by road.

The NEPA is heavily indebted to the NESCO for the supply of electricity in Jos.

3. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department in any cosmopolitan town has plenty of work to do and can also serve many useful purposes. The Social Welfare Office in Jos is located in the same building as the Ministry of Local Government, Social Development and Sports along Hausa Raod.

Social Welfare work includes the handing of juvenile cases, probation, matrimonial disputes - which are "settled out of court" at the Welfare Office, tracing missing children and similar activities.

The running, or the help in running, of Youth Clubs also forms an important part of Social Welfare Work, and Jos has football, boxing, hockey, tennis, and ultra modern basketball facilities for its youths. Social problems are adequately treated at the social Welfare Office, Jos, and the department renders help in family planning matters in an individuals so requests it.

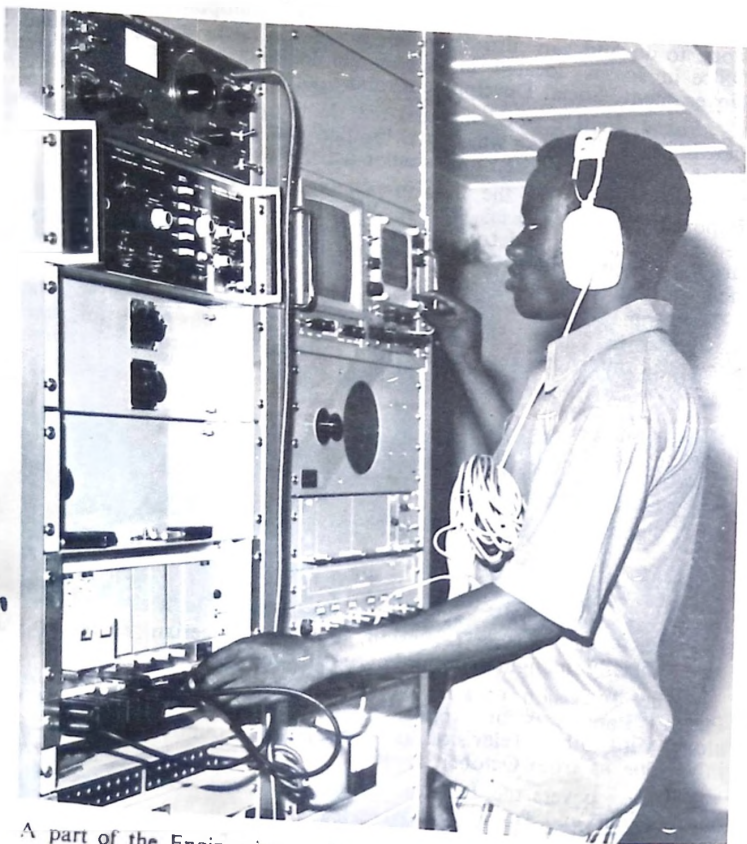
A remand home has been built in the neighbourhood of the Catholic Cathedral in Jenta. The remand home is a confinement for juveniles who should normally be kept away from cells of the hardened criminals.

NTV, JOS ZONE.

The Benue Plateau Television, now the Nigerian Television, Jos Zone, was officially inaugurated on February 25, 1975.

The Television network which started as a project of the former Benue Plateau State, was on April 1, 1976 taken over by the Federal Government along with other Television networks in the Country. It started transmitting in colour as from October 1, 1975.

It now covers the Plateau, Benue and Cross River States as well as parts of Gongola and Bauch. States.



A part of the Engineering section of the N.T.V. Jos zone.



The controll Room, part of the Engineering section here vision and sound are controlled.

CINEMA

Night life in Jos is far from being dull. There are facilities for everyone to keep himself engaged. While some people are attracted to the pubs by the rhythm of soul records and all other things they care for, others prefer the cinema halls.

Movies may be rare sights in the rural areas, but certainly not in Jos where there are four large cinema houses. These are: Kwararafa and New Era along Massalacin Juma'a Street, Rex along Ahmadu Bello Way and Scala along Kashim Ibrahim Street. The night programmes usually commence at about 8.30 p.m and end at 11p.m. The afternoon shows on Sundays and public holidays commence at 3p.m. and end by 6p.m.

There is in Bukuru town the Ambassador Cinema which is almost opposite the Bukuru branch of the Standard Bank.



Kwararafa is the biggest and most modern cinema theatre in Jos

DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Jos is well served by modern commercial stores which are open on weekdays between 8a.m. and 12.30 pm. and from 2p.m. to 5p.m. except on Saturdays afternoons when the cloce finally at 12.30 p.m.

Prominent among these commercial stores are the Kingsway, Gottschalk, Bhojsons and Company, Chanrai, K. Chellerams, John Holt, Karachi Stores and Sterling Products Limited. They are mostly found along Ahmadu Bello Way which, besides the Jos main market, is the emporium of commercial activities in State Capital.



Some Sections of the Kingsway stores, Jos. Kingsway is the largest departmental Store in Jos.

RECREATION

Jos abounds in various forms of relaxation. The long-established Plateau Club, just off the Bukuru Road, owns the sporting Golf course, a aquash court and some tennis cours. Indoors are the usual lounge and bar, billiards room and table tennis facilities

The TURF CLUB is probably the oldest in the Northern States. It was founded in 1908 as a private European Club, but nowadays there is no such restriction to membership.

Jos also possesses a Polo Club, an AFRICAN CLUB and the ANGLO-JOS CLUB which provides the usual amenities, including a swimming pool, for its members.

There is along Eyamba Street moderate stadium where famous Plateau football team called the MIGHTY JETS entertain football fans almost every week-end.



Polo Tournament — Jos Jenta vs Kaduna Kobak.



Football.



Athletics: Cross Country race.

BANKING FACILITIES

Like several other modern amenities, banking facilities are available in several parts of Jos.

Recently, an imposing building of the Jos branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria was erected to co-ordinate the activities of the Commercial banks in the town.

Such is the prominence of the banks in Jos that they have a street named after them and along that street are found the Standard and the Barclays Banks. The main building of the Standard Bank along Bank street has a branch near the Jos Main Market and also one at Bukuru.

Attached to the Standard Bank is the Training School for the Bank Staff.

The Bank of the North, African Continental Bank (ACB) and the New Nigeria Bank in Jos are situated along Ahmadu Bello Way. The ACB was reactivated shortly after cessation of hostilities in the country.

The National Bank is located at No. 1 Queen Elizabeth Way.

For the safe-keeping of government money and orderly financial transactions, a ₦74,000 Sub-Treasury has been built by the then Benue Plateau State Government.

The Sub-Treasury is sited along Bank' Street.



Barclays Bank, Jos Branch.



The Market Branch of the Standard Bank Jos.

THE STATE LIBRARY SERVICE

Prior to the creation of State, Jos had no public Library. there were only antiquated reading rooms.

The Plateau State Library, formerly Benue Plateau State Library, came into existence following the dissolution of the former Northern Nigeria Regional Library in Kaduna.

The original stock was 10,000 volumes, the then Benue Plateau Government's share of the book assets of the Regional Library. Additional books were acquired through donations, fresh purchases, and collection of local materials formerly kept in the Divisional Offices. The locally acquired stock formed the nucleus of the reference section which contains government publications since 1925, year books and handbooks containing useful historical information on various parts of the country.

The library is open for twelve hours a day including Saturdays and Sundays which have considerably shorter opening hours.

Arrangements have already been concluded for the structural extension of the library.

A site has also been acquired along Bukuru Road for the building of a National library in Jos.

HEALTH FACILITIES

When Europeans first set foot on the Plateau, its bracing atmosphere led to the belief that it was one of the healthiest places in West Africa. In fact, Lord Frederick Lugard, the first Governor of Nigeria, even considered establishing a health and rest station there for Europeans. It did not take many years and many European deaths to alter this view. The Plateau had its share of diseases common to tropical areas.

However, if the Jos Plateau was not the Elysium that Lugard regarded it, health conditions have considerably improved since the imposition of foreign rule about three quarters of a century ago. Considering conditions in other parts of Africa, Jos has relatively an abundance of hospitals and clinics for its population.

There are in the State Capital two government hospitals and two mission hospitals. These are the Plateau and Murtala Mohammed Hospitals on the one hand, the Evangel and Our Lady of Apostles hospitals on the other.

1. THE PLATEAU HOSPITAL

This hospital is situated south of the town, on the Bukuru Road. It offers services to senior government officials and to those able to pay its fees. It was formerly called the European Hospital because of its past practice of racial segregation that restricted its facilities to whites.

Outpatients' clinics at the hospital are held daily from 8.a.m. to 9.30a.m. for government outpatients and from 9.30am to 10a.m. for non-government outpatients.

Both poliomyelitis and Yellow Fever Inoculations are available at the Plateau Hospital on the first Saturday of each month at 11a.m. while the BCG Inoculations are given on the first Tuesday of every month at 11a.m.

The Epidemiological unit of the hospital was established in 1969 and it deals with the control and eradication of infectious diseases such as small-pox and measles.

Dental care is provided at the Government Dental Centre, situated near the Plateau Hospital.

2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH OFFICE

The Government Health Office which is a vital wing of the Ministry of Health is situated along Ibrahim Dasuki Street. It is concerned with the environmental sanitation of Jos Township.

The Office is run by a Medical Officer with the assistance of a Senior Rural Health Superintendent and a team of Health Inspectors who carry out routine inspection and supervision of Labour.

The functions of the Health Office were in the past limited to purely sanitary matters; Health Inspectors then were therefore referred to as Sanitary Inspectors. The duties of the Health Office have, however increased and Health Inspectors now receive higher training than before.

Many Health Inspectors from the State Health Office are from time to time trained at the Kano School of Hygiene. Health seminars and staff meetings are held regularly to discuss ways and means of effecting health improvement in both the State Capital and in the Administrative Divisions of the State.

3. MURTALA MOHAMMED HOSPITAL

Situated Murtala Mohammed Way and sandwiched between the Jos Main Market and the Railway Station is the Murtala Mohammed Hospital.

It is the biggest hospital in the State and to it are attached a Medical Superintendent, a Senior Consultant Surgeon, a Consultant Physician and no less than three general duty Medical Officers. The outpatients Department (OPD) serves the general public each working day commencing 8a.m.

The hospital has facilities for training nurses and midwives. The School of Nursing which has been functioning for many years has made remarkable progress. Initially, the School admitted students with the First School Leaving Certificate; admission now is limited to candidates with the West African School Certificate; or its equivalent.

Hostels for students of the School of Nursing were built to accommodate 48 girls and 36 boys. Owing to the acute shortage of accommodation for student nurses, lady students are free to leave the hostel and live in hired houses in the town after a year's stay in the hostel while the boys may do so after six months.

Students are admitted into the School of Nursing bi-annually; May and November.

There is also in the Murtala Mohammed Hospital the School of Midwifery. Pending the completion of the new Maternity Unit, the School of Midwifery was given a provisional approval by the Board Midwives Board of Nigeria. The new Unit is almost completed and will soon begin to function.

Admission into the School of Midwifery is done two times in a year March & Sept., and it is open to candidates who possess the Primary Seven Certificate (First School Leaving Certificate.)



The Plateau Hospital, Jos.



The Dentist attending to a patient at the Dental Clinic near the Plateau Hospital, Jos.

In-service grade II Midwives are upgraded to grade I Midwives after the successful completion of a course lasting two years in the School of Midwifery; other students spend about three years on the course.

Facilities such as the ante-natal and post-natal clinics of the Maternity Unit to be opened at the Murtala Mohammed Hospital will provide ample practical guide to the student midwives. Meanwhile, the regular admission and subsequent deliveries in the Maternity ward render invaluable services to the midwives-in-training.

The hospital has introduced a course for nurses-those with knowledge of both general nursing and midwifery.

The Jos Murtala Muhammed Hospital, at the time of writing, is one of the many places in the State Capital where gigantic extension works are in progress. A new Outpatients' and Casualty Department and a new ₦210. 000 expansion work on the Hospital have been completed.



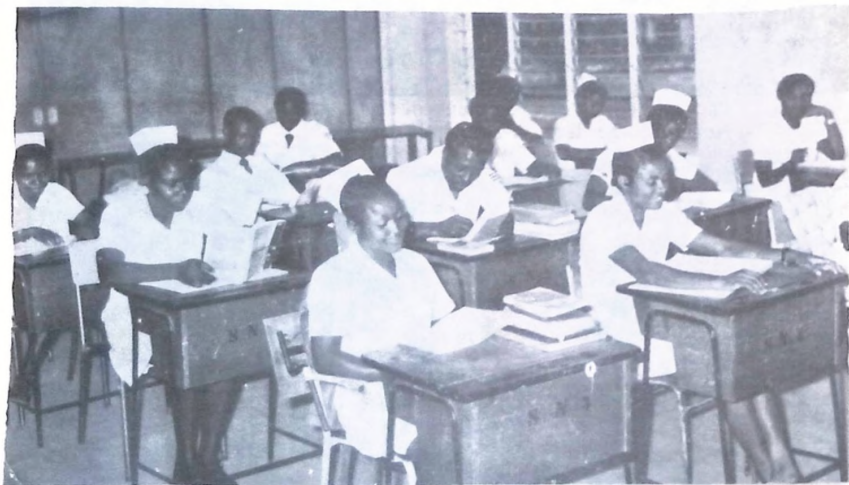
The out Patient Department of the Murtala Muhammed Hospital, the largest Hospital in Jos.



The newly completed Student Hostels.



Student Midwives in Class in the Murtala Mohammed Hospital Jos.



Student Nurses in class.

4. S.I.M. MEDICAL CENTRE

Around Jos, the State Capital, Medical services are being provided by the Government and Missionaries.

Some of the religious bodies that cater for both the spiritual and physical well-being of people on the Jos Plateau, are the Sudan Interior Mission (S.I.M.) and the Roman Catholic Mission (R.C.M.).

In the year 1959, the S.I.M. established its medical Centre and the outpatient department, also the in-patient ward four years after in 1963.

The centre, situated along Zaria By-Pass today covers a large area. It maintains a general Ward, a Dental Clinic, an out patient department, a medical Auxillaries Training School. known as SIMMATS.

The SIMMATs trains dispensers, laboratory and X-ray technicians. Over 300 students have already graduated from it and has on roll 24 first year students, 29 second year students, 3 laboratory students making a total of 55 students. The Medical Centre also holds 3-months promotion courses two or three times a year for upgrading DAS. The School had 100% passes in 1975 Government Examinations.

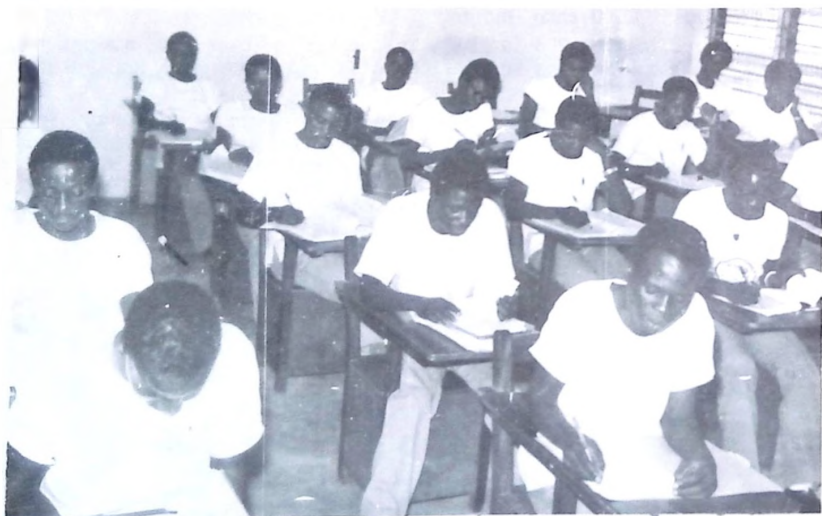
The S.I.M. Medical Centre is very popular among the inhabitants of Jos, a fact which explains the rising number of patients at Evangel Hospital, one of the Units of the Medical Centre. In 1967 for example, outpatient visits were under 1,000 each month.

This soared to 156, 203 in 1975 an average of over 500 out-patients each day. The ward and the surgical Department are very busy units at the Medical Centre.

The Evangel Hospital is by every standard a specialist Hospital. Two unidentified and deadly diseases were first discovered in Jos at the Evangel Hospital. One was found to be Yellow Fever and the other "Lassa" Fever so named because its first victim hailed from Lassa town. The latter took the life of some staff of the S.I.M. Medical Centre including that of a Medical Officer, Dr. Jeanette Troup.



Evangel Hospital, Jos.



Student of the Simmats in class.

5. OUR LADY OF APOSTLES HOSPITAL, JOS

This is a general hospital with 136 beds. There is a Maternity unit with 37, a children's unit with a 34 beds wards: there are isolation beds, a female and a male ward each with 15 surgical and medical beds. The Senior Service Block has 12 private rooms each equipped with a separate toilet and shower. The functional units of them are a modern aseptic and septic theatres, a laboratory, X-ray and E.C.G. departments. The hospital runs an out-patient department an ante-natal and an infant and child welfare clinic. The hospital supervises Maternity Clinics at Zawan and Gambar and a dispensary at Mangu (Asali).

The hospital is owned by the Catholic Diocese of Jos. This hospital began modestly in May 1945 as a Maternity Hospital in Church Street, Jos under the proprietorship of the late Monsignor W. A. Lumley and Reverend Sister Fidelma. It had 20 beds, a delivery unit and an ante-natal unit. The hospital moved to its present site along Zaria road in 1955 when it became a full fledged Maternity Hospital.

In 1957, permission was sought from and granted by the Midwives Board of Nigeria to establish a Gr. 2 Midwifery Training School which was upgraded to a Gr. 1 Midwifery course at the school. A Laboratory Assistants Training School was opened in 1964 and a group of students are being trained there.

The hospital is staffed by five Medical doctors (three Germans, one Nigerian and one N.Y.S.C. doctor). The Sisters of Our lady of Apostles (Ireland) are in charge of the administration of the hospital. For the time being they are three: the Matron, the Sister-Tutor of the Midwifery School and one Supervisory sister. Two Nigerian tutors assist at the Midwifery School see to the smooth running of the school. A German Laboratory Technologist, two Senior Laboratory Technicians and three Laboratory Assistants (all Nigerians) form the staff of the Laboratory Assistant Training School. Forty-four trained midwives, four N.R.N./Grade I midwives complete the hospital staff.

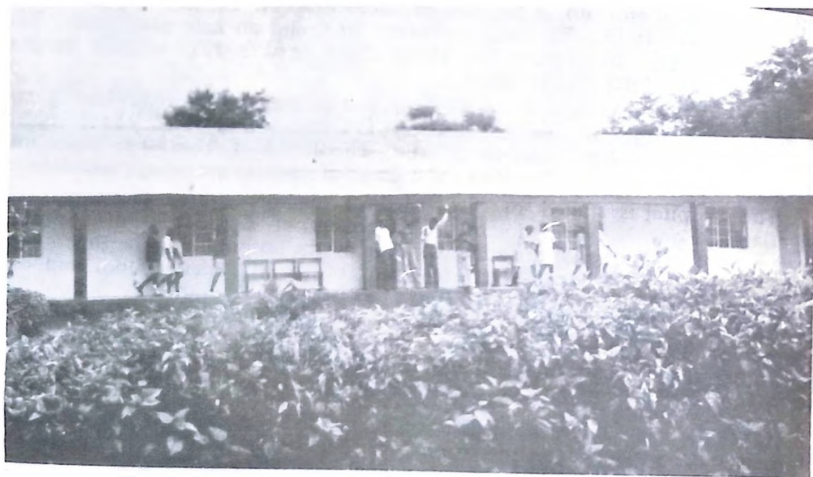
It is the aim of the hospital to offer qualified service to patient regardless of their religion, social status nationality. We set great values on the training of the nurses and the laboratory personnel.

Although primarily designed for the archaeology and ethnography materials from different parts of Nigeria, the museum is at the same time the research centre for the prehistory of the entire Federation. Example of sculpture from all over country give visitors a glimpse of the richness of Nigerian traditional culture, and other exhibits, including the Stone Age Cultures of the Plateau, display the skills of ancient craftsmen.

Examples are added periodically to the museum of traditional Architecture and likewise the transport museum expands as machines become obsolete, such as the engine and carriages of the Bauchi Light Railway closed in 1957 and Albion lorries of the 1920s. Parts of the transport museum are linked by small botanic gardens.

Behind the museum is the UNESCO Bilingual Training Centre for museum technicians, reputed for being the only one of its type in Africa. Both English and French-speaking students from all over Africa are trained at the Centre where they live in a compound of traditional huts adapted for modern use. The popularity of the museum, to which admission is free, may be judged by the great number of people (thousands of them) that visit it annually.

The Federal Government is presently building an open air, museum of traditional Nigerian architecture (MOTNA) in Jos. The museum would consist of architectural patterns from all over Nigeria, an amphitheatre built into the rocks and a dancing arena with movable seats for outdoor performances.



Classroom Buildings of the School of Midwifery, our lady Apostles Hospital Jos.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

HILL STATION HOTEL:

Built a year to start of the Second World War by the colonial government in Nigeria, the Hill Station Hotel was originally intended as a holiday resort for senior Government officials (who were then almost all Europeans) to recoup their strength in healthy surroundings. The hotel has developed considerably since its establishment, and until one of its main buildings was gutted by fire in 1968, it ranked high among hotels in West Africa. The hotel will soon **revive its fame and splendour** for construction work has already been completed giving it an ultra-modern

appearance. The beautiful medium-sized swimming pool will, before the end of this year, 1976, be provided with a heating system for use during cold seasons of the year.

The New Nigeria Development Company (NNDC), Northern Nigeria Investment Limited (NNIL), Commonwealth Development Company (CDC) and the Nigerian Hotels Limited (NHL) have gone into partnership with the State Government, the biggest shareholder, to rebuild and expand the Jos Hill Station Hotel. When the reconstruction work is completed, many beds will be added to the twenty-three now existing at the hotel.

The charge per night is ₦18.00 for a single bed and breakfast and ₦28.00 for a double bed and breakfast. Lunches at the hotel now cost ₦3.50 while Dinner are served at ₦4.50. Each meal is well worth the cost and the cuisine there is generally excellent.

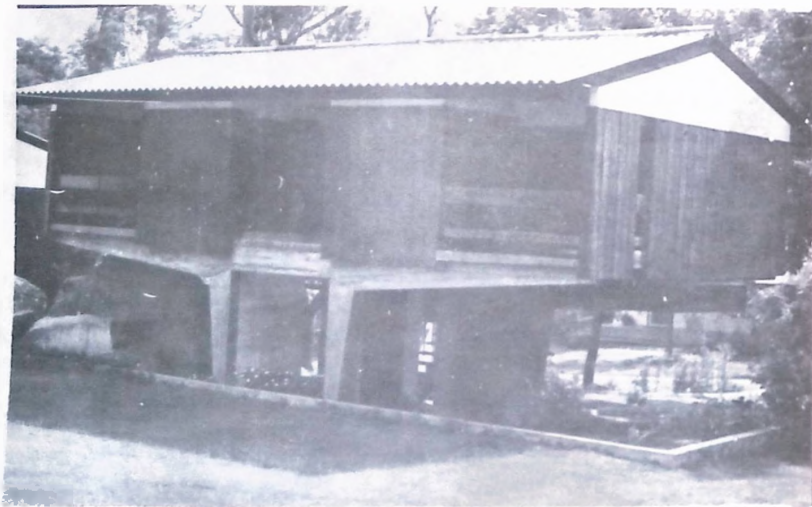
The surrounding scenery adds to the gaiety of the hotel. Standing on a steep granite ridge and commanding a wide view across the Delimi River Valley, the view from the hotel is superb. The great mass of the Naraguta Hill is on the left centre, and a tumbled outline of hills lies miles away to the North. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever", and so will the Hill Station Hotel continue to attract tourists of all generations to the Plateau State Capital.



The Hill Station Swimming Pool.



The Hanging challets of the Hill Station Hotel, Jos, These are the V. I. P. Challets.



A closer look at one of the blocks of hanging challets.

PLATEAU HOTEL

This hotel was formerly called Plateau Catering Rest House, until the Plateau State Hotels Board decided to change its name to Plateau Hotel.

It lies very close to the Hill Station Hotel, Jos. The Plateau Hotel has 130 beds: 23 doubles, two suites, one V.I.P. and 75 singles.

The charge per night is ₦15.00 single, ₦20.00 double, the V.I.P. chalet is ₦60.00 while a suite is ₦40.00

You can also obtain meals at the following charges:

Breakfast	—	₦1.60
Lunch	—	₦3.60
Buffet Lunch-		₦4.00
Dinner	—	₦3.75



The main block of the Plateau Hotel, Jos. Plateau Hotel is by far, the biggest hotel in Jos.



Some of the very many challets of the Plateau Hotel, Jos.

AMBASSADOR HOTEL:

Ambassador Hotel is one of the many private hotels in Jos. It is situated at No. 22 Zik Avenue with an Annex at No. 20 Tafawa Balewa Street. Its seats are the most comfortable among the available private hotels in Jos. The efficient services associated with the tidiness has made the hotel a popular spot for many people.

The main charge per night is ₦7. 00 single, and ₦10.00 double. The Annex charge per night is ₦10.00 single, bed and breakfast. Meals are served at both the Annex and the Main Hotel at:

Breakfast	—	₦1.50
Lunch	—	₦2.00
Dinner	—	₦2.00

EL' DUNIYA HOTEL:

El' Duniya Hotel is situated along Ibrahim Dasuki Street behind Jos Stadium. It is favourable for many visitors from other states who come to Jos on business. It has ten rooms all together: single room per night costs ₦5.00 and double room ₦9.00

Breakfast costs ₦1.35, Lunch ₦2.00 and Dinner ₦2.00.



El—Duniya Hotel Jos.

HOTEL TERMINUS:

The youth of the town love a soft spot for Hotel Terminus, because it is the scene of 'Sunday Jump'.

The Hotel stands prominently between Bauchi Road and Ahmadu Bello Way and commands a view of the main market now being under reconstruction.

The cost of lodging room each night are cheaper in Hotel Terminus. accommodation is ₦5.00 single and ₦9.00 double.

Breakfast there is ₦1.10, Lunch ₦1.50 and Dinner ₦2.00.



The main block of the Ambassador Hotel.



Ambassador Annex, also called Embassy.

Universal Hotel:

Universal Hotel is one of the many hotels in Jos where people enjoy themselves after the day's work.

Situated just beside the Jos Stadium, it has forty-four single and six double rooms. Its charges are ₦6.50 single and ₦12.00 double.

Breakfast is served at the cost of ₦2.00 Lunch ₦2.00 and Dinner ₦2.00

Tourist Hotel:

Tourist Hotel is a comparatively new hotel; having comfortable seats and is situated at No. 7 Suzi Garden. Its terms per night are ₦7.00 for a single room and ₦10.00 for a double room.

Breakfast is served at ₦1.75, Lunch ₦2.50 and Dinner 2.50.

There are several hotels which offer no accommodation facilities. In that group come the Cool Cat, Unity, West End, Olympia, Rafin Sanyi, Plateau Central, Jubilee.

Three Standard motels have been built in Jos. Named Herwa Motel, one is on the way to the Hill Station Hotel while others are just off Bukuru Road.

These motels provide one of the best accommodation facilities in the State Capital.



Tourist Hotel Jos.



The Bus Terminal Hotel Jos.



Naraguta Country Club is one of the modern Hotels in Jos that offers hotel accommodation.



Some of the chalets Naraguta Country Club, Jos.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

1. THE MUSEUM

Almost exactly in the centre of Jos, and yet well secluded from its busy thoroughfares, is the Jos Museum, the first public museum to be opened in the country.

The Museum which has an accommodation of the relics of the Nok culture terracotta sculptures as its most distinguishing feature, is built in extensive grounds at the foot of a tree-covered granite hill, and close to a weeded stream. Across the stream is a small zoological garden, and the beginnings of the open air Folk museum consisting of some of the characteristic typical traditional houses found all over Nigeria.

There are no immediate plans for further extension of the hospital on account of limitation of space, but every effort is being made to modernize the hospital and to keep improving the high standard of service to the community.



The main Building of the Jos Museum.



Tiv compound, also part of the open museum air museum MOTNA project.

2. THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

The Zoological garden is situated on the Jos Museum land with its entrance facing the front of the museum. Just beyond the gate to the garden is the little beautiful bridge which provides a passage across the brook that adds glamour to the woody terrain of the Zoo.

The paddocks and the cages of the birds, and the animals are built among trees and rocks in a way that the ecology of each creature is given the most appropriate substitute. The Jos Zoological Garden is a pleasant place for both its inmates, the birds and the animals and also the visitors.

Living merrily in the Jos Zoological Garden are animals which are extremely difficult to come by in wild life. Such animals include, the lion, chimpanzee, zebra and the porcupine. The old tortoise named William, which was the oldest inmate of the Zoo died at the age of 260.

Unlike the museum, entry into the Zoo is not free. Admission fee for adults is 15k and 5k for children. However, the entertainment given by the chimpanzees and the other animals is well worth more than the admission fee.

The Zoo is administered by the Zoological Society of Jos which operates with subsidies from both the Federal and State Governments. Membership of the society is ₦4.40 annually and gives free entrance to the member and one friend throughout the year.



Front view of the famous Jema'a Head.



Side view of the same Jema'a Head.



Rukuba compound, part of the open air museum MOTNA project.

SHERE HILLS

The Shere Hills are the highest and perhaps the most rugged range of hills in the Plateau State. They rise to the height of about 600ft and offer unrivalled opportunities to the ardent climber and hill walker.

The hills stand majestically behind the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre which is an interesting spot itself. Adjacent to the Centre is the Lamingo reservoir, a pleasant site for picknickers and the rock there have long provided a source of attraction for tourists.

The Centre at the Shere Hills trains its students to realise their Capabilities and play a full role in building the country. The meeting of man and nature, as the Shere Hill's course provides, is fraught with many useful lessons for the latter.

INDUSTRIES

Insufficiency of water supply in Jos had greatly retarded the development of industries in the State capital. The position has, however, after the completion of the extension work of the Jos Urban Water Supply.

1. THE NORTHERN NIGERIA FIBRE PRODUCTS LIMITED

THE ₦4.4 million Fibre Factory is situated on the Airport road. The Factory was established to produce the much-needed jute bags for packing cash crop, groundnuts, cocoa, beniseed, potatoes, and soyabeans.

The factory came into existence through the co-operation of the Northern State Marketing Board, the New Nigeria Development Company and a foreign firm, Nasreddin and Company.

The factory started production in 1967 and has since then made steady progress taking into consideration the fact that it depends to some extent on imported raw materials for the production of these bags. The factory produces as many as twenty million bags annually.

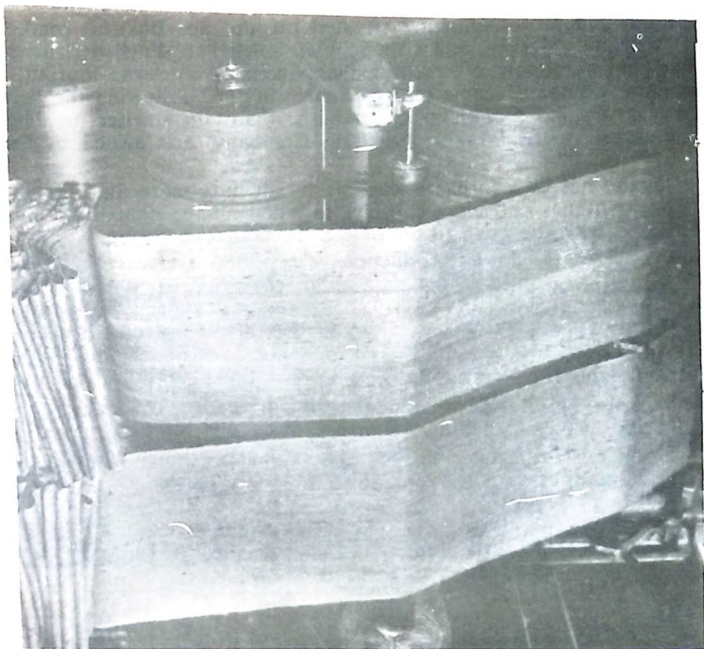
With a labour force of well over a thousand Nigerian workers and a few expatriates, the factory operates on a three shift basis daily.



the raw material, jute fibres in bundles packed full in the factory's huge stores.



After processing the jute fibres into threads weaving begins.



Weaving is completed, the jute bags almost ready.

2.

THE PLATEAU CONFECTIONERY

Close to the Fibre factory in the industrial site of the state capital is the Plateau Confectionery. It started production in 1970 and has been operating on a sound footing. About 200 workers are engaged in this sweet-producing enterprise.

Besides the production of sweets, the Plateau Confectionery grows vegetables and operates a bakery.

3.

MAKERI SMELTING COMPANY

The Makeri Smelting Company, situated on the Jos-Bukuru road, is a branch of Williams Harvey and Company Limited, an English firm which formerly had the monopoly of smelting the Nigerian cassiterite output. The Makeri Smelting Company came into existence in 1962 following the decision of Williams Harvey and Company to establish their tin smelter in Nigeria. Most of the shares in the Makeri Smelting Company are owned by foreign countries.

The company has two furnaces capable of smelting more than 20 tons of tin daily. The plant has sufficient capacity to smelt all the annual tin mineral output and cope with any expansion of the tin output in future.

Practically all the Makeri's production is exported overseas.

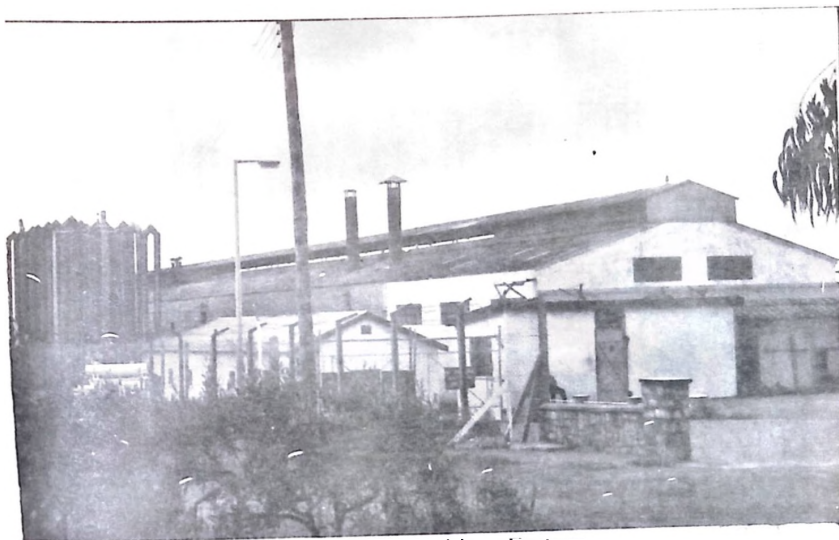
It goes to countries as diverse geographically as the united States of America and Egypt and as ideologically apart as Britain and Poland. The little that is consumed in Nigeria is mostly used in the solder manufacturing plant. Small quantities of the tin metal are sold to organisations such as the Nigeria Ports Authority and the Nigeria Railway Corporation.

Nigeria earns about ₦28 million annually in foreign exchange from tin processed at the Makeri Smelting Company in Jos.

Other minerals obtained on the Jos Plateau, though not in large commercial quantities as tin, are gold, zinc, tantalite, galena, wolfram, zircon and coal.



The Administrative Block of Makeri Smelting Company Ltd.



The Tin Smelting Factory.

4. BENUE & PLATEAU RICE COMPANY

The Benue and Plateau States Rice Company is situated along Jos Bukuru road. The Company was opened in the month of July, 1974.

It carries out Rice milling, clearing and bagging, with capacity of producing about 500 bags daily.

About 230 workers are engaged in the milling, clearing and bags production.

Plan is in hand to expand in future. The Company sells its Rice to traders in various towns throughout the Country.



Two of the large buildings housing the Riceco, Jos.

5. THE NIGERIA BOTTLING COMPANY.

The Nigeria Bottling Company was officially opened on June 1, 1973. The company manufacture soft drinks. About 150 workers are working in the company.

The company will be expanded soon.



The Nigerian Bottling Company Ltd.

6. THE NIGERIAN CREAMERIES LIMITED.

The Company is responsible for the production of Fresh Milk.

At present, milk is produced on a pilot scheme. It is hoped that in the future the plant would expand to supply Nigeria with its requirements of milk.

COMMUNICATIONS

1 PLATEAU BUS SERVICE

The Plateau Bus Service (formerly Benue Plateau Bus Service) was launched in October, 1970 by the then Military Governor, Late Mr. J. D. Gomwalk. The Board started operation with eighteen Bedford buses and later bought 24 Mercedes Benz buses each capable of carrying fifty-five passengers at a time. At the later part of 1974, the organisation bought another twenty Saviem buses each capable of carrying sixty passengers at a time, and also bought five fourty-seater Mercedes Benz buses. the Board took delivery of additional 30 Saviem Buses in November, 1975, and 26 more are yet to be delivered in early part of 1976.

MOVEMENT OF BUSES.

The buses transport hundreds of passengers daily from the State capital to all parts of the country.

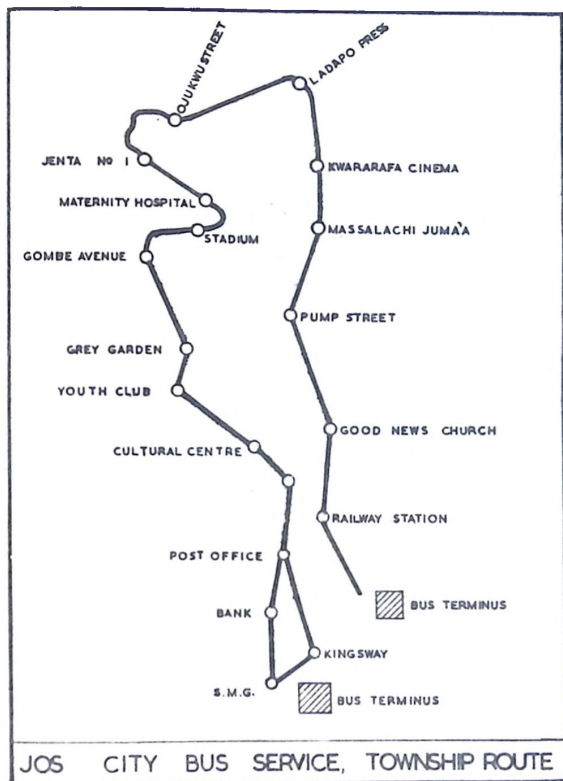
At the Central bus station in Jos accomodation are provided for the passengers in transit for at least seventy people. The charges vary from one naira to ten naira. Also in the station there is a restaurant were cakes, hot snacks, minerals and beers are sold at moderate prices. Water system toilets and shower baths are provided in the station. Arrangement are still going on to provide postal agency, Hairdressing Saloon., Insurance Company etc.

The Plateau Bus Service venture is pregnant with ideas which when fully implemented would make the service second to none in the country thereby projecting the image of the state more vividly to the outside world.⁴

It is intended that more buses would be added to reinforce the existing fleet so that the routes being plied at present would be maintained with newer and stronger vehicles. With the improvement of roads, the Plateau Bus Service is more committed to serve the nation thus helping in its small way in bringing people together by waging war against distance.



The Jos Bus Terminus and Hotel.



2. AIR

Jos Airport is situated about three miles south of the township and it contains facilities which include a comfortable and capacious lounge for passengers. It is the highest airport in Nigeria (4,250 ft). The Nigerian Airways operate frequent services through Jos to other important towns in the Country. The Airport is situated to an expanse of land with very clear visibility.



The control Tower of the present Jos Airport.

3. ROAD

Trunk roads with laterite or tarmac surfaces connect Jos with all the principal towns in the country. Efforts are being made to improve these roads.

The distances from Jos to the Divisional headquarters in the State are:-

TOWNS	KILOMETRES
Keffi	240
Shendam	176
Pankshin	120
Langtang	189
Lafia	234
Akwanga	173
Nasarawa	280

4. RAILWAY

Jos is a terminus in the Nigerian Railway network.

Main line passenger services with restaurant and sleeping car facilities operate between Jos and other towns on the Railway network in Nigeria. Goods services operate over these same routes.



Offices of the Nigerian Railways, Jos.

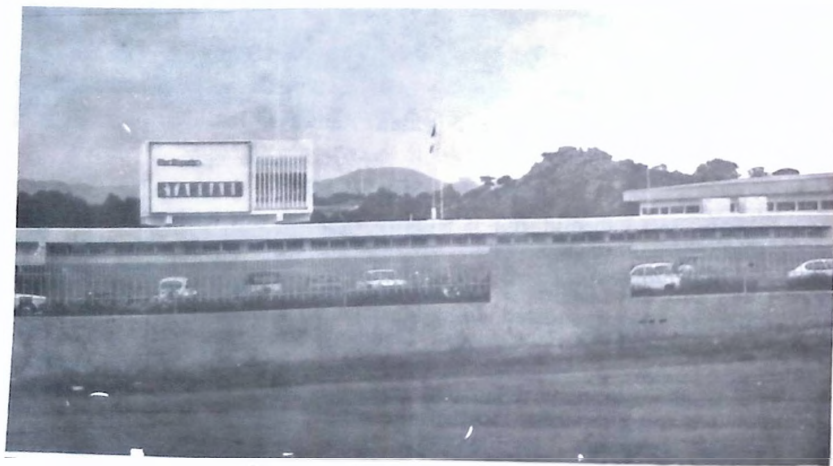
POSTAL SERVICES

The main Post Office in Jos is situated opposite the Railway Goods yard at the northern end of the Beach. To avoid congestion at the main Post Office, the state capital has two sub Post Offices and three Postal Agencies. One of the sub Post Offices is behind the Market Branch of the Standard Bank while the other is situated along Massalachi Juma'a Street. The Postal Agencies are found in Zaria Crescent, Langtang Street and Nasarawa Gwom.

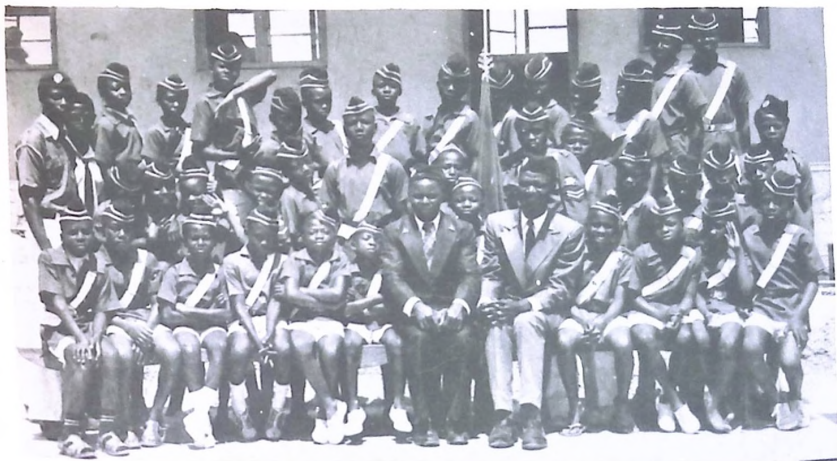
Various services are rendered at these Post Offices and Postal Agencies. Jos has a modern automatic telephone exchange which provides local services and there is a trunk service to most of the principal towns in Nigeria. Inland and overseas telegrams are accepted at the main Post Office counters between 8a.m. and 5p.m. Besides the quick processing of express, registered and ordinary letters, money and postal orders are easily issued and cashed at the Post Offices in Jos.



The General Post Office, Jos



The Plateau Publishing Corporation-publishers of the daily "Nigeria Standard" and the "Sunday Standard".



A day to remember, Boys Brigade Day in Jos.



A day to remember, Girls Brigade Day in Jos.



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