

REPORT OF VISITATION
TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN

JANUARY, 1957



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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	3
II. HISTORICAL SUMMARY	4
III. THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COLLEGE:	
Staff	5
Students	8
Site and buildings.	10
Finance	11
Library	12
Miscellaneous	13
IV. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT:	
Increase of student numbers	16
Capital development	18
Administration and government	21
The Faculties	23
Arts	23
Science	27
Agriculture and Veterinary Science	30
Medicine	33
Department of Extra-Mural Studies	44
Engineering	45
V. QUINQUENNIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE	47
APPENDICES	
I. Examination results	49
II. List of publications	51
III. Distribution of students by subjects	68

THE MEMBERS OF THE VISITATION WERE:

Dr. J. F. Lockwood	Vice-Chancellor, University of London
Sir Eric Ashby	Vice-Chancellor, Queen's University of Belfast
Professor J. D. Boyd	Professor of Anatomy, University of Cambridge
Dr. Willis Jackson	Director of Research and Education, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co. Ltd.

AND THEY WERE ACCOMPANIED BY

Mr. I. C. M. Maxwell	Assistant Secretary, Inter—University Council for Higher Education Overseas.
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INTRODUCTION

1. The delegation was appointed by the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas at the request of the Visitor of the College acting in accordance with Section 6 of the University College, Ibadan Ordinance, 1954 and its terms of reference were:—

- (a) to review the progress of the College since the 1952 visitation and
- (b) to advise the College on its future prospects with particular reference to development during the quinquennium 1957-62.

2. The delegation arrived in Nigeria immediately after Christmas, 1956 and left about the middle of January, 1957. During this period visits were made to all three regions and to Lagos. Discussions were held with the Governor-General, Ministers, officials and members of the public as well as with the College Council, Principal, staff and students. Our gratitude is due to all of them for their un-failing helpfulness.

3. Copies of our report were submitted in February, 1957 to the Visitor of the College, the Chairman of the College Council and the Principal. We were subsequently asked by the Chairman of the College Council whether we would agree to our report being published, in an abbreviated form, in view of the interest of the general public in the College. We have acceded to his request in the hope that the report will not only increase the country's pride in its University College but also help to explain in a wider circle the College's needs and objectives as we see them. This report as now published is substantially the same as the original except for the exclusion of some matters which are of purely domestic concern to the College and for an overall abbreviation in the interests of general readability. We wish to emphasise here the nature and purpose of our mission. We have understood these as being to help the College see itself from the outside rather than to prepare a blue-print for its development. Our suggestions are therefore purely advisory. It would be an infringement of the College's autonomy and presumption on our part as visitors if they were anything more. We hope however that our comments will help the Faculties, Senate and Council to prepare their detailed plan of advance for the next phase of the College's history.

4. In our report we draw attention to various aspects of the College's arrangements which in our opinion might be modified but we

are anxious lest this should obscure our admiration for the remarkable progress made in the space of eight years in creating for Nigeria a university institution whose excellent and attractive buildings, sound financial basis and academic vitality represent a considerable achievement.

II HISTORICAL SUMMARY

5. At the time of the previous visitation (January, 1952) the College had been in existence for nearly four years and was occupying temporary buildings for staff and student residential accommodation and for all teaching except in the preclinical departments and in agriculture. A substantial building programme on the new site was, however, being pressed forward with great energy. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had cut the first sod on the new site in November, 1948; by November 1954 the College was able to announce the completion of many of its permanent buildings and its formal transfer to the new site. For the rapidity of this development the College and Nigeria as a whole owe a great debt to the inspiration and drive of the first Principal, Dr. Kenneth Mellanby. Plans for the development of clinical teaching met with many vicissitudes before it was decided to erect an entirely new teaching hospital. This scheme entailed the temporary suspension of clinical teaching at Ibadan. Such was the prospect which confronted our predecessors in 1952. We, however, found a very different situation; a magnificent new teaching hospital was nearing completion and clinical courses were due to commence in ideal surroundings in the ensuing October.

6. From its inception the College was governed by a Provisional Council but by 1952 it was clear that this was unsuitable for an institution of the size and complexity to which the College had then grown. With the endorsement of the 1952 visitation a new constitution was drafted and came into effect on 1st October, 1954. It provided for an enlarged representation of the several regions of Nigeria on the Council, required a Senate to act on behalf of the College in all academic matters and established a body to be known as Congregation, consisting of the graduate members of the academic and administrative staff and having the power to submit recommendations to the Council or Senate on any matter affecting the College.

7. There were 210 students for the first academic session of the College which began in October, 1948. Numbers had risen to 338 when the visitation in 1952 took place. They are now 563. The increase has therefore approximated to that foreseen by the 1952 visitation.

8. From February, 1948 the College has benefited from its special relationship with the University of London. The range of subjects offered has not varied significantly either from the time of the last

visitation or indeed from the very beginning of the College's activities. In recent years, however, B.A. Honours and B.Sc. Special degree courses have been instituted in the majority of subjects in the Faculties of Arts and Science. A record of examination results achieved under the scheme of special relationship is given in Appendix I.

9. The objects of the College are defined in the constitution as being:—

- “(i) to hold forth to all classes and communities without any distinction whatsoever an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education;
- (ii) to promote research and the advancement of science and learning;
- and
- (iii) to organise, improve, and extend education of a University standard.”

We are satisfied that the College has been fulfilling these objects and that it is an institution which can play a part in the family of universities and colleges within the Commonwealth. It is therefore fitting that the College should have received the honour last year of being visited by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and that this occasion should be commemorated by the name given to the new women's hall of residence.

III THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COLLEGE

STAFF

10. The present senior staff numbers 150 made up as follows:—

Arts	40
Science	33
Medicine	30
Agriculture	9
Extra-Mural Studies	9
Institute of Social & Economic Research	2
Library	6
Administration, including Estates and Accounts	21
	<hr/>
	150
	<hr/>

Of the members of staff in the academic departments 19 are Nigerian and 93 non-Nigerian. In the session 1951-2 the respective figures were 8 and 59. The ratio of locally born members of staff to expatriate members has therefore risen during the quinquennium from 1: 7.4 to 1: 4.9. We consider this to be gratifying progress in this

comparatively early stage of the College's development and expect that this ratio will improve still more in the next few years as promising young graduates from the College return to the staff after further training. It is noteworthy that the Chairs of History and of Preventive and Social Medicine, the Registrarship and the Acting Directorship of Extra-Mural Studies are held by Nigerians.

11. The academic staff appears in general to be sufficient for the present teaching needs of the College except for two most important appointments which are, and unfortunately have been for some time, unfilled. These are the Chairs of Education and Agriculture.* The number of hours of teaching carried out by the staff is not excessive and lack of time is not therefore a serious obstacle to research. A great deal of important and useful research well suited to the special opportunities and needs of West Africa is in progress and a list of publications during the last five years is attached to our report—(Appendix II).

12. In addition to the unfilled Chairs of Education and Agriculture several other vacancies existed at the time of our visit. In some cases no suitable candidate had been found by advertisement, in others an appointment had been made but not in time for the new member of staff to obtain his release from the post he was holding to arrive in Ibadan for the beginning of the session. The number of applications received for advertised vacancies corresponds to the response for appointments in some of the university institutions in the United Kingdom where in several subjects the recruitment of staff is at present very difficult. Bearing in mind that more than one attempt to fill a vacancy may be necessary and that three or even six months' notice is frequently required before successful candidates can leave their existing posts, we consider that the College might well review the present practice of arranging its recruitment predominantly in the summer vacation by which time in any case the best candidates have frequently been absorbed into vacancies elsewhere.

13. The conditions of service of staff in the College appear now to be most reasonable and suitable for attracting staff of the right calibre. We wish to emphasise, however, that the provision of adequate amenities and research facilities is just as important as good salary scales. In this connection we must mention the Senior Staff School. Doubt about educational facilities for children is, in our opinion, one of the most significant factors in discouraging men with young families from applying for posts overseas. This is reflected in the fact that with an expatriate staff of about 100 in the College there are no more than 34 children of members of staff in that school. We hope that the needs of the Staff School will receive all the sympathetic con-

* Appointments have subsequently been made to the Chair of Agriculture and Headship of Department of Education.

sideration the College can give. While providing the best amenities possible the College should, in our opinion, make such reasonable economies in the heavy cost of staffing as are consistent with its contractual obligations, its sound academic development and, in particular, the prospect of continuing to recruit good staff. With this in mind we have suggested one or two minor modifications for the College's consideration.

14. The present procedure for promotion seems unwieldy. Recommendations by heads of departments might perhaps be submitted periodically for consideration by a committee appointed by the Senate. The kind of structure found useful in other colleges for such a committee is the Principal, Vice-Principal, the Deans of Faculties and as many professors as there are Deans of Faculties. There would normally be no need first to test the field by public advertisement but if in any instance the committee wished to obtain external advice we believe that the Inter-University Council would be willing to help. There should be some flexibility in the arrangements to prevent a good candidate being excluded from consideration simply because the departmental establishment was completely filled—perhaps, for example, by creating a separate central "float" to meet the difference in cost between a limited number of Senior Lectureships and Lectureships Grade I.

15. The development of research on a large scale is handicapped by the shortage of research fellows and research assistants. Graduates of the College are rightly encouraged to gain experience elsewhere and junior research workers from overseas have not so far been attracted to the College in sufficient numbers. This is a difficulty experienced in other colleges both in the United Kingdom and overseas. It is to be hoped, however, that the College will benefit more in the future from the awards made available for research in overseas colleges by the Goldsmiths' Company, the Leverhulme Trustees and the Fulbright programme but the situation remains one for which no easy and immediate remedy is available. The best hope for a long term solution may be in publicising in other universities the research opportunities and records of the College's various departments and in establishing research fellowships for competition in Nigeria and overseas.

16. Relations among members of various departments and of different grades are good but the lack of a centrally placed common-room in which members of staff can regularly meet one another is a serious disadvantage. The existence of a focal point where staff could have informal discussions over coffee and where an up-to-date notice board could be kept would greatly help the efficient conduct of business, which is already hampered by the serious shortage of telephones, and would exert a centralising and unifying influence in the College.

17. Such comments as we wish to make about technical staff are contained in our reports on the Faculties of Science and Medicine (paragraphs 85, 110 and 117). No comments are made about junior staff as we do not regard this as being within our competence.

STUDENTS

18. The following table shows the regions from which the 563 students at present in the College come and the faculties in which they are studying:—

Faculty	East	West	North	Federal	Southern Cameroons	Non-Nigerians	Total
Arts	78	97	10	1	4	1	191
Science	84	83	8	4	1	8	188
Medicine	66	43	1	1	5	7	123
Agric.	30	28	1	1	1	—	61
	258	251	20	7	11	16	563

A more detailed table showing how the students are distributed between the various courses will be found in Appendix II.

The Eastern and Western Regions almost equally share nearly 90% of the total student population, while the Northern Region sends only about 3.6% of the total. This position has not materially altered during the quinquennium 1952-7. The distribution between faculties is, however, well-balanced.

There are at present 31 women students in the College, 21 from the Western Region, 7 from the Eastern, 2 from the Southern Cameroons and 1 from Sierra Leone. They represent as small a proportion as 5.5% of the total student population; this is, however, a slight improvement on the figures for 1952-3.

19. 190 students were offered admission for the session 1956-7, an increase of 20 on the previous year, but 13 failed to take up their places. Of the students admitted 87 were from the Western Region, 70 from the Eastern, 6 from the Northern, 5 from the Cameroons and the remainder either came from Federal territory or were non-Nigerians. 13 of them were women. 84 of these students had qualified already for direct entry to degree courses, while the remainder were selected by means of the College entrance examination. 669 candidates already possessing the concessional minimum entrance qualifications under the University of London special relationship scheme with the College sat this entrance examination

in 1956 but only 94 passed at the level required by the College for acceptance this session. The selection of students for university courses is a complicated matter in a territory as large as Nigeria where students come from a variety of school and social backgrounds, but the 1956 entrance examination results and such information as we have gained about the nature of the examination prompt us to recommend that a thorough investigation of the present system is desirable at an early date. Elsewhere in the report (paragraph 42 section (1)) it is suggested that meetings should be held periodically with directors of education and some of the principals of schools and other institutions supplying students to the College. Undergraduate selection is one matter which might with advantage be discussed on such occasions. The advice of the professor and staff of the Department of Education, when appointed, would also be valuable.

20. All the men students are accommodated in single rooms in three halls apart from 40 who live in the original hutments on the old site. With the exception of three or four rooms reserved for students' guests all available rooms are occupied. The women students live in a separate hall; most have single rooms but a limited number share rooms, apparently without serious inconvenience.

21. The corporate life of the students at the moment centres round these halls of residence to which students have formed a strong attachment and loyalty. This is a welcome development but it is important that it should be supplemented in such a way that all students come to feel themselves members of one society. The previous delegation hoped that a Students' Union Building would be provided urgently but this hope has unfortunately not been fulfilled.

22. Sports and cultural societies are not as well supported as is generally considered desirable, perhaps because the students are inclined to concentrate so whole-heartedly on their course work. If expert coaching were more readily available it might help to stimulate a greater interest in the various sports for which the College provides such good facilities.

23. We found it difficult to understand the relationship between Masters and Wardens of Halls and the Assistant Registrar (Students) and their respective duties in relation to student discipline. We would advocate vesting in the Masters as much responsibility as possible for the students in their respective Halls. It is understood that a system of moral tutors has recently been instituted; such a system is, in our opinion, valuable if it can be made fully operative.

24. Progress has been made in establishing staff-student relations on a sound basis and credit for this must be given to those members of staff who give freely of their time and energy to offering hospitality in their homes and advising individual students. It is most

important however that this relationship should be extended. Continuing success in building a cohesive society within the College as it develops will depend both on the co-operation of more staff members in this direction and on the readiness of students to respond.

SITE AND BUILDINGS

25. The permanent site occupied by the College is at an altitude of 600-750 feet 5 or 6 miles north of Ibadan. The land is well-wooded and extends over some 1600 acres, of which 320 have been leased to the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. It is understood that there is a possibility of acquiring an adjacent area of 1250 acres for further expansion. The College still wisely retains part of the temporary site, which is about 4 miles distant and uses it for some student accommodation and for the Departments of Preventive and Social Medicine and Extra-Mural Studies. The rest is, however, occupied for the time being by the Nurses Training School. The teaching hospital is on the outskirts of Ibadan where it is conveniently placed for the reception of patients from the town, but it is 4 miles distant from the College.

26. The main buildings are of an attractive and unconventional design which helps not only to mark out the College as a unique institution in Nigeria but also to provide a stimulating environment for cultural studies. Building began in February 1951 and at the time of our visit the following buildings were erected and in use:— three halls of residence for men, each built round courtyards but differing from one another in lay-out; a hall of residence for women; administration offices; two large double-storey blocks occupied by the Faculty of Arts; Trenchard Hall, a gift from the United Africa Company, which is used for large assemblies and for examinations; a library capable of seating about 300 readers and of holding a quarter of a million volumes; an arts theatre; science, agriculture and pre-clinical laboratories; and two chapels, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic. In addition accommodation has been provided for all senior members of staff in houses and flats, and Abadina village has been developed as a housing centre for junior members of the staff. Further work is in progress including extensions to the existing halls of residence for women, the construction of an entirely new hall of residence for women, and the development of a new senior staff housing area.

27. Good progress has been made towards clearing the grounds and keeping them in tidy condition. There are excellent playing fields including a running track, tennis courts and a football, hockey and cricket pitch, which appear to meet the present needs for student recreation.

28. The lay-out of the present main academic buildings and student accommodation is such that further expansion may entail the risk

either of congesting the central area or of placing new buildings at an inconvenient distance from the centre. It seems most advisable therefore that urgent consideration should be given to the preparation of an up-to-date long-term plan for the lay-out of the whole area.

29. The annual expenditure on works and maintenance of College property is large. In the year ending 30 June, 1956 it amounted to £96,184. The number of workers employed is about 400. While we appreciate that the ground rapidly becomes over-grown if not regularly attended to, that the intricate design of many of the buildings contributes to the high cost of painting them and that there may well be tropical conditions which necessitate more regular maintenance and decoration of buildings than are required in temperate climates, we are inclined to suggest that the College should review the present arrangements to see whether they are the most efficient and economical possible.

FINANCE

30. In the four financial years since the last visitation the recurrent income of the College has risen from £370,129 (1952-3) to £768,975 (1955-6). There was a crisis in 1954 when it was discovered that the expenditure to which the College was committed exceeded its expected income both in its capital and recurrent accounts. But the Federal Government came generously to the rescue of the College. It voted £1.08 millions to cover deficits on unfinished capital projects and to finance a large number of new projects and it voted grants for current expenditure, over and above the recurrent grants already promised, as follows: 1954-55: £100,000; 1955-56: £152,600; 1956-57: £200,600. These grants enabled the College to continue its building programme and to expand its staff.

31. The present state of the College's finances seems to us very buoyant. In the year ending June 30, 1956 there was an excess of income over expenditure of £147,953. Much of this surplus is due to the failure to fill vacant posts. Reserves and unappropriated revenue at June 30, 1956 amounted to as much as £295,698. This need cause no disquiet provided of course that all reasonable academic requirements have been met. Paragraphs 34, 43 and 44 are relevant in this connection.

32. The device of an expendable endowment fund (standing at June 30, 1956 at £1,342,000) provides for the time being manoeuvring room within which the College can plan its development comfortably. We are apprehensive, however, about the financial situation which may arise in some ten years' time when the expendable endowment will be exhausted and when the Government will be faced with a sudden and steep increase in its liability to the College. We feel that the College's position when that situation arrives would be much

stronger if the Government could see its way to make systematic further contributions to its non-expendable endowment of the College, which at present stands at £750,000.

33. In capital expenditure the College has been equally fortunate. As is summarised in paragraph 54 no less than £3.795 millions have been granted for capital projects, and although most of it is spent or committed, the College still has about £244,000 of unallocated grant for capital.

LIBRARY

34. The progress made by the library in the comparatively short period since the opening of the College is impressive. Splendidly housed since 1954 and well administered, it now possesses about 100,000 volumes. Within the building there is ample space for an increasing book-collection for many years to come, and it is hoped that places for readers will be adequate to satisfy speedily growing demands. We specially welcome the insistence on the open access system. It was hardly to be expected that in the course of its brief life the library could accomplish much more than the provision of a general library to serve teaching purposes in the subjects already established and to meet the immediate demands of the special research interests which have grown up in the College, particularly in the natural sciences and West African history, ethnology and geography. The library necessarily has substantial gaps, some of which could perhaps be filled if funds were available. The College might advantageously make a capital grant of several thousand pounds to this end, if the library committee could draw up a fairly comprehensive list of major desiderata. The recurrent book-grant will need to be boosted to cover the widening spread of departmental teaching and research and, in view of the growing number of students, to provide duplicate copies of books which are in heavy common demand.

35. In general we feel assured that the process of book-ordering and purchasing is handled with expedition, and that there is no undue delay in the accession and cataloguing sections before books become available for readers. The Library Record which appears at regular intervals keeps members of the College informed on acquisitions.

36. Among specially interesting sources of strength are (i) the bibliographical section which includes the printed catalogues of the British Museum and the Library of Congress as well as the more important subject bibliographies; (ii) Africana, of which there is a good collection by any standards; (iii) Arabica, among which is a group of 150 indigenous Arabic MSS. from Northern Nigeria; (iv) a considerable collection of works on tropical agriculture; (v) a useful

collection of publications in the field of tropical medicine. The library is performing a valuable service in providing temporary accommodation for Nigerian archive material.

37. The provision of 2 microfilm readers and 1 microcard reader in an air-conditioned room offers a valuable facility for researchers whose documentary material is overseas. In its turn the library provides a photo-copying and microfilming service, which is performing an important function by recording and so preserving copies of e.g. Nigerian newspapers, Nigerian Intelligence Reports, local MSS.

38. Recruitment and training of senior staff present an awkward problem. The only permanent solution is to attract local graduates. But until recently no Nigerians of graduate level have taken up librarianship or have regarded it as a possible profession. We are glad to note that one graduate of the College joined the library staff and this year gained admission to the School of Librarianship and Archive Administration in London; and that a second graduate of the College has begun a probationary period of service in the library. Junior staff present almost equal difficulty. There is a steady loss by resignation of the better assistants who, on gaining the improved academic qualifications which they wish and are encouraged to seek, enter the College or the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology as students.

39. The Bindery is well equipped and staffed, and, besides routine library binding, produces a certain amount of fine artistic work in Nigerian leather. Some work is undertaken for special government libraries—a task which is profitable for goodwill from outside.

40. The Ibadan University Press is directed by the Librarian and is concerned with both the publishing and printing activities of the College. Among its printings is a variety of publications ranging from the *Abuja Chronicle*, *The Common African Toad* (a manual for Zoology students) and the second edition of Chief Egharevba's *Short History of Benin*, to the College Calendar, several issues of the student magazine, and school magazines for a number of secondary schools. The Press is a most useful institution both internally and externally and encouragement should continue to be given to it.

MISCELLANEOUS

Public Relations

41. Nigeria has an area of 373,000 square miles, a limited communication system and a population of over 31,000,000. Few of the population will be able to visit the College and see for themselves what is being done there and so the College must go out to them in

whatever region they live. Moreover, the degree of educational achievement varies enormously throughout this huge territory. There are comparatively few members of the public who have personal experience of university life and it will be many years before there is the wide-spread informed understanding of university affairs which exists in the older countries of the Commonwealth. The College must therefore describe and explain its work and objectives in a variety of ways adapted to the different educational levels of the population. The Extra-Mural Department has, of course, a leading role to play in this respect, and we are happy to record its already considerable achievements. As suggested in paragraph 137 the effectiveness with which it represents the College might well be enhanced by the establishment of permanent extra-mural centres. The interest aroused by two historical research schemes based on the College indicates the contribution which research can make. Visits to schools by members of staff while on tour have also helped and, we hope, will help further in the future as local travel has been made easier financially through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

42. The College has improved its public relations since the previous visitation. Nevertheless, great opportunities of further improvement remain and the College may be interested to know some methods which have been adopted successfully elsewhere:—

- (1) Conferences and organised visits present good opportunities for the public to see the College and absorb its atmosphere. Visits by local societies, refresher courses and conferences for teachers, business men and government officials, whether run by the College or simply accommodated on the site, are specially valuable. Periodic conferences with directors of education and with those who prepare or sponsor students for admission to the College are also useful not only for the business transacted but also for the general relationship established.
- (2) *Honorary membership of halls of residence.* By being given a direct association with the College distinguished citizens are encouraged to visit the College from time to time when they are in the vicinity.
- (3) *Documentary films.* Films have been produced for at least two of the overseas colleges portraying in simple terms their purpose and achievements. They are intended for use in town and country and in one case the film was arranged as a dramatic story to make it more interesting for the general public.
- (4) *Illustrated brochures.* These are designed particularly for schools and education authorities. Information about

admission to the College should not be issued in unattractive, complicated pamphlets.

- (5) *Broadcasting.* By means of a regular radio programme run under the auspices of the Extra-Mural Department with some such title as "The College Hour", systematic courses of study and information on the contribution being made by the College to national life are made available to interested listeners in isolated areas.

- (6) *Activities of local branches of the Graduates' Association.*

43. *Central Research Fund*

From time to time equipment of a specialised nature is required for a research project, but cannot be provided from normal departmental resources; on other occasions research workers engaged in field work or consulting archives in foreign countries are forced to incur expenses beyond their normal means. To meet such situations as these it is suggested that a Central Research Fund should be established under the control of the Senate from existing capital reserves.

44. *Publication Fund*

Subsidies are frequently required by publishers as a condition of publishing works of scholarship which are not in themselves commercially attractive. Without special financial assistance members of staff may be unable to arrange for their research to be published and their own careers and the reputation of the College as a research centre may suffer in consequence. A Publication Fund under Senate control from which grants could be made as required and into which agreed royalties would be paid, would be a great help to the staff, especially in the Faculty of Arts, and could be established from existing capital reserves.

45. *College Bookshop*

It has been represented to us that the College Bookshop could provide a better service if it stocked a wider range of books relevant to the subjects taught in the curriculum and supplied stationery of the type needed by students for their course work. A supply of postcards of the College would be a useful contribution to publicity.

46. *Religious Facilities*

There are chapels of unusual and attractive design for Protestants and Roman Catholics but as yet there is no mosque. No official chaplains have been appointed by the College but qualified members of the academic staff conduct services and perform pastoral duties for their several denominations.

47. *Medical Health Service*

The College, in conjunction with the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology operates a health service for students and senior and junior staff. Two medical officers are employed on a full-time basis, one living on the University College site and the other at the Ibadan branch of the Nigerian College. There is a much larger population to be served at the former than at the latter and eventually it would seem necessary to have two medical officers working full time on the University College site.

All students are examined in their first year, the examination including a chest X-ray and a tuberculin test. Several students expressed concern that they did not have an annual medical check-up. Recently hostels have tried to keep one or two rooms as sick bays. For acutely ill students, however, better facilities should be supplied. We recommend that there should be included in future plans a proper sick bay for up to 12 students at one time. As the College population expands such a number will not be excessive.

IV. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

INCREASE OF STUDENT NUMBERS

48. Now that the College has with such success laid its academic foundations soundly and securely, the time has arrived for serious attention to be devoted to a much more rapid rate of growth. The need of the country for graduates is very great, and the College has a special responsibility to ensure that, without any lowering of standards, its own output of highly educated men and women should not appear to lag behind the demand. The College expects to have about 750 students in residence in the 1957-58 session. It is our firm belief, after a careful review of the position in its several aspects, that during the forthcoming quinquennium this figure could be at least doubled. The statistics which have been kindly supplied to us by Ministers, Government Offices and Examining Bodies, relating to the estimated number of candidates at School Certificate and General Certificate of Education examinations coupled with an estimate of the number of passes and especially of grade I School Certificates, as well as of potential direct entry successes, indicate that there is no likelihood of a shortage of students well-qualified to embark on degree courses at the College even on the much increased scale which we regard as desirable and indeed as necessary. It is of great importance that the College should keep in the closest and most regular touch with the examining bodies and with government departments so as to have the most accurate possible forward estimates of the number of potential candidates for admission for some years ahead.

49. In suggesting a figure of 1500 to be achieved by 1962-63, we are thinking of a minimum objective. We hope that by a bold policy on

growth the College will exceed this number within the five-year period. Such a policy will catch the public imagination and enhance the impact which the College can and must make on public opinion. Criticisms which have been levelled against the College on the score of its small numbers will no longer have any apparent justification or excite dubious comparisons with institutions overseas. We read with interest the section on higher education in the Report of the International Bank Mission (pp. 590 ff.). While we agree with much of what appears there, we feel bound to say that the comparisons instituted on p. 593 covering cost per student are misleading and of little useful relevance to the Nigerian situation.

50. The practical problems consequential upon the attempt to carry out such a programme are particularly difficult and will call for the exercise of much wisdom, courage, and determination. Inconveniences will be inescapable, but if they are faced with a real sense of responsibility and with a spirit of disinterested devotion to the College and to its high purpose, they can be surmounted. Among the problems which suggest themselves are such matters as residential accommodation for students, staff housing, academic accommodation (e.g. class-rooms, laboratories, tutorial rooms) and the possible duplication of classes, the increased administrative burden to be borne by the registry and bursar's office, heavy additional demands upon the library, the likely inadequacy of the sports field and of the proposed Students' Union building unless it is planned with an eye on future needs of a much greater magnitude.

51. It is not necessary to go into these problems in any detail since their nature and significance are clear to the College, but a few comments on residence in particular are not out of place. The present policy on student residence requires all students to be housed in halls of residence, each hall, apart from the women students' hall, being designed to hold 150 students in single rooms. It is anticipated that when present building contracts are completed, there will be room for 943 students. By extensions to the present halls and the construction of a new hall, a figure of 1176 should be attainable. Since each student place costs about £1,200 to build, the capital cost of providing accommodation in single rooms for upwards of 300 additional students would amount to as much as £350,000. We are forced to the conclusion that the College should urgently reconsider its policy on student residence. Several suggestions have been brought to our notice, e.g. that students should share rooms in the halls of residence; that the old College site should be used; that students who have relatives or friends in Ibadan city should be permitted to live with them; that the availability of other lodgings for students in the city should be explored; that in place of further halls the College should experiment by building chalets in or near the compound in each of which a number of students could be housed. Of these proposals we feel the first to be

the most practicable. The College might consider ruling that all freshmen at least should "double up". As the annual intake of new students grows in proportion to the total size of the student body, such doubling would progressively absorb the growing numbers. Doubling would entail an undue strain on present kitchen facilities which would have to be enlarged. Such enlargement seems to us not to present an insuperable difficulty. Since students sharing what are not big rooms might find private study in them impeded and inconvenient, there would be a demand for opportunities to use class-rooms for private reading. In planning for the construction of Hall VI, the College would do well, we think, to explore the possibility of building slightly larger student rooms which could be easily shared. If this were done, the College should be able to accommodate at least 1350 students on the main site by the session 1962-3. The teaching hospital will make housing provision for the 150 or so students who will be doing their clinical work.

If the case for "doubling up" is presented to the students in a way which brings home to them the contribution which they can thus make to develop, accelerate and expand higher education on a large scale in Nigeria, there is a strong chance that they will readily respond to the need. We are not competent to make an appraisal of the potential future lodging position in Ibadan city, but we have seen and heard little to persuade us that it looks a good early prospect. In any case transport difficulties would give cause for doubts.

52. A great co-operative effort by staff and students can overcome the many obstacles. The academic staff will perhaps find themselves confronted with the necessity to duplicate classes. This is a necessity which university teachers elsewhere have not infrequently had to experience, and the College ought to be able to count on the entire goodwill of its teachers to help usefully in the performance of an invaluable piece of national service.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

53. Since the last visitation great progress has been made in capital development on the site. But as the Chairman of the Council said when presenting a programme for development in 1954, "a College must grow to live". The time is still a long way off when the College will have completed its major capital development, and we hope the Federal Government will see its way to further grants for buildings and equipment in the coming quinquennium.

54. We understand that the College has received grants for capital development as follows:—

	<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
(1)	C. D. and W. (Colonial Development and Welfare)	£1,850,000	All but £150,000 spent; remainder earmarked for new chemistry laboratory (£30,000) and contribution towards new arts block (£120,000).
(2)	Cocoa Marketing Board	£85,000	spent in Faculty of Agriculture.
(3)	United Africa Co.	£61,000	spent on Trenchard Hall.
(4)	Nuffield Foundation	£5,000	spent on Nuffield House.
(5)	Nigerian Govt. (a)	£1,322,365	all spent or allocated to specific projects.
(6)	Nigerian Govt. (b) (Economic programme 1955-60)	£472,000	£275,000 allocated to specific projects; £197,000 (plus about £47,000 to cover increased labour costs) unallocated.
	Total:	£3,795,365	of this sum £3,598,365 is spent or allocated to specific projects; £197,000 (plus about £47,000) i.e. about £244,000 remains unallocated at 31.12.56.

55. The future programme for capital development falls into three parts:—

- (1) projects already agreed upon and for which funds are allocated;
- (2) projects for which funds are earmarked, but for which authority has still to be obtained;
- (3) projects for which no financial provision is available except the £244,000 still unallocated from the Nigerian Economic Programme.

Details are as follows:—

(1) *Projects already agreed upon and for which funds are allocated.*

<i>Project</i>	<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
Tower and office extension	Nigerian Govt. (1954)	£39,000
Chemistry laboratory	C. D. and W.	£30,000
Telephone system	Nigerian Govt. (1954)	£7,000
Street lighting	" " "	£3,000
Students' Union	" " "	£15,000
College market	" " "	£2,000
Additions to halls of residence (158 places; total 743 places)	(Nigerian Govt. (1954) and Nigerian Economic Programme)	£202,000

(2) *Projects for which funds are earmarked but for which authority has still to be obtained.*

<i>Project</i>	<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
Arts block, including accommodation for extramural work and economics	C. D. and W. and Nigerian Govt.	£210,000
Extension to pre-clinical laboratories	Nigerian Economic Programme	£50,000

(3) *Projects for which no financial provision is available except the £244,000 still unallocated from the Nigerian Economic Programme.*

We assume that the College wishes to hear our comments on the projects being considered by the Council under this head before making decisions on priorities. These projects, in order of approximate estimated costs, are as follows:—

<i>Project</i>	<i>Rough estimate</i>
1. Halls of residence	
(a) additions to existing halls (200 places; total 943 places)	£245,000
(b) a sixth hall (233 places; total 1176 places)	£300,000
2. Housing	
(a) for senior staff (40 at £5,000)	£200,000
(b) for College servants	£30,000
3. Acquisition of remainder of College site	£60,000
4. Administration wing and cold store	£50,000
5. Extension of farm	£25,000
6. Extension of generating station	—
7. Laboratories for agricultural zoology	—
8. Laboratory for plant physiology	—
9. Contingencies and minor capital projects	—

56. We regard it as essential that the Senate should be given the opportunity to comment on the relative priority to be given to these projects. For the guidance of the Senate we would like to reaffirm our belief that a very substantial increase in student numbers is the most urgent need of the College in this phase of its history. On this criterion items 1 and 4 above, which are concerned with accommodation and catering facilities for students, seem to us to merit high

priority. If the rooms in the sixth hall were designed to accommodate two students and if there were some doubling up of accommodation in other halls, the potential student population could be raised to about 1500 by 1962-1963.

An increase in numbers of this order would necessitate more academic, technical and domestic staff. Therefore a high priority would need to be given to item 2.

Our comments on the other items are as follows:—

3. It is in the College's best interests to secure the remainder of the site as soon as possible.
 5. Land is needed for grazing experiments, but if funds are not available the immediate need might be met by redeployment of land already under cultivation.
 6. We are not competent to express an opinion on the need for a larger generating station; it is bound up with the policy of the Electricity Board, and the College is keeping the matter under review.
 7. This might be deferred until the appointment of a professor of agriculture.
 8. This could be done comparatively cheaply through the conversion of a room now used as a herbarium.
57. It is evident that the capital expenditure necessary to raise student numbers to 1500 by 1962-63 greatly exceeds the funds at present available. Nevertheless we believe it would be a disservice to the national interest if the College were obliged for lack of capital funds to depart from its policy of increasing student numbers. We hope therefore that the College will be prepared to go to the Government for a supplementary capital grant before the expiry of the current Economic Programme.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

58. In the pioneering days of the College it must often have been necessary to make decisions on policy at the administrative level and without prior consultation with the academic body. In times of emergency this may still occasionally be necessary; for example, the "rescue operation" in 1954 to meet deficits in the College finances had to be done in July, when the academic staff had dispersed for the summer.

59. But the College has now reached a stage when it would be totally out of keeping with university tradition to tolerate such methods except in case of emergency. We were concerned, therefore, to find that some decisions involving policy are still being made without reference to the Senate. Even as long ago as 1952 members of the last visitation were uneasy at the failure of the Senate to play its proper part in formulating College policy. After a lengthy meeting with the Senate and many informal conversations with Senate members we are unanimously of opinion that there is still cause for uneasiness.

60. In questions of administration the College cannot simply imitate procedure in Britain. Local circumstances are different and they call for a local solution. Sovereignty and ultimate responsibility reside in the Council, which may delegate its authority between meetings to a Finance and General Purposes Committee. But in Ibadan neither the Council nor the Finance and General Purposes Committee meets frequently enough to exercise continual supervision over the affairs of the College. Therefore much more executive responsibility is delegated to the administrative officers in Ibadan than is delegated in British universities.

61. It is all the more important, therefore, that the Senate, or a committee appointed by the Senate, should be given the opportunity to advise the administrative officers (as, in a British university, the Senate advises the Council or its finance committee) on all matters of policy before decisions are taken. The Senate is the senior authority of the College (in the sense of the Ordinance) which is on the spot. It is easily called together: we therefore believe it should accept rather more responsibility for formulating College policy than do corresponding Senates in British universities.

62. Under local conditions it is not enough that the Senate should be consulted only on exclusively academic questions. There are very few policy decisions which are without academic implications. For example, a sum of about £244,000 for capital development before 1960 remains unallocated. The question whether some of this should be spent on a new administration wing, or on houses for academic staff, or on beginning a sixth hall of residence is in our opinion a question of vital interest to the Senate. Even decisions on the siting of non-academic buildings have academic implications. For example, a decision to develop for any purpose the land south of the science laboratories and across the river might have very serious consequences for geophysical research and for the long-term pasture experiments there. Therefore the Senate should have an opportunity to comment even on such apparently irrelevant questions as the College site plan. It is a basic principle in British universities that the Senate (or its equivalent) should participate fully in university government. Section 13 (*d*) of the College Ordinance recognises that principle in Ibadan and it was evident at the Council meeting that members of the Council recognise it too. We emphasise that we are not suggesting that the Senate should busy itself with the day-to-day decisions which the administrative officers are there to make, nor that the Senate should arrogate to itself the right to make final decisions on matters of policy. What we are suggesting is that both the Council and the administrative officers should continually seek Senate opinion not only on strictly academic matters but on the whole pattern of the College's activities.

63. Our suggestion will, of course, fall to the ground if the Senate is not prepared to offer, when given the opportunity, clear-cut and

helpful opinions which do not unduly emphasise academic considerations at the expense of other considerations equally important for the stability of the College. We believe that if the Senate were fully informed on all College matters, it would appreciate the task of the administrative officers more clearly and it would rapidly reach a position where it could advise and support the Council and the officers in formulating policy for the whole College and not merely for its academic activities.

64. If the administrative officers are to be obliged to seek Senate opinion on all important policy matters (and we are convinced that this is the proper procedure) there will need to be a small business committee of the Senate which meets frequently, and which can be relied upon to reflect Senate opinion accurately. We do not suggest that the Senate should abdicate its own responsibilities or authority in favour of this committee but rather that the Senate should allow this committee to prepare material and suggest lines of discussion for the Senate, and to be available at short notice for consultation with the administrative officers. Such a committee, if it had the confidence of the Senate, might greatly enhance the authority of the Senate in the affairs of the College.

THE FACULTIES

FACULTY OF ARTS

65. It is gratifying to recognise the measure of progress achieved by the Faculty of Arts in the five years since the last visitation. The departments are now comparatively well-staffed and display vigour and enterprise. There is abundant evidence that they have thought seriously and with profit about the nature and direction of their teaching and research in the Nigerian setting. The publications of the Departments of Geography, History, and Religious Studies in particular show the results of this thinking. Throughout the faculty there is an enthusiasm and liveliness of outlook which can bring great benefit to the students and the College. The liaison of the English Department with schools and the Inspectorate of the Western Region as well as with the Chief Adviser on Education to the Federal Government is very valuable. We are glad to observe a consciousness that the function and influence of a good Faculty of Arts extend beyond the limits of the subjects that are taught.

66. The academic performance of students has been good, and the introduction of honours courses has already been justified by results (see Appendix I)

67. The staffing position has improved considerably during the last few years and it is now true to say that the departmental establishments are on the whole adequate to meet existing demands upon them. It is essential, however, to provide for the expansion of

present interests and for the promotion of new lines of work within departments, for the new developments in economics and social studies and in education, and for the probable substantial increase in the number of students in the faculty.

68. Already the faculty is feeling acutely the difficulties of having to work in accommodation which is no longer sufficiently spacious to contain the many courses which form even the routine work of the departments. At present the severely limited space which is directly available in the main arts building and the concessionary rooms in the geography building have to carry a heavy load of courses: Classics 23, English 23, History 23, Mathematics 61, Religious Studies 7. There are only 15 tutorial rooms for 40 members of staff. The proposal (paragraph 55) that a new arts building should be treated as a matter of urgency is reasonable, especially in view of the pressure which a growth in staff numbers and the expected rapid rise in student numbers will inevitably exert.

69. We are glad to learn that the College is in the process of attempting to develop a Department and/or an Institute of Education. Here the College has a great responsibility and a challenging opportunity to give leadership and aid in the vast educational development of the country. It is clear that it must be prepared to play a large part in fostering educational research and in training people for the staffs of teacher training colleges. It may not prove easy to find many persons of the high academic quality and pedagogic skill to conduct this work, but the College has a national duty to build up this side of its activities with speed and the greatest sense of urgency.

70. The College has taken the first step towards the creation of an effective Department of Economics and Social Studies by the appointment of a professor. It should now be possible to proceed to the appointment of other staff and to begin some teaching in economics from the beginning of the 1957-8 session. Inevitably some time will elapse before the department can build up a sufficiently strong staff to warrant the starting of courses for the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree. But in the meantime it will certainly be able to offer economics as a subject in the B.A. General degree. If suitably qualified staff can be recruited, the department might well consider the introduction of political science and sociology as additional subjects in the B.A. General course, so that the student who is attracted to social studies could offer economics, political science, and sociology as his three subjects. Early attention might be paid to the desirability of adding anthropology and law to the B.A. General curriculum: both of these subjects, if introduced, could initially remain under the general oversight of the Professor of Economics and Social Studies. Experience gained from the teaching of these subjects in appropriate groupings along with the growth

of staff numbers will hold out the hope that before the end of the quinquennium conditions will be ripe for B.Sc. (Econ.) courses. It seems to us that it is in the interest of Nigeria that a high priority be given to this development.

71. It is a happy idea that the newly appointed professor should also be Director of the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research, which replaces the moribund West African Institute of Social and Economic Research. The close and intimate association between the department and the institute can be fruitful in many ways; under vigorous direction and with the proper encouragement the joint efforts of the two can benefit the College both in the academic sphere and in making its influence felt throughout Nigeria on economic and social problems, and at the same time giving technical advice and guidance to government and the business community.

72. We are much impressed by the argument that the largely Muslim population of much of Nigeria calls for the introduction of teaching in Arabic language and literature and we are of the opinion that the College would both greatly enrich the faculty and also win wide public support by instituting such courses. They would link up well with the valuable work that is being done in the History Department on historical Islamic influences on West Africa and in the Department of Religious Studies on Islamic religion, and would attract students whose interest lies in Islamic studies. If the College could not see its way to the setting up of a full department immediately with a view to offering courses for a degree in Arabic language and literature, it could consider the appointment of one or more teachers who might for a while be under the wing of the History Department until such time as an independent department could be satisfactorily instituted. There would possibly be useful opportunities for informal contact and association on a friendly and mutually helpful basis with the School of Islamic Studies at Kano.

73. European modern languages present a special problem. The fact that Nigeria is surrounded by largely French-speaking peoples leads naturally and rightly to the assumption that within the College some provision should be made for study of the French language, since business and official relations with these surrounding territories impose a demand for Nigerians with a good and fluent knowledge of this language. Secondly, other departments for their teaching and research have a strong and continuing need for a competent reading knowledge of at least French and German, and possibly of other languages. Thirdly, it has been represented to us that Nigeria will find herself in the position of having to fill an increasing number of diplomatic and commercial posts abroad for which a sound speaking and writing knowledge of modern languages will be indispensable. We are convinced that the existence of these con-

siderations makes desirable the appointment of one or more lecturers who could organise the necessary teaching. It would strengthen the position of the courses and the status of the teachers if the College could award a Diploma or Certificate of Proficiency gained after a test of appropriate standard. We do not feel that at the present time the College would be well-advised to contemplate honours degree courses in European modern languages.

74. The Senate in presenting its general views on gaps in the academic structure which the College might proceed to fill stressed "the importance of philosophy as a subject fundamental to the study of the arts and the humanities". This is an undeniably true assessment, and without doubt a university ought to have a school of philosophy, which might extend also to the philosophy of science. But in this formative period of the College, when so many urgent demands crowd their claims upon the resources at hand, the moment cannot be said yet to have come to set up a department of philosophy. There are possibilities of developing some parts of the extensive philosophical domain by co-operation between the Departments of Classics, History, Religious Studies and later the Department of Economics and Social Studies. The lead in this co-operative effort might best come from the Department of Religious Studies, where the professor is by training and inclination a philosopher.

75. We note with some surprise the high priority accorded by the Senate to the establishment of a Department of Linguistics in place of the sub-department of Phonetics. The precise purpose of the present sub-department is, we understand, to offer teaching and practical assistance in the phonetics of English. The desire of the staff is to secure departmental independence and to follow their research bent by concerning themselves with the problems of language in general and also the analysis and comparative study of African languages. This last is an eminently interesting and valuable task, but is one which should derive its financial support in the research stage from sources other than the College. Although we are assured that the cost of carrying out the Senate's proposal would be small, we cannot avoid the conclusion that even what might appear to be an insignificant sum should not be diverted from the resources necessary to meet more urgent needs. If in the future the College should think of setting up a Department of (West) African Studies, linguistics would be a desirable concomitant.

76. The argument just advanced against linguistics applies perhaps with equal force to archaeology. The cost of maintaining a department or sub-department would be relatively high and at present could not properly be a charge on the College budget. Archaeological investigation is being conducted under the Benin scheme and the Yoruba Historical Research project. Any demand for training in

archaeological techniques might be satisfied for the time being by associating interested students or research fellows, maintained by funds from outside, with these schemes.

77. Research which has been energetically begun or which is in prospect on a variety of specifically African themes, which already cover history, language, geography, and religion will possibly lead to suggestions for a School of (West) African Studies. This is natural since the College must have some part of its root system in the culture of its environment. There would probably be advantage in some form of informal co-ordination of these researches, particularly in the cases where overlapping might arise. Such overlapping might introduce the risk of unnecessary duplication of equipment and material supplies and lead to expenditure which joint planning could easily avoid.

78. The proposals which we have made above will require for their proper execution an increase in academic staff in the faculty. A conservative estimate of the number of teachers additional to the present approved establishment who would be required to put into effect by the end of the quinquennium 1957-62 the suggested developments would be: Arabic 1 or 2 (if an honours degree course were contemplated, this figure would have to be raised), economics 5 (if B.Sc. (Econ.) courses are to be satisfactorily introduced by the end of the quinquennium), education 5, European modern languages 1 or 2, others 7. This last figure of 7 takes some account of the proposed substantial growth of the student population. But without a fuller knowledge of the likely distribution of the increase over the several departments within the faculty, it is not possible to say with any precision whether it is an underestimate or not.

79. Although Mathematics belongs formally to the Faculty of Arts we prefer to discuss it under the Faculty of Science.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

80. *Introduction.* Since 1952 impressive progress has been made in the Faculty of Science. The four full departments constituting the faculty work in amicable co-operation and there are healthy signs of cohesion among its members. The heads of departments have regular informal meetings to discuss matters of common interest; and there are many other signs of integration in the faculty. The staffs of the Chemistry and Physics Departments, for example, meet together each morning for tea; and in the physics workshop jobs were being done for other departments. The laboratories are well equipped for teaching and we had the impression in our talks with the staff that an atmosphere of enthusiasm for research had been created throughout the faculty.

81. In teaching the faculty has a good record. The performance of students in examinations is very satisfactory and the decision of the College to embark on special courses in science has been amply justified by the high proportion of successful candidates in B.Sc. (Special) examinations since 1954 (see Appendix I*).

82. In research there is evidence of admirable activity. The Physics Department is playing a part in the international geophysical year. With the aid of a recorder on loan from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research important observations are being made on the peculiar properties of the ionosphere near the equator, and magnetic field readings are being taken in a sub-station in the College grounds. The department is to be congratulated on choosing lines of investigation which are at the same time fundamental and relevant to the tropics. The Chemistry Department is conducting not only studies in pure chemistry but a survey of the chemistry of natural products in the heart wood of Nigerian trees. The Botany Department has published good work on cytogenetics and experimental morphology, and is engaged also on the physiology and ecology of Nigerian plants. The Zoology Department has enlisted the help of the Government Department of Fisheries and the Nigerian Ports Authority in its work on the ecology of lagoons.

83. Among the scientific amenities which the faculty has are a small zoo, which (quite apart from its scientific value) brings members of the public to the College, and a botanical garden. Both these are expensive to maintain but we consider them to be justified. However, any further increase in the size of the botanical garden would in our opinion involve commitments which would not be justified unless the Federal Government wishes to recognise the garden as an acclimatization garden for Nigeria, and contributes substantially towards its upkeep.

84. *Future Needs.* The departments are well housed and, apart from the additional laboratories for chemistry (already approved—paragraph 55) and minor works in other departments it does not seem to us that more accommodation is necessary, provided always that if practical classes have to be duplicated there is a corresponding increase in academic staff. The present staff/student ratio is generous but this is necessary in a College where demonstrators and other post-graduate workers are hard to obtain. If financial provision is made for 6 more lecturers in the faculty, to be established as student numbers increase, the academic establishment should be adequate for an intake of double the present number of students into the faculty. If the intake is more than doubled some extra junior staff will be needed to supervise practical classes.

* In Mathematics students have sat for the normal B.Sc. (Special) examinations for External Students and the results are not therefore included in Appendix I.

85. The departments are adequately supplied with laboratory attendants, but there is a very serious shortage of skilled technicians. The present training scheme is admirable so far as it goes, but in our view the need for a service of African technicians is so great that the problem ought to be attacked even more boldly. It might be argued that it is not the business of the College to train technicians. But the viability of scientific research in the College depends on a supply of technicians and the College cannot afford to leave the problem for some other institution to solve; moreover the College has on its staff some of the few men in Nigeria capable of training technicians. Accordingly we suggest that the College should consider the advisability of creating a few posts for technician instructors, who should be paid at something like grade I lecturer rates, and whose duties should include both technical work and the formal in-service training of apprentice technicians. Posts would be needed in such subjects as instrument-making, electronics, glass-blowing, chemical techniques, and biological techniques; and the object of the scheme should be to Africanize the technical services in the College (and perhaps in other scientific services in Nigeria) in the next ten years. It would no doubt be necessary to give some publicity to the scheme and to persuade the schools that the career of a laboratory technician is an honourable one and is adequately paid. The future of scientific research in tropical Africa depends on a solution to this problem of the supply of technicians. It will be a notable service to the country if the College can find a solution (see also paragraphs 110 and 117).

86. The College is at a stage when it is desirable to turn out more graduates from existing departments rather than to create new departments. Nevertheless the need for some teaching in geology is so pressing that we think the College should embark on some courses in this subject. It would need four members of staff to cover the curriculum for degrees in geology. This is more than the College could reasonably contemplate at present. But a start could be made by the appointment of a grade I lecturer attached to the Department of Geography, who would provide a 1-year course in geology suitable for geographers, agriculturists, and as an ancillary subject in science. The geologist would need a laboratory and an adequate capital grant to build up a stock of specimens, slides, and books.

87. An anomalous position in the faculty is occupied by the sub-department of Parasitology. In the beginning it was in charge of the principal in his capacity as honorary Professor of Parasitology. Possibly it was created so that the first principal, who had done distinguished work in this field, might be able to continue his scientific work. It now consists of a lecturer and 4 laboratory assistants and the College is in some doubt as to where the sub-department should be placed administratively. The lecturer does a little teach-

ing in the Faculty of Agriculture and his research principally lies in fields covered by the Faculty of Science. We were impressed with the quality and interest of the research being done in this sub-department. Investigations include the life cycle of the guinea-worm in *Cyclops* and man, a survey of parasite worms in sheep in Southern Nigeria, a study of parasite worms in Nigerian school children, and some studies in the ecology of the snails which carry *Bilharzia*. We are in no doubt that the work of this sub-department should be encouraged.

88. The Department of Mathematics is well staffed and has an impressive record of published work. It covers both pure and applied mathematics. Its urgent need is for accommodation: at present there is no department in the physical sense and no place where its members can meet. We understand that the head of the department would like the mathematicians to have permanent accommodation near the science buildings and not (as is at present planned) in the new arts block. We realise that there may be difficulties in the way of this arrangement at present but we do concur in the view that the proper place for a mathematics department is among science departments and we hope that the Senate will bear this in mind when it comes to make recommendations to the Council about a long-term site plan for the College.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

89. *Introduction.* The faculty received in 1950 a grant of £1 million from the Cocoa Marketing Board: £50,000 of this has been spent on buildings and equipment. The remainder is an endowment which brings in about £34,000 per annum. The estimated expenditure by the faculty in salaries, wages, and maintenance, and excluding overseas travel, for 1956-7 is about £49,000. The additional £15,000 is derived from ordinary College revenue, less £4,000 which represents receipts from the farm.

90. The faculty is housed in simple but adequate buildings. There appears to be ample room for teaching and research, and the laboratories are well equipped with modern apparatus. The farm (at present 400 acres) is used to provide large scale demonstrations for students and for long-range research in animal and crop production. Particularly noteworthy are the experiments on animal husbandry in Zebu cattle and the co-operative work on pasture plots. The acting head of the department is to be congratulated on the achievement of bringing so much bush into cultivation in so short a time.

91. Recruitment of students to the faculty has in the past been disappointing. In the last four years the numbers graduating were

as follows:—1953: 1, 1954: 4, 1955: 3, 1956: 4. At present there are 30 students in the faculty and there is an intermediate class of 30 potential agriculture students, so there are welcome signs that numbers are on the increase. The paucity of students is attributed to several causes, including the relatively lower salary scales for agriculturists compared with those for other professions such as medicine and the length of the course compared with that for science.

92. *Future development.* Five years ago the visitors to the College said of the faculty: "we were left with the impression that it did not yet have a clearly thought out policy and sense of direction", and the visitors went on to say that this was partly due to the fact that the Chair of Agriculture had been vacant for some time. The chair was still vacant* at the time of our visit. Except for one brief period it has not been occupied since 1952. No time should be lost in re-organising the faculty's affairs.

93. The chief shortcomings in our opinion are these. In the first place there does not seem to be enough integration of teaching activities. The faculty has become fragmented into so called "divisions" (most of them consisting of only one academic member of staff). The heads of "divisions" do not meet regularly and informally for tea and when they meet as a faculty they have not succeeded in resolving the day-to-day problems of preventing overlapping in contents of courses, and of ensuring that students receive an integrated syllabus and not just an assortment of specialisms. Moreover this fragmentation of the faculty is inimical to research.

94. Secondly the faculty appears to have isolated itself from the other faculties in the College. The distance between the agriculture and science buildings is itself a barrier to co-operation, but this is not the only reason. We understand that Statute 5 (c) (iii) is interpreted in such a way that the heads of the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology are not full members of the Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Science. In our view it would be deplorable if this interpretation of the statute were allowed to restrict the influence of these science departments in the counsels of the faculty. At a time when it is essential that the resources of the College should be used to their maximum efficiency it is disappointing to find that the science departments make no contribution to the post-intermediate curriculum in agriculture except one course in organic chemistry. For example, the Botany and Zoology Departments include specialists in entomology, mycology, plant physiology, and genetics; yet none of them has been invited to contribute to post-intermediate work in agriculture. Such co-operation as there is between biologists in the Faculty of Science and biologists in the

* An appointment has subsequently been made.

Faculty of Agriculture is unofficial and cannot bring the benefits to the student which would be brought by a genuine co-operation between faculties.

95. Finally, no arrangements exist to meet the limited but important demand for research workers in agricultural science. Recruits to this work normally have honours degrees in pure science succeeded by some post-graduate training in agriculture, or degrees in agriculture succeeded by post-graduate training in some special fields, e.g. genetics or plant physiology. Much might be done through a joint operation between the faculties of science and agriculture to meet this need.

96. It is not for us to propose specific solutions to these problems. The most effective solution would be an energetic and wise Professor of Agriculture. But if there is to be any delay in the appointment of a professor we think the College would do well to consider inviting some distinguished agriculturist, familiar especially with academic organisation, as visiting professor for a year. In any event, we think the sooner the "divisions" are abolished the better, and we concur in what we understand to be the present Dean's view, namely that there should be two departments, crop production and animal production, each under a head (professor or senior lecturer) one of whom would be the Dean and both of whom would have seats on the Senate. If this change were made, and other members of staff became simply members of one or other of the two departments instead of heads of fictitious "divisions", we believe more cohesion could be given to the work of the faculty. Of course, a sub-division of the faculty into two departments would be only a beginning and one would expect other departments (e.g. soil science) to be created once the faculty was functioning as a team and when finance becomes available for expansion.

The need to include as full members of the faculty the heads of departments of the basic sciences is so urgent that we hope the College will consider what provision can be made under Statute 5 to ensure this. It is a matter which affects not only co-operation between the Faculties of Science and Agriculture but co-operation between other faculties too.

97. There are already friendly contacts between individual members of the faculty and individual workers in the various agricultural institutes at Moor Plantation. We heard in particular appreciative comments on the College's work in animal husbandry. But the amount of research in the faculty supported from outside sources or inspired by national needs seems to us to be disappointing. We understand that the Council of National Resources (on the advice of its relevant technical sub-committee) is willing to receive suggestions for long-range research and could make grants-in-aid to the College

to enable the faculty to carry out such work, without in any way infringing the autonomy of the College. Indeed an earlier attempt to secure finance from the Council for agricultural research failed through no fault of the faculty. It would benefit the prestige of the faculty among agriculturists in Nigeria if advantage could be taken of this opportunity to do work in co-operation with the Council of National Resources, particularly in the field of crop production.

98. On several occasions it has been urged upon the College that courses leading to degrees in veterinary science should be instituted. Even with full co-operation from the institute in Vom and (for pre-clinical work) from the Departments of Anatomy and Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, this would be a costly operation. In its present condition, the faculty certainly could not stand the strain of this additional responsibility. Others more competent than ourselves have already advised the College on the question of courses for veterinary science. The only comment we feel able to make is that the question might well be deferred until the faculty's present activities are re-organised. We would say the same about proposals for courses leading to a degree in forestry, although the cost of introducing these courses would be more modest.

99. The present academic establishment of the faculty is 11. Now that student numbers are increasing this establishment may prove insufficient; and in any event there are certain subjects (e.g. agricultural economics and soil chemistry) where, if the lecturer were to be away ill, teaching would stop. We think it would be reasonable for the faculty to ask for 3 more lecturers in the coming quinquennium. But in considering what increases in staff are needed it is hoped that the College will bear in mind contributions to the curriculum which might more appropriately be made by departments in the Faculty of Science.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

100. *Student Numbers.* The new hospital possesses sufficient facilities to provide places for some 50 clinical students in each year of the course. With such an annual clinical entry therefore the hospital will support an undergraduate population of some 150 students. If allowance is made for inevitable wastage at the pre-clinical stage there must be an annual entry to the 2nd M.B. course of more than 50 undergraduates; the estimates we have been given for this entry have varied from 60 to 80. The total number in the two preclinical years together should therefore be at least 120 students. To this figure must be added the number of those students who are preparing for re-examination. The size of this re-examinee group will vary from year to year but will probably be no fewer than 20 annually. Within 5 years of recognition of the

clinical facilities, therefore, the total population of the preclinical and clinical departments should amount to some 300 students. In subsequent years this number, owing to failures in the final medical examinations, will be rather larger.

101. As students in the Faculty of Medicine there must also be included an indeterminate number of undergraduates who are studying for part or whole of the premedical examination in the science departments. There will probably be fewer in number as the standard of science teaching in the secondary schools improves and more students enter the faculty with complete exemption from the 1st M.B. In any case it would seem that, apart from the teaching of organic chemistry to those preparing for the 2nd M.B. examination, the teaching burden imposed by premedical candidates on the science departments will not be an increasing one.

102. From this brief analysis of the numbers of medical students to be anticipated two points emerge. First, the number of preclinical students on the College site can be expected to increase to a *minimum* of about 140. Not less than 50 additional places in halls of residence will be needed to meet the medical expansion. Further, during the 5 years following recognition the accommodation in the students' hostel at the hospital must be increased to at least 150 places. Indeed, when allowance is made for those who fail at the final M.B. stage, this last figure should probably be 175. Secondly, the increase in the number of preclinical students will impose a strain on the preclinical departments. Nevertheless it is most important that the preclinical expansion should take place as soon as is possible for otherwise the clinical departments will be dealing with smaller groups than are within their capacity.

PRECLINICAL DEPARTMENTS

103. *Length of course.* The 2nd M.B. courses in the College extend over 6 terms. This is one term longer than is normally required by the regulations of the University of London. The preclinical teachers in the College have made a strong case in favour of the retention of the present arrangement. It can be noted, too, that preclinical teachers in the London medical schools are strongly in favour of an extension of the corresponding courses there to 6 terms. Maintenance of the period devoted to preclinical studies at its present length seems justified by the opinions of the teachers concerned and of successive examiners from London. It is, however, a problem which must be kept under review by the faculty and on which a final decision can only be made in the light of local experience and judgment.

The partitioning of teaching time between the preclinical departments is another problem on which widely differing opinions have been expressed by members of the faculty. It is, again, a problem

which must be solved by the considered judgment of the faculty. It may, however, be worth noting here that in London about half of the teaching time in the preclinical period is devoted to anatomy and about half to physiology and the related subjects. Further, more than 30 hours of teaching (lectures and practical classes) per week for any student is academically unsound.

104. *Buildings and general facilities.* The Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry (which has only recently been separated from that of Physiology but which is still included, for administrative purposes, with that department) and Pharmacology are all housed in single-storey buildings originally intended for science departments. While ingenuity has been shown in exploiting the limited facilities provided by these buildings, they are not suitable for the presentation of the subjects which must be taught in them. Consideration must therefore be given to the provision of more appropriate accommodation for these preclinical departments. Indeed, provision of a suitable building (perhaps in the form of a preclinical block) or buildings for these departments is a matter of some urgency. Although it is apparent that financial provision for such a development cannot be included in the next quinquennial estimates, knowledge at this stage of the longer range plan is essential. If, for example, the provision of more suitable accommodation is to be included in the estimates for the quinquennium 1962-7 financial prudence suggests that alterations in the present buildings should be such that they sufficiently meet the immediate necessities of student, staff and investigative requirements. An indefinite postponement of proper preclinical facilities, however, will make necessary much more considerable alteration and extension of the present class rooms and laboratories. It would be unfair, in some ways quite intolerable, that the existing conditions should be allowed indefinitely to persist. The alterations are to some extent dictated by the expected increase in preclinical student numbers by not less than half.

105. The most urgent necessity is the provision of adequate facilities for the Department of Anatomy. These must include a properly equipped embalming room, which can be kept clean, adequate refrigeration, better storage arrangements with stainless steel (or equivalent formalin resistant) tanks, good dissecting tables with stainless steel or glass tops, hot water and adequate washing facilities and a solution of the problem of the disposal of effluvia. The present position in the department in regard to *all* of these facilities is highly unsatisfactory. Good tanks and dissecting room tables will, of course, be readily transferable to any new building designed as a permanent home for the Anatomy Department. The other suggested improvements are all so urgent, however, that they should be made as soon as possible notwithstanding the short period which the present buildings may be in use. Any definitive solution for this department can be regarded as too far off to allow any interim

period with the present lack of facilities to be considered tolerable. The degree of the improvements, however, and especially the size and elaborateness of the refrigeration plant, should be gauged against the long-range plan for the department.

106. The other preclinical departments will also require some expansion and alteration if an entry of 60-70 students is to be accommodated and if duplication of classes is to be avoided. When the W.A.I.S.E.R. building is made available the immediate needs of physiology and biochemistry can probably be met by structural alterations. If, however, the whole of this building is not immediately made available there will have to be another small building for biochemistry teaching. The accommodation for pharmacology should also be extended and modified so as to provide for an adequate class room.

107. *Academic staff.* The present establishment of the Department of Anatomy includes a professor, 2 senior lecturers and 2 lecturers. In fact, however, only the chair and one senior lectureship are filled on the normal basis. Anatomists are in very short supply everywhere and it is difficult to make effective suggestions for the stimulation of recruitment. The selection and *ad hoc* training of Nigerian medical graduates for lectureships in anatomy is the most obvious answer to a difficult situation. It has, however, been pointed out to us that the salaries paid to holders of clinical appointments together with the opportunities provided for clinical post-graduate study in Britain, will militate against an attempt to fill the permanent posts in anatomy in this manner. As it is, the Professor of Anatomy has, perforce, had a teaching burden quite beyond what can be expected of any university teacher. The most vigorous efforts should be made to solve these problems.

108. The present staff of the Department of Physiology can cope with existing student numbers, but, with the expected increase, will have to be strengthened if duplication of classes is to be avoided. A development of science teaching in the department would also justify such an increase. The Department of Biochemistry should be strengthened by the addition of a lectureship. Eventually, to meet very important requirements in addition to the teaching of medical students, there will have to be a chair of biochemistry and any immediate changes relating to the subject should be made with full awareness of the ultimate necessary aim of a strong and independent Biochemistry Department.

109. In view of the probable increase in teaching burden some increase in staff may be necessary in the Department of Pharmacology.

110. *Technical and secretarial staff.* There is, generally, a need for a larger technical staff and for trained secretarial assistance. These needs should sympathetically be considered by the College.

111. *Research.* The importance of basic medical research in itself needs no stressing but in the College adequate funds and facilities for investigative work in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology are, perhaps, of special importance. The special problems in these fields provided by Nigerian conditions, the importance of a basic science background to the work of the hospital, the fillip to recruitment supplied by the presence of good research facilities, are all reasons why the College should foster the research work of these departments. The departmental requirements in this regard include additional laboratory space, increased animal house accommodation, better technical assistance and more funds. The College should attempt to meet some, at least, of these requirements within the means available (cf. paragraph 31). We have been impressed by the keenness of the preclinical staff in general towards their research and we consider that their projects deserve to be forwarded.

CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS IN THE HOSPITAL

112. The Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Anaesthetics and Paediatrics are still working in the Adeoyo Hospital; the Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Clinical Biochemistry (Chemical Pathology) have settled into their new quarters in the University College Hospital; they do not yet know, however, exactly how their new facilities will enable them to meet the new duty of teaching and the considerably extended routine work arising from the increased number of hospital beds. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the immediate needs of these departments. In any case, the approaching inspection by the University of London may raise problems, or indicate requirements, of a kind on which we have, comparatively, little competence for judgment. Two general comments may, however, be made. The first is an expression of admiration for the manner in which the members of the clinical and paraclinical departments have coped with the difficulties at Adeoyo Hospital. A visit to that hospital is both a startling and a heartening experience. What has been learned and experienced there by the staff in the past frustrating years will be of enormous value in the new hospital both for teaching and for handling patients. Comment on the new hospital is also necessary but in how different terms! It is an exciting building architecturally, carefully planned and with wonderful facilities. By the standards of hospitals anywhere in the world it can be said to be magnificent. When it is remembered that in addition to the hospital itself so much ancillary building was necessary, and that in addition to the planning of the clinical teaching facilities a nursing school of the highest standard had *pari passu* to be developed, nothing but admiration can be expressed for all concerned.

113. No one can anticipate all the possible contingencies of the move from Adeoyo, of the commencement of clinical work, or of the entry of clinical students to the hospital. Much attention

has been given to the possible difficulties and, to outsiders, the plans seem admirable. Certain problems however require attention in this report. Some are concerned with the general relationship between Hospital and College; these will be considered in paragraphs 127 to 132. Others are academic and are dealt with now.

114. A general but most important problem is the supply of adequate clinical material. In this report it would not be appropriate to attempt to give specific advice on this matter. The general practice out-patient department will obviously be of great help in functioning as a "buffer" between the medical requirements of the city and surrounding countryside and the *necessary* selection of clinical cases suitable for teaching. It is to be hoped that the representatives of the Senate on the governing body at the hospital will always be able to keep this most important problem effectively before that body and that the medical staff will be given every support in their attempts to face it. From the very beginning of clinical activity in the hospital it will be essential to keep in mind that it is a *teaching* hospital.

115. At present there are Departments of Pathology, Clinical Biochemistry (Chemical Pathology), Bacteriology, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Preventive and Social Medicine, and, it would seem, of Paediatrics and Anaesthetics. The status, for administrative and academic purposes, of radiology, dermatology, forensic medicine, ophthalmology and the otolaryngological service appear not to have been decided. To prevent embarrassing situations the faculty should devote some attention to the categorisation of the clinical subjects and no new appointee, covering a new field or providing specialist coverage of part of an old one, should be permitted, in default of specific statement, to regard himself as the head of a new department unless the Senate, on the recommendation of the faculty, has supported and the Council has accepted the establishment of that new department. Otherwise there would be no end to the establishment of medical departments, and, of course, the establishment of new departments multiplies overhead costs.

116. *Academic staff.* During the quinquennium there should doubtless be some growth in size of all of the College departments represented in the hospital. Before the commencement of work there, however, it is difficult to estimate the extent to which such growth will be necessary. Provision should certainly be made for some general staff expansion during the quinquennium. Certain increases in staff are obviously necessary. Thus within the Department of Pathology provision must be made for haematology and blood transfusion and there will have to be additions to the staff of the Department of Anaesthetics. Every attempt, too, should be made to fill the vacancies on the establishment of the Department of Surgery (which may, indeed, have to be increased) and the Department of Clinical Biochemistry.

117. *Technical staff.* All the clinical departments have, in one way or another, indicated the need for increased and better technical and secretarial staff. An excellent start has been made on the training of African technicians and in the long run the problem can and must be solved by such training. The College and hospital should cooperate most closely in the provision of facilities for this training. Meanwhile, to supply specialist technical assistance and to aid the training scheme more skilled technicians should be recruited, especially at the level of superintendent technician. The intricacies of much modern and essential laboratory equipment are such that their use requires constant highly skilled servicing, especially where the resources of manufacturers cannot readily be called upon.

118. *Research.* There is in the faculty some uncertainty about the provision of funds for research and of the source from which these funds should flow. In spite of the supplementation from time to time of research grants from outside sources, there will be an increasing requirement from the College itself and due allowance should be made for it (see paragraph 43).

119. Several heads of departments have stressed the advantages that would ensue from the presence, in their departments, of research assistants of graduate status. If means could be found for making some such appointments investigative work would undoubtedly be forwarded, especially in those departments whose heads have a heavy routine responsibility (see paragraph 15).

120. *Medical library.* The special library needs of medical scientists who work remote from large centres are obvious. All the departments feel the inadequacy of the present situation. The expansion of medical library facilities should be explored as soon as possible in the realisation that as medicine in Nigeria develops the need for good reference library facilities must spread and the College will be required to meet a demand from more than its own staff.

DEPARTMENT OF PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

121. This department, which is at present housed in a one-storey building on the old site, has an establishment of a professor, a senior lecturer and a lecturer but only the Chair is filled. It would, by United Kingdom standards, be rather well staffed if all the positions were filled. In Nigeria, however, such a department should have strong research interests and should have a greater part to play in medical education than is, perhaps, necessary in countries with a long tradition of disease control. Further, as part of the hospital development a special building has been provided for the department. It will be necessary gradually to strengthen the department by adding members of staff with established interests in special aspects of tropical public health, such as malariology, helminthology,

virus disease, epidemiology. Problems of nutrition, too, might be represented by research and some teaching. Tuberculosis and spirochaetal infections are also urgent public health problems. This department would, perhaps, also be suitable for the housing of a medical statistician who could be available for consultation by members of the faculty. In developing the department's staff the facilities available elsewhere in the hospital and the College should be considered; it would be wasteful to duplicate effort, especially if, as the result of duplication, funds are not available for other projects of public health interest.

122. A further problem posed by the department is the provision of facilities enabling the students to see public health problems "in the raw" and to visit water works, sewage disposal units, specialised hospitals, etc. The pilot project at Ilora seems to have been conceived with imagination and to be an exciting experiment from which medical students can learn much. Both visits and the pilot project deserve the sympathetic consideration of the faculty, the Senate and the Council, but with the realisation that too intensive or too rapid a development in such directions could be a considerable strain on College finances.

MISCELLANEOUS

123. There are several smaller issues relating to the faculty to which it seems desirable to call attention. These are:—

- (1) *Supply of anatomical material.* The Professor of Anatomy has had considerable difficulty in this regard: he should be given every help by the Faculty, the Senate and by all those who have the interests of medical education in Nigeria at heart. In particular he should receive the support of all those who have influence (local government, hospital or police) near, or at, the source of supply.
- (2) *Nursing school.* While this thriving and important school is a hospital responsibility, it is so important for providing an absolutely essential background to medical education that the College and the members of its staff should continuously exert themselves in support of the school.
- (3) *Pre-registration appointments.* When the first Ibadan clinical students qualify there must be sufficient pre-registration house jobs. The problem of providing these will grow as the years pass and planning at an early stage will be advantageous.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE-HOSPITAL RELATIONSHIP

124. The University College Hospital, as its name implies, has a special relation to the College. Indeed it has been established to be "a teaching hospital. . . capable of providing such facilities as are

usually provided in medical schools forming part of a University in the United Kingdom for the instruction of medical students. . . .” The hospital has been provided to supply the needs of the clinical students and of the teaching staff of the College. Hospitals, however, and especially hospitals with teaching responsibilities and facilities, are most expensive to maintain. It has, therefore, been a wise decision that has kept the finances of the College more or less separated from those of the hospital. And it is greatly to be hoped that this separation will, so far as is possible, be maintained in the future.

125. When the hospital is fully functioning certain special problems may arise which will require special attention by the Council and Senate of the College in close co-operation with the Board of Management of the Hospital. Fortunately the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Board of Management are at the present time one and the same person and 7 (6 appointed by the Senate and 1 by the Council) of the 16 members of the board can be regarded as representative of the general interest of the College. There should, therefore, be no liaison difficulty. Moreover, in Section 12 (1) of the Ordinance the duties of the board in relation to many of the possible issues that might arise are so clearly defined that any considerable difficulty is unlikely to arise.

126. There are, nevertheless, several points on which our opinion has been sought. We express this opinion diffidently, more particularly as the inspection for recognition by the University of London is imminent. It has, however, been most satisfactory to find that on all the points we have found that local consideration of them has resulted in conclusions substantially similar to our own. The points are:—

- (1) *The appropriate time for a comprehensive settlement of financial arrangements between the College and the Hospital.*

127. The time has come for a detailed investigation of the present *ad hoc* arrangements with a view to an early settlement, preferably in the current year. A statutory duty of the Board of Management is the provision of adequate accommodation and equipment for carrying out research. An important part of a possibly debatable field has thus fortunately been fenced off and transferred to the financial responsibility of the board. Some aspects of the investigative activity of the College staff in the hospital may, however, not strictly fall within the meaning of the term “research”. In any case, the provision of accommodation and equipment does not, in itself, allow research to proceed; recurrent funds are necessary and, from time to time, apparatus must be replaced or augmented. We have met several different and to some extent opposed views on this problem. The academic staff, in general, seem to prefer a solution whereby most, or at least a substantial part, of the funds for research

reach the departments by way of the College, in which case, of course, estimates, by way of the Senate, would have to be included in the budget proposals. The matter should be considered in detail by representatives of both College and Board of Management. Whether these representatives should meet informally (as the "joint informal committee" which the Chairman has from time to time had occasion to call together) or as an established committee meeting regularly is a matter to be decided locally. The time has perhaps come when a committee of this kind should be regularised and have appointments to it in equal numbers from both Senate and Board of Management. Such a committee should have the Chairman of the Board as its chairman and must include the Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee. It would probably be advantageous if the suggested committee could be strengthened by the addition of some non-medical member of the Senate who need not be a regular attender but who could take a wide and dispassionate view of contentious issues. Such a committee need not have statutory powers but it would, we believe, be found increasingly useful as a liaison between College and hospital. Its initial terms of reference should be fluid enough easily to allow of modification and the possible hiving off of sub-committees as the relationship, which must always be a close one, between the two institutions evolves.

128. Apart from the rather indeterminate responsibility for research funds there are certain financial responsibilities arising from the clinical school which must be clearly placed on the College. While the hospital must supply all the essential services for the hospital medical students' hostel, or hostels, the College must pay for these services. The reasonable suggestion would seem to be that the College should transfer to the hospital the boarding fees received from these students.

129. Another financial question is whether the hospital should pay to the College a proportion of the cost of the consultant staff in virtue of its clinical services to the hospital. Though there may be some logic in such a proceeding it would, in our opinion, not be altogether appropriate in the circumstances obtaining in Ibadan. Such payments would represent artificial transfers of financial charges for it is not to be expected that the Federal Government would put funds at the disposal of the hospital to meet such charges without a corresponding reduction in the College subvention. If, at any time, it becomes necessary for the hospital to employ full-time consultants over and above the College establishment certain difficulties might arise that would require careful assessment by both College and hospital.

130. The Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Clinical Biochemistry will be providing routine services for the hospital and its patients. These departments, however, are College departments

and their primary duties are teaching and research. The routine specimens will provide them with their teaching material and will doubtless be the source of some of their research activities. The question of payment for the routine duties of these departments is consequently a complicated one. In so far as much of the routine work will be a chore of no teaching or research interest to these departments, it would seem reasonable that the hospital should make a payment, of an agreed amount, to the College. In spite of what has been written above on the possible artificiality of financial transfers the responsibility of the Hospital Board for a considerable portion of the cost of routine services rendered by these departments is so clear that it should be recognised. In particular if it is found necessary to increase the permanent staffs in these departments on account of the pressure of routine duties then the new staff members should be paid for by the hospital board and should be regarded as, say, Senior Hospital Officers. There is, of course, nothing completely novel in this suggestion for registrars in these subjects are already regarded as hospital employees.

(2) *Responsibility of the Board of Management in relation to medical student conduct in the hospital.*

131. By Sections 14 and 15 of the 1952 Hospital Ordinance the Board of Management is vested with important regulatory powers relating to the conduct of medical students when on its premises. We have been assured that in the exercise of these powers the Board would act only in close collaboration with the College. This collaboration could only be effective, if some senior member of the medical departments of the hospital acted as "agent" for the College in the hospital. A large part of this problem of the conduct of clinical medical students will be removed from the sphere of responsibility of the Board of Management if the medical student hostels at the hospital are regarded as a College enclave in which the usual disciplinary measures of the College, together with any special easements (owing to the seniority of the students), could be expected to operate. Such an arrangement is commended to the attention of the College for suggestion to the Board of Management of the Hospital. It would imply that some form of wardenship should be instituted with the residence of the warden, depending on his seniority, either in or near the hostels.

(3) *Administration of the Faculty of Medicine in the hospital.*

132. Some special administrative system should be instituted to cope with strictly medical school problems (e.g. students' well-being and discipline, allocation of work and study, and detailed arrangements for teaching) in their relation to the hospital. The need could be met by a part-time clinical sub-dean who might be a non-professorial member of the academic staff at the hospital or by a medical school secretary who might live on the hospital site and act as warden

of the hostels there. Both methods of meeting this necessary requirement should be considered by the Faculty of Medicine and the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

133. This department recently had the advantage of a long visit from Professor Raybould, who is a distinguished authority on adult education in Britain. Among the beneficial results of his visit there has been a striking shift in emphasis from short and relatively superficial courses to courses of 20 or more meetings, for which students discipline themselves to put in a good attendance and to provide written work. It is greatly to the credit of the Acting-Director and his colleagues that notwithstanding these rigorous conditions there were 1,738 students on the permanent register in 1955-56. In addition to the regular courses there were six vacation courses held at the College, some of them lasting for as long as ten days; and the department has conducted two successful radio discussion programmes over the Nigerian Broadcasting Service.

134. We were provided with the collected tutors' reports for 1955-56. They record vividly the successes and the difficulties and frustrations of an extra-mural service in a country of the size of Nigeria. Clerks and teachers make up the bulk of the students. The department already puts out a leaflet explaining what extra-mural classes are for, and in particular that they are not intended to train students for the General Certificate of Education. Nevertheless it is not surprising that many students turn away from the classes in disappointment when they find that extra-mural work is not the highroad to this certificate.

135. The department is financed partly from the College and partly from the Regional and Federal Governments. The Northern and Western Regions have agreed to provide finance on a five-year programme of expansion (their grants in 1955-56 amounted to £15,500 and £13,000 respectively); but the Eastern Region gave in 1955-56 only £4,000 and all attempts to secure a quinquennial arrangement there have failed. Accordingly the Department of Extra-Mural Studies cannot guarantee continuity of employment to its staff in the Eastern Region and it has had to curtail its activities there. This is unfortunate because the demand from the people for adult education in the Eastern Region is strong and the record for attendance is the highest in Nigeria (63%, compared with 45% in the West and 38% in the North).

136. It was represented to us that the work of the department could be done more efficiently if all the income came from College funds. We realise the advantages of such an arrangement but we think there would be disadvantages too. In the first place the Federal Government would be unlikely to agree to providing all the finance for what is in part a regional responsibility. Secondly,

the Department of Extra-Mural Studies would find itself in competition with other departments of the College for its annual income and it might be difficult to persuade the College authorities that extra-mural work should cost the College something like 5% of its total income.

137. The chief practical difficulty which the department is facing is lack of accommodation for resident tutors. Regional governments are short of houses for their own staffs, and in some districts tutors have had difficulty in finding anywhere to live. In the North the difficulty is so great that the department is unable to spend the money voted for adult education by the Northern Regional Government. The College may care to consider whether it would be worthwhile to build a number of tutors' residences in outlying parts of the country. To do so would not only remove one of the great impediments to the work of the department but it would also provide "out-stations" for the College which might be very useful for members of the staff on tour and as centres which could provide a focus for the public relations of the College itself (see paragraph 41).

138. During our talks with the Acting-Director and two members of his staff we heard of three other problems which we think should be brought to the Council's attention. One (probably inevitable at present) is a reluctance on the part of members of the academic staff to take part in extra-mural work. Another problem is that resident tutors cannot take library books away from Ibadan. A modest grant for the purchase of duplicate copies of books needed by resident tutors would solve this problem. The third problem is that the extra-mural tutors find it difficult to feel part of the College not only because their work takes them outside it but because they are not assigned to a faculty under Statute 5 (b). We realise that membership of a faculty involves membership of a faculty board; but we suggest that it is in the College's interest that members of its tutorial staff, who are its ambassadors to the people of the country, should feel themselves to be an integral part of the academic body.

ENGINEERING

139. The suggestion has been put to us that preparations should be made for the initiation of degree courses in engineering within the next quinquennium. We regret that it was not found practicable to incorporate such courses in the initial development plan of the College since we feel that the professional engineers of Nigeria should desirably be educated alongside, and thus acquire the same status as, those who will come to occupy similar senior posts in other spheres of the national life. What has in fact been done is to make provision for the education of prospective professional engineers at the Zaria branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology. We have therefore enquired first into whether this provision is

physically adequate to cater for the needs of the country and for the number of students of engineering likely to be forthcoming during the next few years, and secondly into whether means can be devised for linking those students with those of the College in a way which will avoid the worst features of separation, and at the same time provide for the development of close and friendly collaboration between the two institutions.

140. On the first point we have learnt, from data provided by the Committee of the Joint Group of Members of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, resident in West Africa, that the number of professional engineers working in Nigeria in early 1955 was of the order of 300; that at the time there were vacancies for approximately 100 additional men of the same status; and that the required number of professional engineers might be expected to increase at the rate of 5% per annum for some years to come.

141. It seems reasonable to deduce from these data that the annual output of Nigerian students educated to degree level in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering or to that of the graduateship examination of the professional institutions of the United Kingdom in these main branches of engineering, should be of the order of 40. Experience in the United Kingdom suggests that to provide an annual output of 40 successful students the annual input to the first year of the Engineering courses should be about 60.

142. Now the laboratory, drawing office and lecture room facilities rapidly approaching completion at Zaria will be able to accommodate an entry of 50 to the first year of the engineering course, and this accommodation could be extended with little difficulty. There are moreover supplementary facilities in West Africa as well as overseas. One is the Engineering School of the Kumasi College of Technology in Ghana which is recognised for the award of the London external degree. This school is capable of accommodating an annual entry of up to 80 students, a number unlikely to be provided within Ghana itself for many years to come. Others comprise universities and colleges of technology of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, at which many Nigerian students are now studying for engineering degrees.

143. Unfortunately it has not been possible for us to obtain reliable figures of the number of boys now engaged in Intermediate Science or the General Certificate of Education Advanced Level study who may wish to enter professional engineering courses subsequently. But on the assumption that a proportion of these will continue to be sent abroad or go of their own choice it seems highly probable that the Zaria facilities will prove adequate to absorb all the additional students likely to be forthcoming during the next few years.

144. There would seem to be little, if any, justification, therefore, for commencing engineering courses in University College, Ibadan during the next quinquennium. Even if the situation were otherwise, however, it would seem necessary to defer such a decision on the grounds of cost and availability of suitable staff. We also feel, with considerable concern, that it would seriously retard, if not destroy, the possibility of developing a healthy collaboration between the University College and the Nigerian College in the national interest.

145. The line of action we advise is that the Engineering School at Zaria should be brought into special relationship with the University of London through University College, Ibadan and we hope that this may prove to be an acceptable arrangement both to the two colleges and to the University of London. In this event we would conceive the Engineering School at Zaria as the Faculty of Technology of the University College, or as the first element of such a Faculty, and that suitable machinery would be devised between the two colleges for the consideration of the long-term needs for technological teaching in Nigeria as a whole and of the most effective means of extending the present facilities for it.

146. In this context we would now refer to two detailed questions which we have been asked. The first was whether, without instituting a department of engineering at University College, the Physics Department might make a contribution within the field of engineering science by organising advanced courses in electronics and telecommunications. We feel that this would be entirely justifiable provided that the courses were regarded as constituent parts of the degree course in physics. As such they would have a direct and beneficial relevance to the excellently conceived research programme of the department. Any decision to extend these courses for the purpose of contributing to the production of engineering scientists on the other hand should emerge from joint discussions between the University College and the Nigerian College following the extension of special relationship. The second was whether steps should be taken to introduce within the Chemistry Department lecture and laboratory work in chemical engineering of a character relevant to local needs. We feel that this would be an entirely desirable post-graduate extension of the work of the honours school of chemistry, but again that its introduction should be a matter for discussion with the Nigerian College, more particularly in view of the need for associated lecture and laboratory work on related mechanical engineering topics.

V. QUINQUENNIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

147. At the conclusion of our report we wish to refer briefly to a matter which has been much in our minds during our consultations on a development policy for the College. On our arrival in Ibadan

the College had not prepared a detailed programme of development phased through the several years of the forthcoming quinquennium. A number of general proposals were put before us, but they had not been fully analysed or arranged in an articulated scheme of priorities. It was the intention of the College to formulate its programme for submission to the Federal Government after receiving and studying our expression of view on what developments appear both desirable and practicable. It seems to us advantageous to the College and useful for the government that the costed estimates for this defined programme should be scrutinized by a specially appointed committee which would then advise Government on the grant that the College should receive for the whole quinquennium. The committee should be an *ad hoc* body whose functions would end with the presentation of their advice to Government. Such a committee might in our opinion consist of three members nominated by His Excellency the Governor-General and two members nominated by the Inter-University Council. Difficulties arising from the time-table of this procedure in the present instance will probably prevent the Federal Government from forming its conclusions on the whole programme before the beginning of the first year of the quinquennium, viz. 1957-58. It would be our hope that in this situation the Federal Government would feel able not only to provide on recurrent account adequate funds for maintaining the present activities of the College in 1957-58 but would make additional financial provision for some modest measure of expansion in that academic year. The advisory committee could perhaps meet towards the end of 1957 and present its statement to Government on the financial needs of the College for the remaining four years of the quinquennium, viz. 1958-62. Such a scrutiny by a sort of *ad hoc* University Grants Committee would ensure a both fair and realistic appraisal of the plans of the College.

148. We suggest that, if this pattern of procedure be followed for the policy discussions relating to the quinquennium 1962-67, namely (i) visitation, (ii) preparation by the College of its detailed plan, (iii) Quinquennial Advisory Committee, the beginning of the process should be earlier than in our present case. The visitation should take place early in the year 1961. The College would next prepare its development policy statement in time for submission to the specially appointed Quinquennial Advisory Committee towards the end of 1961. If such a time-table could be followed, the Federal Government would be in a better position to announce its grant to the College for the whole of the quinquennium 1962-67.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS UNDER SCHEME OF
SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP JUNE, 1952—JUNE, 1956
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
ARTS						
INTERMEDIATE ARTS	Candidates ¹	38	32	41	31	38
	Pass	24	21	25	24	28
B.A. GENERAL	Candidates	21	22	16	15	11
	Pass	13	18	12	13	7
<i>Subsidiary Subjects</i>	Candidates	—	—	—	2	1
	Pass	—	—	—	2	1
B.A. HONOURS						
<i>Classics</i>	Candidates	—	—	2	3	4
	Honours	—	—	—	3	4
<i>English</i>	Candidates	—	—	—	—	—
	Honours	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Geography</i>	Candidates	—	—	—	—	2
	Honours	—	—	—	—	2
<i>History</i>	Candidates	—	—	—	14	8
	Honours	—	—	—	13	8
<i>Latin</i>	Candidates	—	—	2	3	2
	Honours	—	—	1	1	1
SCIENCE						
INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE	Candidates ¹	71	82	85	93	107
	Pass	34	63	63	73	80
B.SC. GENERAL	Candidates	29	21	14	23	21
	Honours	1	1	—	2	—
<i>Subsidiary/Ancillary Subjects</i>	Pass	17	12	10	10	7
	Candidates	—	3	5	6	12
<i>Pass</i>	Pass	—	3	5	6	9
	Pass	—	3	5	6	9
B.SC. SPECIAL						
<i>Botany</i>	Candidates	—	—	1	1	—
	Honours	—	—	1	1	—
	Pass	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Chemistry</i>	Candidates	—	—	—	1	6
	Honours	—	—	—	1	2
	Pass	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Geography</i>	Candidates	—	—	—	—	—
	Honours	—	—	—	—	—
	Pass	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Physics</i>	Candidates	—	—	2	1	5
	Honours	—	—	2	—	1
	Pass	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Zoology</i>	Candidates	—	—	1	2	1
	Honours	—	—	1	—	—
	Pass	—	—	—	2	—
M.Sc.	Candidates	—	—	—	—	1
	Pass	—	—	—	—	1

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
AGRICULTURE						
B.Sc. AGRICULTURE Part I	Candidates ²	5	4	8	9	14
	Pass	3	3	5	4	6
	Referred	1	1	1	—	5
	Pass in Referred Subject	—	—	1	1	—
B.Sc. AGRICULTURE Part II	Candidates	—	1	4	3	6
	Pass	—	1	4	3	4
MEDICINE						
SECOND M.B.	Candidates ²	(a)(b)	(a)(b)	(a)(b)	(a)(b)	(a)(b)
	Referred ¹	28 —	23 12	15 10	22 9	25 10
	Pass	6 —	9 3	1 1	8 2	5 2
	Pass in Referred Subjects	12 —	10 4	4 —	11 2	8 —
		3 —	1 5	1 7	— 1	2 6

NOTES

- (a) Examination in June for 2nd M.B.
 (b) Examination in February for 2nd M.B.

GENERAL FOOTNOTE

- (1) Candidates taking part only of intermediate level examination are not included.
- (2) Candidates taking part of examination only are included in the total number entering for the examination.
- (3) Candidates credited with Pharmacology only are included.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ACADEMIC STAFF

(Since joining the College during the Session 1951-55 inclusive)

FACULTY OF ARTS

ENGLISH

Molly M. Mahood, M.A. (Oxon.)—Professor

Published lecture:

"The place of English Studies in an African University", (Inaugural lecture), University Press, Ibadan 1955.

*Review:*Review of David Erdman's "Blake: Prophet against Empire", *Modern Philology*, August 1955.*Book in the press:*

"Shakespeare's Wordplay" (Methuen).

H. J. Uldall, M.A. (Columbia)—Senior Lecturer *in charge* Sub-Dept. of Phonetics.*Associate Editor*—Danish—English Dictionary. Copenhagen, 1955-56.*Article published:*"Maidu Phonetics", *International Journal of American Linguistics*, January 1954.*Book in the press:*

"Outline of Glossematics".

L. F. Brosnahan, M.A. (N.Z.), D.Litt. et Phil. (Leiden)—Lecturer.

Book published:"Some Old English Sound Changes" Cambridge, (*Heffer*) 1953.*Article published:*"Bilingualism and Society in Nigeria". *Proc. 3rd Annual Conference of W.A.I.S.E.R.* (1956).*Articles in the press:*

1. "English in Southern Nigeria" (in *English Studies*)
2. "The Germanic Languages" (in *A Manual of Phonetics* edited L. Kaiser, Amsterdam).

N. L. Haddock, M.A. (Birm.)—Lecturer

Work in the press:

"Lindisfarne Syntax—an Index and Study" (Urs-Graf, Davos, 1957—)

J. A. Ramsaran, M.A. (Lond.)—Lecturer

Published article:"Quater-Centenary of Richard Eden's *Decades of the Newe Worlde or West India, etc.*", *Caribbean Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 2.

GEOGRAPHY

B. J. Garnier, M.A. (Cantab.)—Professor

Published articles:

1. "A Simple Apparatus for Measuring Potential Evapotranspiration", *Nature*, August 16, 1952.
2. "The Climate of South Africa" (a review), *Geographical Review*, April, 1953.
3. "The Incidence and Intensity of Rainfall at Ibadan, Nigeria." *Comp. Rend. 5th C.I.A.O., Abidjan*, 1953.

4. "Measuring Potential Evapotranspiration in Nigeria", *The Measurement of Potential Evapotranspiration*, ed. J. R. Mather, Johns Hopkins University Lab. of Climat. Pubns. in Climatology, Vol. 7, 1954.
5. "Potential Evapotranspiration: a plea for its measurement", (with W.V. Lewis), *Weather*, August 1954.
6. "The Economic Development of Nigeria—a review of the International Bank Report", *Geogr. Review*, Vol. 45, 1955.
7. "The Moisture Resources of Nigeria and their Utilization", (in the proceedings of a Symposium of the International Geographic Union, held at Makerere College, September 1955), *Geogr. Publications Limited*, England 1956.
8. "A Method of Computing Potential Evapotranspiration in West Africa", *Bulletin of the Institut Francais d'Afrique Noire*, July, 1956.

Papers read to Conferences:

1. "Geography in Nigeria: its progress and prospects" read to a conference of Geographers of the Institut Francais d'Afrique Noire, held at Dakar, March 1956, to be published in the Bulletin de l'I.F.A.N. early in 1957.
2. "Climatic Aspects of Irrigation Development in Nigeria", read to Section E of the British Association, Sheffield, September, 1956; summary to be published in 'The Advancement of Science' during 1957.

Book in the press:

"The Climate of New Zealand". A book of about 200 pages, with 75 maps, in the press with Ed. Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.

W. B. Morgan, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Glas.)—Lecturer

Published articles:

1. "The Lower Shire Valley of Nyasaland: A Changing system of African agriculture", *Geographical Journal*, Vol. CXIX, December 1953.
2. "Farming Practice, Settlement Pattern, and Population Density in south-eastern Nigeria", *Geogr. Journal*, Vol. 121, 1955.
3. "The Nigerian Oil Palm Industry", *Scott. Geogr. Magazine*, Vol. 71, 1955.
4. "The Strip Fields of Southern Nigeria", (in the proceedings of a Symposium of the International Geographic Union held at Makerere College, September, 1955), *Geographical Publications*, England, 1956.

Articles in the press:

1. "The Grassland Towns of south-eastern Nigeria", *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*.
2. "Settlement Patterns of the Eastern Region", *Nigerian Geographical Journal*.
3. "The Approach to Regional Studies in Nigeria" (reprint of an article in the Department's *Research Notes*, requested by the Archives of the Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Hanover).
4. "Report on population and settlement in south-eastern Nigeria" as a contribution to the *Survey of Tropical Africa*, Twentieth Century Fund, New York.

J. C. Pugh, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Senior Lecturer (*left*)

Book published:

"Land and People in Nigeria" (with K. M. Buchanan), *University of London Press*, 1955.

Published articles:

1. "Rainfall Reliability in Nigeria", *Proc. XVII I.G.U. Congr. Section on Climatology*, Washington, 1952.

2. "Les Domes Crystallins d'Evolution Polycyclique", *Comp. Rend. 5th C.I.A.O.* Abidjan, 1953.
3. "Les Surfaces d'Aplissement en Nigeria", *Comp. Rend. 5th C.I.A.O.*, Abidjan, 1953.
4. "Les Formes Cotieres Nigeriennes", *Comp. Rend. 5th C.I.A.O.*, Abidjan, 1953.
5. "High-level Surfaces in the Eastern High-lands of Nigeria", *South African Geographical Journal*, Vol. 36, 1954.
6. "Isostatic Readjustment in the Theory of Pediplanation", *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. 110, 1955.
7. "Outline of the Geomorphology of Nigeria" (with Lester King), *South African Geogr. Journal*, Vol. 34, 1952.
8. "A Classification of the Nigerian coastline", *Journal of the West African Science Association*, Vol. 1, 1954.
9. "Surveying Techniques for Nigerian University Students", *Empire Survey Review*, Vol. 13, 1955.

Articles in the press:

1. "Eastward Projection of Lama-Hollis Forms", (accepted by *Journal of the West African Science Association*).
2. "Survey Research in West Africa", (requested for Conference of West African Science Association, Accra, Jan. 1956).

Books in preparation:

1. "The Physical Regions of Nigeria" (to be completed 1956).
2. "A Short Geography of West Africa" (& A. E. Perry), (to be completed 1956).

K. M. Buchanan, B.A.—Senior Lecturer (*left*)

Published articles:

1. "Nigeria: Largest remaining British Colony", *Econ. Geogr.* Vol. 28, 1952.
2. "The Northern Region of Nigeria: The Geographical background of its political duality", *Geog. Review*, Vol. 43, 1953.
3. "The Delimitation of Land Use Regions in a Tropical Environment: an example from the Western Region of Nigeria", *Geog.* Vol. 38, 1953.
4. "The pattern of Export Production in Nigeria", *Nigerian Marketing Board Journal*, Vol. 3, 1953.

Book published:

"Land and People in Nigeria" (with J. C. Pugh,) *University of London Press*, 1955.

R. M. Prothero, M.A. (Wales)—Lecturer (*left*)

Published articles:

1. "Agricultural Problems in Nigeria", *Corona*, Vol. 5, 1953.
2. "Some problems of Land Use Survey in Nigeria", *Econ. Geog.*, Vol. 30, 1954.
3. "Recent Developments in Nigerian Export Crop Production", *Geog.*, Vol. 40, 1955.
4. "The Sample Census of Agriculture, Nigeria, 1950-51", *Geog. Journal*, Vol. 121, 1955.
5. "The Afforestation of Reservoir Gathering Grounds", *Quarterly Journal of Forestry*, October, 1953.
6. "Tropical Studies: The Geographical Approach and the Need for Integration", *South African Geogr. Journal*, Dec. 1953.

N. C. Mitchel, M.A. (Belfast)—Lecturer (*left*)

Published article:

"Nigeria", *Focus*, Vol. 4, 1954.

HISTORY

K. O. Dike, B.A. (Dun.), M.A. (Aberd.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Professor

Book published:

"Trade & Politics in the Niger Delta, 1830-85", *Oxford University Press*, 1956.

Published articles:

1. "Study of African History" (three series), *West Africa*, March 1955.
2. "West African History", *Europa Publications Survey of the British Commonwealth*.
3. "Report on the Preservation and Administration of Historical Records and the Establishment of a Public Record Office in Nigeria, September, 1953. (*Govt. Printer*, Lagos, 1953).
4. "Rise of the Sokoto Empire", *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Articles in the press:

1. "A Century of British Rule in Nigeria, 1851-1951" (Lugard Lectures, 1956) *University Press*, Ibadan.
2. "John Beecroft, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the Bights of Benin and Biafra", *Journal of the Historical Society of Nigeria*, Vol. 1, No. 1.
3. "Life of Lord Lugard" by M. Perham, (Review) for *West Africa*.

H. F. C. Smith, M.A. (Cantab.)—Lecturer

Published articles:

1. "Report on the Teaching of History in Sudan Secondary Schools" (Appendix to Report of the International Commission on Secondary Education in the Sudan, Government Publications Bureau, Khartoum 1955).
2. "Transfer of the Capital of Kush from Napata to Meroe", *Kush*, III, Khartoum, 1956).

Periodical:

Historical Society of Nigeria Bulletin of News, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-2, (Ibadan, 1956). (In collaboration with J. D. Omer-Cooper & A. F. C. Ryder).

Book in the press:

"The Sudan in the Ancient World" (now in hands of translator & publishers, *Ministry of Education, Khartoum*).

V. W. Treadwell, M.A. (Cantab.)—Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "The Survey of Donegal 1622, Part I", *Donegal Annual*, 1954-5
2. —ditto II, *Donegal Annual* 1955-6

Articles in the press:

1. "The Survey of Armagh 1622", *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 1957
2. "The Survey of Tyrone 1622", *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, 1958

A. F. C. Ryder, M.A. (Oxon.), D.Phil. (Oxon.)—Research Fellow (Benin Scheme)

Article in the press:

"Dom Domingos, Prince of Warri" (& P.C. Lloyd).

MATHEMATICS

F. V. Atkinson, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.)—Professor (*left*)

Work published:

1. "On second-order linear oscillators." *Univ. Nac. Tucuman Revista A.* (1951).

2. "The normal solubility of linear equations in normed spaces." *Math. Sbornik N.S.* (1951) Russian
3. "Asymptotic properties of a differential equation." *Acta. Acad. Ci. Lima* (1951).
4. "Über die Nullstellen gewisser extremaler Polynome." *Arch. Math.* (1952).
5. "On a theorem of K. Yosida." *Proc. Japan Acad.* (1952).
6. "A spectral problem for completely continuous operators." *Acta. Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar.* (1952).
7. "On relatively regular operators." *Acta. Sci. Math.* 15, 38-56, 1953.
8. "On linear Perturbation of Non-linear Differential Equation". *Canadian Journal of Math.* 6, 1954.
9. "The Asymptotic Solution of Second Order Differential Equation". *Annali di Math.* (4), 37, 1954.
10. "On lacunary and other orthogonal polynomials." *Univ. Nac. Tucuman Rev. Ser. A.* (1954).

C. Obi, M.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Cantab.)—Senior Lecturer

Work published:

1. "Periodic solutions of nonlinear differential equations of the second order IV." *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* 47 (1951) 741-751.
2. "Periodic solutions of nonlinear differential equations of the second order V." *Ibid.* 752-755.
3. "Periodic solutions of nonlinear differential equations of order $2n$," *J. of the Lond. Math. Soc.* 28 (1953) 163-171.
4. "A nonlinear differential equation of the second order with periodic solutions whose associated limit cycles are algebraic curves." *Ibid.* 356-360.
5. "Uniformly almost periodic solutions of nonlinear differential equations of the second order." *Proc. Int. Congr. of Mathematicians*, 11 (1954) 150-151.

Work in the press:

"Uniformly almost periodic solutions of nonlinear differential equations of the second order I." *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* (An amplification of 5 above).

R. H. F. Denniston, M.A. (N.Z.), M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—Lecturer

Work published:

1. "Summary of thesis, printed in volume of thesis-summaries for degree of Ph.D. for 1951-52." *Camb. U.P.*
2. "On the Topology of the Joined Point-Pairs of an Algebraic Variety", *Annali di Math.* (4), 38, 213-233, 1955.
3. "Sui numeri Betti delle varietà razionali". *Rend. dell'Acc. Naz. Lincei* (1955) (8) 19, 418-421.
4. "Topology of certain Birational Transformations", *Annals of Math.*, Jan. 1956. (2) 63, 10-14.

A. Zulauf, Dr.rer.nat. (Mainz)—Lecturer

Work published:

1. "Zur additiven Zerfaellung natuerlicher Zahlen in Primzahlen und Quadrate". *Archiv. d. Math.* 111, 5, 327-333 (1952).
2. "Ueber den dritten Hardy-Littlewoodschen Satz zur Goldbachschen Vermutung". *Journ. f. Math.* 192, 117-128 (1953)
3. "Ueber die Darstellung natuerlicher Zahlen als Summen von Primzahlen aus gegebenen Restklassen und Quadraten mit gegebenen Koeffizienten, I: Resultate fuer genuegend grosse Zahlen". *Journ. f. Math.* 192, 210-229 (1953).
4. "—ditto II: Die Singulaere Reihe". *Journ. f. Math.* 193, 39-53 (1954).

5. "—ditto. III: Resultate fuer fast alle Zahlen". *Journ. f. Math.* 193. 54-64 (1954).

Work in press:

"On sums and differences of primes and squares". Accepted for publication in *Compositio Mathematica* (1956).

- A. Olubummo, M.A., Ph.D. (Dur.)—Lecturer

Work published:

"Left completely continuous B—Algebras". *Journal L.M.S.* (1956).

Work in press:

"The Laplace-Stieltjes Transform of an increasing vector-valued Function". Submitted to the *Oxford Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* (1956).

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

- A. D. Galloway, M.A., B.D. (Glas.), S.T.M. (N.Y.), Ph.D. (Cantab.)—Professor

Work in the press:

1. "Religious Symbols". *Scottish Journal of Theology.*
2. "The Useless Disciplines". *University Press, Ibadan.*

- E. G. Parrinder, M.A., M.Th., Ph.D., D.D. (Lond.)—Senior Lecturer

Book published:

"A Short History of Ketu", *University Press, Ibadan.*

Articles published:

1. "African Traditional Religion". *Hutchinson's University Library*, p.160, 1954.
2. "Moslem Revival in Nigeria". *West Africa.*
3. "Les Societes religieuses en Afrique". *Presence Africaine.*
4. "Divine Kingship in West Africa". *Numen.*
5. Introduction to "My life in the Bush of Ghosts" by Amos Tutuola.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

BOTANY

- Eva R. Sansome, D.Sc. (Manc.)—Research Fellow (Mycology)

Articles published:

1. "Camphor induced gigas forms in Neurospora." *Trans. Brit. Myc. Soc.* 39, 1956.
2. "Reproduction in Bacteriophage". *University Press, Ibadan.*
3. "Crossing over in fungi Bacteria bacteriophage and higher organisms". *Comp. Rend. Lab. Crls. Serie physiolog.* 26, 1956.

- E. Njoku, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Manc.)—Senior Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Studies in the morphogenesis of leaves XI. The effect of light intensity on leaf shape in *Ipomoea caerulea*". *New Phyt.* 55, 91.
2. "Some problems of plant life in a tropical environment". *University College Press, Ibadan.*
3. "The effect of defoliation on leaf shape in *Ipomoea caerulea*". *New Phyt.* 55, 233.

Article in the press:

"The effect of mineral nutrition and temperature on leaf shape in *Ipomoea caerulea*". *New Phyt.*

Ready for publication:

"Rates of plant growth in West Africa". Paper read to the Conference of the West African Science Association in March 1956.

G. K. Berrie, B.Sc. (Manc.)—Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Chromosomes of African Hepatics—*Jubulae*". *Trans. Brit. Bryol. Soc.*, (1955) 2, 532-536.
2. "The West African Cycad". *Nigerian Field*, 21, 34-41. (With A. Berrie)

J. A. Townrow, B.A. (Cantab.)—Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "On some species of *Phyllothea*". *J. Proc. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales*. Vol. 89. pp. 39-53. 1955.
2. "The genus *Lepidopteris* and its Southern Hemisphere species". *Avhandl. Norske. Vidensk.-Akad.* 1. Vol. for 1956. no. 2. pp. 1-28.

Article in the press:

"On *Dicroidium* and some leaves confused with it". *Proc. Geol. Soc. S. Africa.*

B. Hopkins, B. Sc. (Manc.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Assistant Lecturer

Articles in the press:

1. "Concept of minimal area".
2. "Pattern in the plant community".

G. H. Banbury, B.Sc. (Lond.)—Lecturer (*Left*)

Article published:

"Physiology of incompatibility in *Mucor*". *Proc. Sixth Int. Botan. Conference*, 1954.

H. J. Savory, M.Sc. (Bristol)—Senior Lecturer (*Left*)

Article published:

"West African Rhizophora," (& R. W. Keay) *Kew Bulletin* 1953.

CHEMISTRY

C. W. L. Bevan, B.Sc. (Wales), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Professor

Articles published:

1. "Nucleophilic Displacement of Fluorine from Aromatic Compounds. Part I". *Journ. Chem. Soc.* 1953, 655.
2. "Effects of Alkyl Groups in Nucleophilic Substitution" (with E. D. Hughes & C. K. Ingold) *Nature*, 1953, 171, 301.
3. "The Acid-catalysed Hydrolysis of Benzoyl Fluoride" (with R. F. Hudson). *Journ. Chem. Soc.* 1953, 2187.
4. "The Influence of the Nitro-Group on the Reactivity of Aromatic Halogens Part II". (with G. C. Bye), *Journ. Chem. Soc.*, Sept. 1954.
5. "Nucleophilic Activity towards an Aromatic Carbon Atom", (with J. Hirst), *Chem. and Ind.*, Sept. 1954.
6. "Studies in Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution Part IV. Relative Nucleophilic Powers of Common Reagents", (with J. Hirst), *Journ. Chem. Soc.*, 1956, 254.

7. "Studies in Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution Part V. The Influence of the Solvent", (with G. C. Bye), *Journ. Chem. Soc.*, 1956, 469.
8. "A Convulsant Alkaloid of *Dioscorea dumetorum*" (with J. L. Broadbent & J. Hirst), *Nature*, 1956, 935.

Articles in the press:

1. "Studies in Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution Part VI. The Effects of Alkyl Groups", (with T. O. Fayiga and J. Hirst).
2. "Kinetics of the Demethylation of Some Fluorophenyltrimethyl ammonium Iodides by Methoxide Ion in Absolute Methanol", (with G. C. Bye.)

J. Hirst, B.Sc., (Lond.)—Senior Lecturer.

Publications as in collaboration with Professor C. W. L. Bevan above.

D. H. Irvine, B.Sc. (Leeds), Ph.D. (Cantab)—Senior Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "A possible structure for Higher Oxidation State of Metmyoglobin", (with P. George), *Biochem. Journ.* 60, 596, 1955.
2. "On the partial molal entropies of complex ions and their conjugate acids in aqueous solution", (with P. George & G. I. Hanania), *Recueil*, 75, 759, 1956.
3. "A kinetic study of the reaction between ferrimyoglobin and hydrogen peroxide", (with P. George), *T. Colloid Science II*, 327, 1956.

Article in the press:

"The Reduction of Thallium III by the Osmous Tris-dipyridyl ion in Aqueous Perchloric Acid".

H. Rees, M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.I.C.—Lecturer

Article in the press:

"Heterotropolones" (*Chem. and Ind.*)

B. D. England, M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Lecturer (*left*)

Articles published:

1. "The Kinetics and Products of Bimolecular Substitution Reactions of Sodium Phenoxide in Methanol", *Chem. and Ind.*, Sept. 1954.
2. "Bimolecular Substitution with Anionotropic Rearrangement in 1-Methyl Allyl Bromide", *Journ. Chem. Soc.*, June 1955.

PHYSICS

R. W. H. Wright, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.)—Senior Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Variation with Temperature of the Electrical Properties of a Degenerate Electronic Semi-conductor as exemplified by Cadmium Oxide", *Proc. Phys. Soc. A*, 1951 64 350-362.
2. "The Residual Resistance in an extremely Impure Semi-conductor" *Proc. Phys. Soc. A* 1951 64 949-950.
3. "The Effect of the Mean Free Path of Electrons on the Electrical Properties of Non-Metals", *Proc. Phys. Soc. A* 1951 64 984-999.
4. "Low temperature Conduction in Extremely Degenerate Semi-conductors", *Proc. Phys. Soc. B* 1953 66 273-277.
5. "Multiple Stratification of the F-layer at Ibadan", (with N. J. Skinner & R. A. Brown), *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1954), 5, 92-100
6. "F2-Layer Regularities at Ibadan", (with N. J. Skinner), *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1954) 5, 290-297.
7. "The Equatorial Midday Anomaly of the F2 on magnetically quiet and

- disturbed days", (with N. J. Skinner). Abstract of paper presented to Physical Society Conference on the Ionosphere held at Cambridge in Sept. 1954, published by *Physical Society*, 1954.
8. "Some Geomagnetic Effects in the equatorial F2 region", (with N. J. Skinner), *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1955) 6 177-188.
 9. "Recombination and Ion Production from the total electron content", (with N. J. Skinner), *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1955) 7 105-106.
 10. "The Electrical Conductivity of Cadmium Oxide at Low Temperatures", (with J. A. Bastin), *Proc. Phys. Soc. A* 1955 68 312-315.
 11. "Spread F Layer Echoes and Radio Star Scintillation", (with N. J. Skinner and other), *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1956) 8 240-246.
 12. "Equatorial Ionospheric Absorption", (with N. J. Skinner), *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1956), 9 103-117.

N. J. Skinner, B.Sc. (Nott.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Lecturer

Publications as in collaboration with Dr. R. W. H. Wright above.

R. A. Brown, B.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Lecturer (*Left*)

Article published:

"Lunar variations of the F2 layer at Ibadan", *Journ. Atm. Terr. Phys.* (1956) 9 144-154.

J. A. Bastin, M.Sc.—Asst. Lecturer (*Left*)

Articles published:

1. "The Analysis of Observations" (& other), *Proc. Roy. Soc. A* 1952 212 559-576.
2. "Some experiments in extra-sensory perception" (& other), *Journ. Parapsychology* 1952.

PARASITOLOGY

S. D. Onabamiro, B.Sc. (Manc.), Ph.D. (Lond.), F.L.S.—Lecturer *i/c*

Book published:

"Food and Health", Penguin Book Co., London.

Articles published:

1. "The Transmission of *Dracunculus medinensis* by *Thermocyclops nigerianus*, as observed in a Village in South-West Nigeria", *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*, Vol. 45, No 1. May 1951. pp1-10
2. "Four New Species of *Cyclops* Sensu Lat (Crustacea: Copepoda) from Nigeria", *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, Vol. 122, Part I. pp. 253-266.
3. "On the Diurnal Migration and Seasonal Fluctuation in the Numbers of *Thermocyclops nigerianus* Kiefer in a Nigerian pond", *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*, Vol. 46, No. 1, May 1952. pp38-47.
4. "The Geographical Distribution and Clinical Features of *Dracunculus medinensis* in South-West Nigeria", *West African Medical Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (New Series). pp. 2-8.
5. "The Diurnal Migration of *Cyclops* infected with larvae of *Dracunculus medinensis* (Linnaeus) with Some Observations on the Development of the Larval Worms", *West African Med. Journal*, Vol. III, No. 4 (New Series) pp. 180-194.
6. "The Effects of Hetrazan (Banocide), Diethylcarbamazine on the Larval Forms of *Dracunculus medinensis*", *West African Medical Journal*, Vol. V., No. 2, 1956 pp. 64-70.
7. "The Early Stages of the Development of *Dracunculus medinensis* (Linnaeus) in the Mammalian Host", *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*, Vol. 50, No. 2 June 1956. pp. 157-166.
8. "Some New Species of *Cyclops* sensu lat. (Crustacea-Copepoda) in Nigeria", *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Vol. XLIII, No. 290, 1956 pp. 123-133.

ZOOLOGY

J. E. Webb, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.)—Professor

Book published:

"Animal Classification", *Ibadan University Press*, pp. 1-161. (with J.H. Elgood).

Articles published:

1. "The Taxonomy of Termites and its Importance to Agriculture." *Proc., 13th Int. Congr. Ent.* Amsterdam. (1951).
2. "On the lancelets of West Africa", *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 125, 421-443.
3. "On the lancelets of South and East Africa", *Annals of the South African Museum*, XLIV. Pt. I.
4. "On the populations of *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* and their relations with the West African lancelets", *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 127, 125-140.
5. "A note on the lancelets of Singapore with a description of a new species of *Branchiostoma*", *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 127, 119-123.

Articles in the press:

1. "The 'Atlantide' Expedition to West Africa 1945-46. Cephalochordata", *Atlantide Report*. IV.
2. "The 'John Murray' Expedition 1933-34. Cephalochordata", *Scientific Reports of the 'John Murray' Expedition*.

J. H. Elgood, M.A. (Cantab.)—Senior Lecturer

Book published:

"Animal Classification" (with J. E. Webb). *Univ. press*, Ibadan.

Other publication:

"On the status of *Centropus epomichis*." *Ibid.*

H. S. Clausen, M. Sc. (Copenhagen)—Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Biological and Taxonomical Notes on Nigerian Fresh-Water Syngnathus (Linne 1758) Kaup 1856". *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i København*. 1956.
2. "Correlation entre distribution Ichthyofaunique et distribution de depots geologiques en Nigeria du Sud-Ouest (Afrique Occidentale)". *Vie et Milieu*. 1956.
3. "Fortpflanzung von Aphyosemion in Periodischen Gewassern", *Zoologischer Anzeiger*. 1956.
4. "Larvae of the Polypterid Fish *Erpetoichthys Smith*". *Nature* 1956.

Mrs. M. B. Hill, (nee Harley), B.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.)—Lecturer

Article published:

"The feeding habits of *Nereis diversicolor*". *Brit. Journ. An. Behaviour* Vol. 1, p. 88 (1953).

J. H. Sudd, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Lond.)—Lecturer

Article in the press:

"A response of worker ants to dead ants of the same species." *Nature*.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

BACTERIOLOGY

P. J. Collard, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)—Professor

Articles published:

1. "Methods for determining the sensitivity of Myco. tuberculosis to Isoniazid, Streptomycin, and P. A. S." *Tubercle*, April, 1956.

2. "Salmonellae isolated from cattle in Ibadan", (with R. Sen), *W. African Medical Journal*, V—118, September 1956.

Articles in the press:

1. "Agama agama as a reservoir of Salmonellae in Nigeria", Letter to *Nature*
2. "Agama agama as a reservoir of Salmonellae infections in Ibadan" (with D. Montefiore), *W. Afr. Medical Journal*.
3. "Salmonellae isolated from fowls in Ibadan" (with R. Sen), *W. Afr. Medical Journal*.

R. Sen, M.B. (Cal.), Dip.Bact. (Manc.)—Lecturer

Publications in collaboration with Professor P. J. Collard as above.

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY.

J. C. Edozien, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.Sc., M.D. (N.U.I.), M.R.C.P.Ed—Senior Lecturer

Articles in the press: (accepted July 1956 for publication in *The Journal of Clinical Pathology*).

1. "The serum proteins of healthy adult Nigerians".
2. "The Lipid levels in the serum of Nigerians and its relationship to vascular diseases."

MEDICINE

A. Brown, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.Ed.—Professor

Articles published:

1. "Enteric Fever Associated with jaundice" (with W. D. Silvera), *W. African Med. Journal*.
2. "Disease as a Factor in the Nigerian Environment" (Section), comprising pp. 41-57 ("Land and People in Nigeria", Buchanan & Pugh).
3. Lecture on problems of medicine in Nigeria under the title "Medicine in the Tropics" at the Universities of Birmingham and Edinburgh in 1953 and delivered a Litchfield lecture on the same topic at the University of Oxford in 1954.

J. R. Lauckner, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), M.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)—Senior Lecturer

Article published:

"Ambulatory treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in Nigeria", *Tubercle* 1956. 37. 321.

D. B. Jelliffe, M.D., M.R.C.P.—Lecturer (*Lcfi*)

Articles published:

1. "Blackwater fever in African Children", *Brit. M. J.* 1951. 1. 1117.
2. "Congenital toxoplasmosis in an African Child", *Arch. Dis. Childhood.* 1951. 26. 258.
3. "Amoebic hepatitis treated with Chloroquine. (Report of a successful case in African boy)", *J. Trop. Med.* 1951. 54. 114.
4. "Toxic hepatitis caused by diamino diphenylsulphone", *Lancet.* 1951. 1. 1343.
5. "Oil of Chenopodium in treatment of Ascariasis: Report of 3 cases of fatal liver damage in Africans", *J. Trop. Med.* 1951. 54. 143.
6. "Lymphostatic Verrucosis in case of tertiary yaws", *J. Trop. Med.* 1951. 54. 165.
7. "Clinical rickets in Ibadan", *Tr. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg.* 1951. 45. 119.
8. "Acquired haemolytic anaemia with haemoglobinuria in an African infant", *J. Trop. Med.* 1951. 54. 247.

9. "The African Child", *Tr. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg.* 1952. 46. 13.
10. "Sickle-cell disease. Review of the literature with report of 2 cases of sickle-cell anaemia in Nigerian children", *Trans. Roy. Soc. Med. and Hyg.* 1952. 46. 169.
11. "Cerebral thrombosis in sickle-cell anaemia", *West African Med. J.* 1952. 1. 38.
12. "Congenital cataract and maternal smallpox", *J. Trop. Med.* 1952. 55. 99.
13. "Infective gangrene of the mouth (Cancrum oris)", *Paediatrics.* 1952. 9. 544.
14. "Origin, fate and significance of umbilical hernia in Nigerian children (review of 1300 cases)", *Tr. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg.* 1952. 46. 428.
15. "Juvenile Osteomalacia in a Nigerian Child", *J. Trop. Med.* 1952. 55. 215.
16. "Protein content of breast milk of African Women", *Brit. M. J.* 1952. 2. 1131.
17. "Antibiotic treatment of infective gangrene of the mouth", *J. Trop. Med.* 1953. 56. 53.
18. "Clinical notes on Kwashiorkor in Western Nigeria", *J. Trop. Med.* 1953. 56. 104.
19. "Out-patient treatment of Malaria with single dose of intramuscular Chloroquine in a hyperendemic area in Western Nigeria", *Tr. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. and Hyg.* 1953. 47. 235.
20. "Serum proteins in the newborn African", *Docum. Med. Geog. et trop.* 1953. 5. 286.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

J. B. Lawson, M.A. (Cantab.). M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.O.G.—Senior Lecturer *ie*.

Article published:

"Problems of Antenatal Care in Nigeria", *West African Med. Journal.* 1954, 3, 38.

Report published:

"Clinical Report of Department of Obstetrics, University College, Ibadan, 1953-54". pp. 169. 1956. (with U. G. Lister).

Una G. Lister, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) M.R.C.O.G.—Lecturer

Article published:

"Obstructed Labour in Southern Nigerian Women", *J. Obs. and Gyn. B. E.* 63. 772. (1956).

Clinical report in collaboration with J. B. Lawson as above.

A. H. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G.—Senior Lecturer (*Left*).

Article published:

"The Effects of Anaesthesia upon Fallopian Tube Motility", (with R. J. Stout), *J. Obs. and Gyn. B. E.* 59. 1.

PHARMACOLOGY

J. L. Broadbent, M.D. (Leeds)—Senior Lecturer *ie*

Articles published.

1. "Observations on itching produced by cowhage, and on the part played by histamine as a mediator of the itch sensation." (1953) *Brit. J. Pharmacol.* 8. 263.
2. "Histamine induced pruritus and pain". (1955), *Brit. J. Pharmacol.* 10. 183.
3. "A convulsant alkaloid of *Dioscorea dumetorum*", (with C. W. L. Bevan and J. Hirst), (1956) *Nature*, 177, 935.

4. "Laboratory Studies on the detection and treatment of yam poisoning (with B. Reiff), (1956) *The West African Medical Journal*, 5, 76.

H. Schnieden, M.D. (Bristol)—Lecturer

Articles published:

- "Effects of cortisone on the water metabolism of rats kept on cassava diet". *Proceedings of 20th Int. Congr. of Phys., Brussels 1956.*

Article in the press:

- "Water Metabolism in clinical and experimental malnutrition."

PHYSIOLOGY

J. Grayson, M.Sc., M.D. (Manc.)—Professor

Articles published:

1. "Temperature Responses in Rat Liver and Abdomen Following Cold Exposure" (with D. Mendel), *Journ. Phys.* 129, 1956.
2. "The Distribution and Regulation of Temperature in the Rat" (with D. Mendel), *Journ. Phys.* Vol. 133, p. 334, 1956.
3. "Factors Involved in the Control of Cerebral Blood Flow" (with Carlyle) *Journ. Phys.* Vol. 133, p. 10, 1956.
4. "Contribution of the Spleen to Liver Blood Flow" (with D. Mendel), *Proceedings of 20th Int. Congr. of Phys., Brussels, 1956.*

Articles in the press:

1. "The role of the hepatic artery and Spleen in the Regulation of Liver Blood Flow" (with D. Mendel), *Journ. Physiology.*
2. "The Effects of Haemorrhage on Liver Blood Flow", Contribution to an International Symposium on liver function held by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission at San Francisco.

D. Mendel, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Senior Lecturer

Articles published:

- "The actions of drugs on the rat right ventricle", *Int. Congr. of Phys. Brussels.*

Other articles in collaboration with J. Grayson as above.

O. Bassir, B.Sc. (Liv.), Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., Higher College Diploma (Yaba)
—Lecturer in Biochemistry.

Articles published:

1. "Nutritional Studies on Breast Milk of Nigerian Women", *Int. Congr. of Phys., Brussels, 1956.*
2. "Some Biochemical Features of Breast Milk of Lagos Women during the First Year of Lactation", *Journ. Trop. Med. and Hyg.* 1956, 59, 139.
3. "Variation in the Output of Milk with the Stage of Lactation", *W. African Med. Journ.* 1956, 5, 88.
4. "Molecular Inhomogeneity as a Source of Error in Inulin Clearance Studies", *Journ. Phys.* March 1956.
5. "The Effect of Low Calcium Diet on Tissue Metabolism", *Journ. Trop. Med. and Hyg.* September 1955.
6. "Photo-Activation as a Source of Error in the Cephalin Cholesterol Flocculation Test", *Scand. Journ. Clin. and Lab. Invest.*, September 1955.
7. "Infant Feeding", *Lagos Health Week Magazine*, 1956.
8. "Sources of Error in Clinical Biochemistry", *W. African Med. Journ.* 1956, 5 131.
9. "Sources of Error in Clinical Biochemistry" Communication to the *Royal Institute of Chemistry*, 1956.

Articles in the press:

1. "Diurnal Variation of Output of Breast Milk of Lagos Women", *J. Trop. Med. and Hyg.*
2. "Determination of the Output of Breast Milk".

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

O. A. Ajose, M.D. (Glas.), D.P.H.—Professor

Article published:

"Old and New in Nigeria—Custom, Religion and Disease", *The Lancet*, 15 May 1954.

Articles in the press:

1. "What Community Effort can achieve in a planned Project: an illustration from Ilora, Nigeria, Health Programme".
2. "The Ways and Means of Carrying out Environmental Sanitation Programmes."
3. "Local Sanitation Problems."

SURGERY

Beatrice M. Joly, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P., F. R.C.S.Ed.—Professor

Articles published:

1. "Non-infantile Subacute Idiopathic Intussusception in Western Nigeria—with a report of 33 cases" (with H. O. Thomas), *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. III, No. 1, 1954.
2. "Peptic Ulcer in Western Nigeria and in the Southern States of America", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. V, No. 2, 1956.

P.G. Konstam, M.D. (Frankfurt), F.R.C.S.Ed.—Senior Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Peptic Ulceration in Southern Nigeria", *Lancet* 29, 1039, Nov. 1954.
2. "A Case of Histoplasma Duboisii Infection", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. III, March 1954 (with W. D. Silvera).
3. "Gastric Acidity in Nigerian Peptic Ulcer", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. IV, 203, 1955.

Articles in the press:

1. "On Peptic Ulcer in South India".
2. "Tuberculous Spondylitis in South Nigeria".

H. O. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), F.R.C.S.—Senior Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Extraskeletal Giant-Cell Tumour of Scalp—Report of a case", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. I, No. 1 (New Series) March, 1952, p. 29-34.
2. "Clinical Notes on Two Cases of Neurofibroma", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. I, No. 2 (New Series) June, 1952, p. 72-74.
3. "Myosarcoma of Meckel's Diverticulum", *Surgery*, Vol. 32, No. 4 October 1952, p. 667-672.
4. "Idiopathic Gangrene of the Scrotum in West Africans", *British Journ. of Urology*, Vol. XXV, No. 1, March 1953, p. 60-63.
5. "Giant Neurofibroma of the Great Omentum", (with D. B. Jelliffe), *The British Journ. of Surgery*, Vol. XL, No. 163, March 1953, p. 473-477.
6. "Non-Infantile Subacute Idiopathic Intussusception in Western Nigeria (with a report of 33 cases)." *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. III, No. 1 (New Series) March, 1954, p. 3-16. (with Professor Beatrice M. Joly).
7. "Possible applications of Plastic Surgery in Nigeria". *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. III, No. 3. (New Series) September 1955, p. 127-129

8. "Some Uncommon Limb Fractures", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. IV. No. 4. (New Series) March 1956. p. 185-195.
9. "Traumatic Aneurysm of the Femoral Artery", *W. Afr. Med. Journ.* Vol. V. No. 1 (New Series) March 1956 p. 22-25.

Articles in the press:

1. "Cervical Teratoma", *Brit. Journ. of Surgery*.
2. "Surgical Conditions of the Alimentary Canal", Chapter in "Clinical Pediatrics in the Subtropics and Tropics" Edited by Jelliffe and Trowell.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

D. H. Hill, D.V.M. (Toronto)—Senior Lecturer i/c

Articles published:

1. "Urinary Calculi in an Aged Bull", *Vet. Med.* Vol. XXV, No. 9, 350-352.
2. "Diseases seen in Nigeria which could threaten North American Live-stock." *Proc. 90th Ann. Conv. of the A.V.M.A.*, Toronto, July 20-23, 1953, 465-477.
3. "Poultry Production in Nigeria", *Section Paper No. 97 of the 10th World's Poultry Congress*, 13-21 August, 1954.
4. "Trypanosoma brucei in the Cat", *Brit. Vet. J.*, Vol. 3, 2, 77-79 (3 figs.).
5. "Some clinical and serological observations on an outbreak of contagious pleuropneumonia in a dairy herd of zebu cattle in Nigeria", *Brit. Vet. J.*, Vol. 112, 2, 63-70. (8 figs.).
6. "Newcastle Disease in Nigeria", (with O.S. Davis & J. K. H. Wilde). *Brit. Vet. J.*, Vol. 109, 9, 381-385.
7. "Current investigation in poultry production and diseases in the Western Region of Nigeria". *Paper presented at the Western Region of Nigeria Agricultural Committee*, 1956.

K. T. Ebes, Dr.Ir. (Wageningen)—Senior Lecturer i/c (Left)

Articles published:

1. "Verbetering van de stamvorm door selectie (Stem form improvement by selection in Cinchona)", *Nederlandsch Boschbouw Tijdschrift*.
2. "The Effect of spacing and thinning on the yield of Cinchona Ledgariana", *Neth. J. Agric. Sci.*, 1-1, 1953, 44-53.
3. "The thickness of bark and bark per dm² of Cinchona", *Neth. J. Agric. Sci.*, 1-1, 1953, 54-58.
4. "Mechanical sorting of Cinchona seeds", *Neth. J. Agric. Sci.*, 1-2, 1953, 137-139.
5. "Course on introduction to agriculture", ATCAS/C. 1.1-1.8. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Rome, 1953.
6. "Introduction to Agriculture", FAO Publication ATCAS/C1. July-Sept. 1953.

V. A. Oyenuga, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Dunelm), A.R.I.C.—Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "The Ash Constituents of some Herbage Plants at Different Stages of Maturity", (with Brynmor Thomas, A. Thompson and R. H. Armstrong), *Empire Journal of Exper. Agric.* 1952, 20: 10-22.
2. "Nigeria's Feedingstuffs: Their Composition and Nutritive Value", *University College, Faculty of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 1.* Ibadan, 1955.
3. "The Composition and Nutritive Value of Certain Feedingstuffs in Nigeria: 1. Roots, Tubers and Green Leaves", *Empire Journal of Exper. Agric.* 1955, 23 (90); 81-95.

4. "The Composition and Nutritive Value of Certain Feedingstuffs in Nigeria: II Concentrates", *Empire Journal of Exper. Agric.* 1955, 23. (91-92): 171-187.
5. "Agriculture in Nigeria", Text of a lecture given to Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1955. *The Nigeria Union, 1955 Summer School Papers*, London, January, 1956.
6. "Food, Health and Population Growth in Nigeria", *The Glass Measure, official organ of The Association of Pharmaceutical Students of Nigeria*, 8 (No. 1): 19-21 and 37. May, 1956.

Article in the press:

"The Chemical Composition and Value of Some of Nigeria's Grass Species", *The Empire Journ. of Exper. Agric.* 1956.

G. H. Caswell, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S.—Lecturer

Articles published:

1. "Observations on the biology of *Callosobruchus maculatus*, (Coleoptera: Bruchidae)", Paper presented at the 6th International Conference C.I.A.O., S. Thome, 21-28 August, 1956.
2. "Some problems of grain storage in Southern Nigeria", *ibid.*

H. T. Clifford, M.Sc. (Melb.), Ph.D. (Dun.)—Lecturer

Articles published:

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DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY SUBJECTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Classics	20	29	15	15	4
English	17	36	15	12	2
Geography	-	7	4	2	1
History	19	49	22	15	12
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE

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Chemistry	119	-	18	11	4
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Mathematics	61	-	15	23	4
Physics	120	-	19	16	6
Zoology	58	-	2	6	1

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	1st year	2nd year	3rd year
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Animal Production, Crop Production, Agricultural Organisation	-	11	6

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

	1st year	2nd year
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Physiology	38	42
Pharmacology	-	42

