

NIGERIA
HANDBOOK
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NIGERIA HANDBOOK 1977

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PREFACE

Year by year, this reference book is concerned with presenting the land and people of Nigeria in their advancement towards a happier and better nation.

It is to enable a greater understanding of the hopes and aspirations, the endeavours and achievements of Nigeria that this book is dedicated.

This edition of the Nigeria Handbook covers the period October 1, 1975 to September 31, 1976, which now constitutes our new calendar year of coverage.

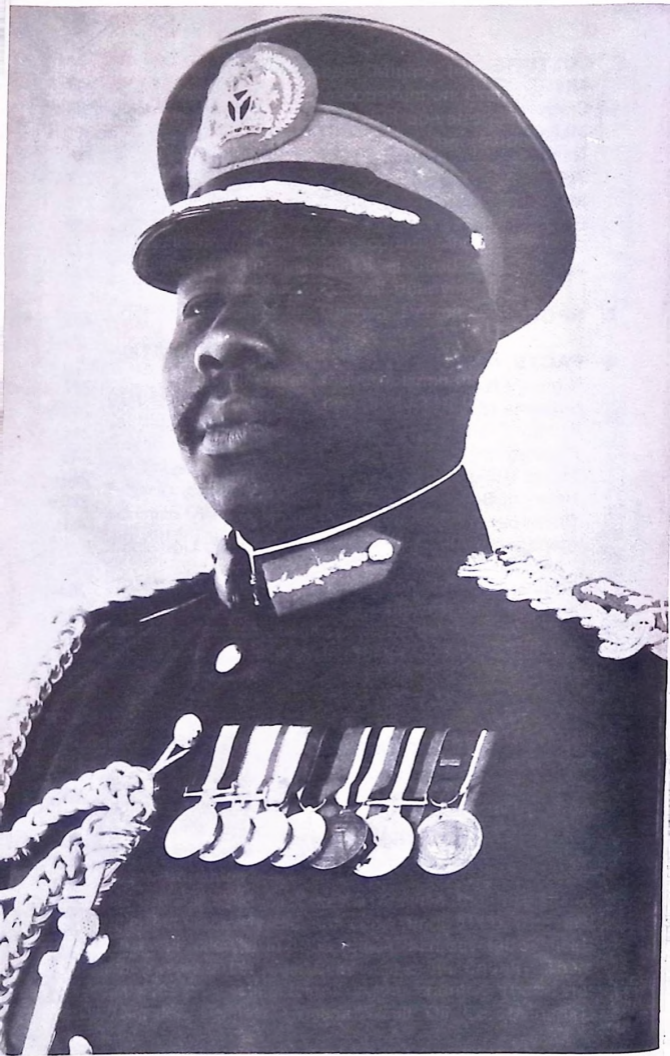
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Federal Ministry of Information

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His Excellency, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY

Physical Features

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has an area of 913,072-64 sq.km. Its greatest length from east to west is over 1,120km and from north to south 1,040 km.

Nigeria is bounded on the west by the Republic of Benin, on the north by the Republics of Niger and Chad, on the east by the Republic of Cameroun, and on the south by the Gulf of Guinea. The most southerly point, near Brass in the area of the Niger delta, is about 4° north of the Equator, while the northern boundary is approximately at 14° north. The western frontier runs nearly north and south along the 3° east meridian. The eastern frontier reaches nearly to the 15° east meridian south of Lake Chad, then runs in a south-westward direction to the Cross River estuary in the Bight of Bonny.

The coastline is intersected by an intricate network of creeks and rivers and by the great Niger delta. For most of its length it consists of a sandy beach backed by a belt of mangrove swamp which, in places, is up to 100km in depth. Beyond this, there is a zone of tropical forest in undulating country with scattered hills; then the country becomes more open and park-like with some hilly ranges. Further inland still, it develops into an undulating plateau with hills of granite and sandstone at a general elevation of 610m, but rising on the central plateau and along parts of the eastern frontier to 1,830 m. The northern extremities stretch out towards the desert, but the northern frontier lies well within the limits of the summer rains.

Rivers and Lakes

The most important of Nigeria's rivers is the Niger, the third longest river in Africa.

The Niger rises in the mountains to the north-east of Sierra Leone, and for two-thirds of its great length of 4,169 km flows through

other countries. It enters Nigeria from the west and then runs in a south-easterly direction till it receives the waters of its principal tributary, the Benue, at Lokoja about 544 km from the sea. The other main tributaries of the Niger within Nigeria are the Sokoto, Kaduna and Anambra rivers. From Lokoja, the Niger flows southwards to the delta, dividing into numerous interlacing channels to empty itself into the Gulf of Guinea. The Benue, which has its source in the Republic of Cameroun, flows in a south-westerly direction to its confluence with the Niger, receiving on its course the waters of the Katsina Ala and Gongola rivers.

A lake with an area of 1,236 sq.km has been created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji hydroelectric dam some 112km north of Jebba. This dam, which is also being used to control the flow of the Niger flood water has now made the river navigable throughout the year from the Escravos lighthouse to Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of over 1,600 km.

The second great drainage system of Nigeria is that which flows north and east from the central plateau into the Yobe river, which eventually loses itself in the Lake Chad.

Along the coast, there are too many rivers to mention individually but the following are the most important: the Ogun river in the west, flowing into Lagos lagoon and creating those calm waters that gave birth to the busy port of Lagos; the Benin river from which the first produce of Nigeria was exported to Europe in the Middle Ages and on which now stands the modern port of Sapele; the Escravos, the Forcados, the Sombreiro; the Bonny river which provides Port Harcourt with an outlet to the sea and the Cross River system with the Imo and Qua-Iboe rivers.

Underground Water

Underground water has become an essential source of supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in Nigeria.

The Federal Government grants a subvention of 50 per cent of capital projects on water supply to the States. This is in furtherance of the government's policy of ensuring potable water to everybody no matter how remote their places of abode are.

Eight more river basins development authorities have been established in addition to the Sokoto-Rima and Chad basins development authorities. They are empowered to construct bore holes and wells within limited operational zones.

There are over 17,000 wells and 200 bore holes in the northern parts of the country and over 5,000 bore holes and open wells in the southern half.

A number of dams has been completed especially in the northern parts and steps are being taken to prevent disasters caused by the Sahelian drought.

GEOLOGY

The Basement Complex

About one-half of Nigeria is underlain by crystalline rocks. These rocks are exposed in three large areas, namely, the northern, western and eastern parts, and they consist of a series of granites, gneisses and migmatites and narrow belts of low-grade schists, quartzites and amphibolites. Collectively, these rocks are known as the basement complex and they are Precambrian in age. The rocks were formed as a result of metamorphism and igneous activity on a regional scale.

Older Granites

Two groups of granites are known in Nigeria—the 'older' and the 'younger' granites. The older granites are widespread in, and form part of, the basement complex. They form smooth, rounded hills which characterise the landscape of the basement complex areas: the hills occasionally rise up to 300 metres above the surrounding country. The older granites vary widely in texture and mineralogical and chemical composition.

The basement complex contains several minerals. Gold is present in veins, stringers and reefs of quartz in the schists and gneisses, particularly the amphibolitic types, while cassiterite, columbite and tantalite occur mainly in pegmatites in parts of the basement complex. Other economic mineral occurrences in the complex are manganese, kyanite, monazite, zircon, talc, beryl, muscovite, amethyst and tourmaline.

The Younger Granites

The younger granites, which are of Jurassic age, intrude the basement complex in the Jos Plateau area. The complexes show a remarkable range of petrographic types and provide some of the best known examples of ring-complexes in the world: indeed their study has attracted, and continues to attract, wide international

scientific interest. These rocks are exposed mainly in the Jos Plateau with isolated upland elevations of about 1,220 metres and a general scenery which varies from level plains and plateau surfaces, almost devoid of exposed rocks, to rugged and deeply dissected massifs developed on more resistant rock types. The younger granites are the main source of cassiterite and columbite mineralisation.

The Sediments

Marine and terrestrial cretaceous and younger sedimentary rocks, which lie on the basement complex, cover the other half of the surface of Nigeria. The oldest sedimentary rocks are of lower cretaceous age and occur in the southern, north-eastern and north-western parts of the country, with a 'Y'-shaped connection between those in the coastal areas and the others along the valleys of the two great rivers (the Niger and Benue) which span Nigeria.

The Cretaceous Sediments

The oldest cretaceous rocks in Nigeria are the sandstones and shales of Abakaliki in Anambra State. They are of Albian age (i.e. about 120 million years old) and in them occur the main mineralisations of the lead and zinc ores in Abakaliki and Ishiagu areas. Slightly younger cretaceous rocks, chiefly shales and limestones of Cenomanian and Tournonian sediments are also present in parts of north-western and south-western Nigeria. The coal deposits of Enugu, Ankpa, Dekina and Gombe are of cretaceous age.

The Tertiary Sediments

About 60 million years ago, the sea deposited a thick sequence of shales and sandstones within a belt of Nigeria which stretches from beyond Lagos to Calabar and also to parts of western Nigeria. These deposits were later covered by beds of sands and clays which, in Bendel, Imo and Anambra States, contain seams of lignite. During the Miocene, sedimentation in the Niger Delta Basin was characterised by alternating sequences of sands and shales of varying thicknesses, the sands forming the reservoir rocks while the shales formed the cap rocks of the vast hydrocarbon (petroleum and gas) reservoirs of the Niger Delta.

The limestone in the south-western part of Nigeria, on which are based the present Ewekoro and proposed Shagamu cement factories, was also deposited during that period. At the later part of the tertiary, prolonged erosions resulted in the formation of peneplains on which thick layers of laterites were formed.

In north-eastern Nigeria, down-warping produced a wide basin in which deposits of clays and sands, now known as the Chad Formation, were formed about a million years ago. Similar sediments in Sokoto areas, Sokoto State, and in the Niger Delta are believed to belong partly to the same period.

MINES

Minerals Act (Cap 121)

The ownership and control of all minerals in the Republic of Nigeria is vested in the Federal Government. The Mines Division of the Ministry of Mines and Power is responsible for the enforcement of the Minerals Act (Cap. 121) and ancillary legislations in respect of solid minerals.

The Mines Division is also responsible for the issue of 'Prospecting Rights' and other authorisations related to the search for, retention and disposal of solid minerals.

The administrative headquarters of the Mines Division is in Lagos under the Director of Mineral Resources but there is the Deputy Director of Mineral Resources based in Jos which is at present the centre of solid minerals' mining activities. There are also inspectorate offices at Enugu, Kaduna, Ibadan and Kano.

Entry into the Mining Industry

The Federal Government shall require from a prospective miner proof of sufficient capital and technical competence to undertake any proposed mining venture in Nigeria. Mining may be undertaken by private individuals, partnerships, private or public companies registered in Nigeria. In the case of companies established with foreign capital, the remittance of profits and the repatriation of capital, are of course subject to the Exchange Control Amendment Act of 1961.

A new entrant to the mining industry shall require a Prospecting Right which is obtainable from the Deputy Director of Mineral Resources, Jos, by application on the prescribed form and on payment of the prescribed fee.

Government Corporations

There are four government-owned Corporations active in the mining industry: Nigerian Coal Corporation, the Nigerian National

Petroleum Corporation, the Nigerian Mining Corporation and the Nigerian Steel Development Authority.

Mineral

Among the minerals produced in Nigeria now are tin, columbite, limestone, kaolin, clay, shale, marble and coal. To a lesser extent tantalite, lead/zinc, wolfram, molybdenite, gold and zircon.

School of Mines, Jos

For the benefit of small producers, the Mines Division operates a customs mill attached to the School of Mines in Jos for the dressing of ores at subsidised rates. This school offers courses leading to Diploma in Mining Practice to members of the mining public as well as junior officers of the Division. Research work is also carried on at the school.

There is the Engineering Unit of the Mines Division which carries out preliminary investigations into mineral deposits.

AAM, NCM

The two main bodies representing the mining industry in Nigeria are the Association of African Miners, P.O. Box 549, Jos and the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 454, Jos.

Limestone

Extensive deposits of limestone are found throughout the country. These provide the necessary raw materials for the country's five cement factories at Calabar in the Cross River State, Ewekoro in Ogun State, Sokoto in Sokoto State, Nkalagu in Anambra State and Ukpilla in Bendel State. Plans are on hand to establish more cement factories in another area of Ogun State, Kwara State, Borno State and Benue State in an effort to satisfy the present rapid increase in cement consumption and to reduce to a minimum, the amount of cement imported into the country.

Tin and Columbite

Tin and columbite still form the principal metalliferous minerals exported from Nigeria. Main deposits of tin occur in Plateau, Bauchi, Kaduna and Kano States while there is a small deposit in Oyo State.

Prior to 1961, all tin ore produced in Nigeria was exported for smelting. Ore refining in the country began in 1961 and today practically all tin exports from the country are in the form of refined tin metal of 99.9 per cent grade. Refined tin exports in 1972 totalled 7,140 tonnes approximately. Nigeria is a member of the International Tin Council and subscribes to the Tin Research Institute. Columbite occurs in the younger granites of the Bauchi Plateau.

Iron Ore

Large deposits of iron ore with an average iron content of 50 per cent and 40 per cent have been discovered at Agbaja, near the confluence of the Niger and the Benue and in the vicinity of Enugu. Reserves of these ores are estimated at 30.6 million tonnes and 45.9 million tonnes respectively. Plans are being worked out for the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the country to utilise these resources. The Steel Development Authority is charged with full responsibility.

Lead-Zinc

The Nigerian lead-zinc deposits extend discontinuously for about 560 kilometres in a narrow belt in Ishiagu and Bende areas of Imo State and also in Bauchi State. The most important deposits are found in the Abakaliki area of Anambra State and there has been considerable activity by indigenous miners in prospecting for lead-zinc in this area. As an incentive to miners, the Federal Government has declared the mining of lead-zinc by underground methods a pioneer industry.

Gold

Gold is available in Nigeria although it is not found in appreciable quantity. Small amounts have been discovered from streambeds in many parts of the country. Formerly, the most important producing areas were in Sokoto in Sokoto State, Minna in Niger State and Kabba in Kwara State. But the bulk of the output now comes from Ilesha and Oyo in Oyo State. As at 1968, the production rate was under 100 fine ounces per annum.

Marble

The main source of supply is at Jakura in the Lokoja area of Kwara State. A factory in Apapa (Lagos) cuts and polishes the marble for the building industry and for monuments. Apart from the

Jakura marble, there are the Igbetti Mining Industry Limited at Igbetti in Oyo State and the City Construction Company Limited which is based in Ebute Metta, Lagos, but operates marble quarries at Kwakuti near Minna in Niger State. The importation of marble is prohibited.

Stone

This is found in most parts of the country and it is extensively quarried and used for building purposes, road and rail ballast, dam foundations and harbour works. All quarrying in the country is subject to the provision of the Quarries Decree, 1969.

Zircon

Quantities of this mineral are found in some rivers and streams of Nigeria. It is also extracted as a bye-product of the tin/columbite mining in Plateau State.

Coal

Nigeria is the only country in West Africa producing coal. The main coal mines are in Enugu in Anambra State and at Okabba in Kwara State. The total coal reserves of the country are estimated at about 244.8 million tonnes. The local demand for coal has been reduced considerably since the Nigerian Railway Corporation—the chief local consumer, decided to replace their steam engine locomotives with diesel locomotives. The Coal Corporation has, however, discovered new markets in Ghana, and the United Arab Republic.

Petroleum

Large deposits of crude oil have been discovered in Nigeria both on land and offshore and in 1972, 651,000,000 barrels were exported. They yielded over ₦609 million royalties and taxes. Today, Nigeria ranks as the 6th largest oil producer in the world and second in Africa, after Libya.

Prospecting Companies

The story of oil dates back to 1937 when the first search for oil began, but discovery did not come until 1956. The first export of crude oil followed in 1958. Since then several oil fields have been discovered in the Niger Delta area of the country. There are 14 companies prospecting for oil in the country. These are: Delta Oil (Nigeria); Deminex (Nigeria); Gulf Oil Co. (Nigeria);

Henry Stephens & Sons, Japan Petroleum (Nigeria); Mobil Producing Nigeria; Monsanto Oil Co., Nigerian Agip Oil Co., Occidental Petroleum of Nigeria; Phillips Oil Co. (Nigeria); Elf (Nigeria); Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria; Tenneco Oil Company of Nigeria and Texaco Overseas (Nigeria).

NNPC

In 1973, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation started exploring for oil with Ashland Oil (Nigeria) as the operator. The NNPC is in partnership with ELF, Shell-BP, Nigeria Agip, Mobil Producing, Gulf, Occidental, Deminex, Japan Petroleum, and Texaco Overseas.

Refinery

The country's lone refinery is situated at Alesa Eleme near Port Harcourt. The ₦21,000,000 refinery was commissioned in October, 1965 and its capacity is now 60,000 barrels per stream day (BPSD) or 3 million metric tonnes per annum. The Federal Government has voted ₦50m for further expansion of the Port Harcourt refinery while work has started on a second refinery proposed for Warri and the third has been planned for Kaduna by 1982 in order to meet the increasing petroleum product requirements of the country.

Natural Gas

Natural gas has also been found in Nigeria in commercial quantities either alone or in association with crude oil. At present, about 98 per cent of the gas is flared as there are no large gas utilisation projects in the country. However, government has approved the establishment of two liquefied natural gas/liquefied petroleum gas (LNG/LPG) plants each with 1,000 MMSCFD for utilisation of associated gas. Government partners in the project will be Shell-BP and Agip/Phillips.

CLIMATE

Temperature

The mean maximum temperature is about 30-55°C (87°F) in the coastal belt and about 34-44°C (94°F) in the north, with a normal decrease of about 1.4°C per 300m of altitude. Maximum

temperatures are highest from February to April in the south and from March to June, in the north. They are lowest in July and August over most of the country. The seasonal change of maximum temperatures is much greater in the north than in the south.

The mean minimum temperature is about 22.2°C (72°F) over most of southern Nigeria, but falls to 18.88°C (66°F) in the north. The normal decrease with altitude is between 1° and 2° per 300m. In the south, minimum temperatures are generally highest in March and April and lowest in August, but the seasonal variation is small. In the north, minimum temperatures are highest in April and May when they are often over 23.88°C (75°F) and lowest in December and January when they are frequently below 13.33°C (56°F).

The mean daily range of temperature is therefore high in the north where it averages about 7°C and is considerably higher in the dry season, but low in the south, where it is usually not more than 4.77°C.

Rainfall

Rainfall is heavy in the south, averaging about 177.8 cm a year at the western end of the coast and increasing to about 431.8 cm along the eastern section of the coast. The rainfall decreases fairly sharply inland and is around 127 cm over most of central Nigeria, falling to 50.8 cm in the extreme north.

In the south-west there is a principal rainy season in May, June and July and a secondary rainy season in the second half of September and October. This changes in the south-east to a single rainy season from May to October. Inland, the rainy seasons gradually change into a single season from May to October. This period further shortens from June to September in the extreme north.

In some years, the rainfall may differ very widely from the normal conditions outlined above. This was the case in five states in the north whose agricultural outputs were drastically reduced in 1973 by severe drought resulting from very low rainfall. The drought also resulted in some population movement as well as death of cattle, goats and poultry. The governments of the states affected—Kano, Kaduna, Borno, Bauchi and Sokoto—however, adopted various measures to overcome the situation.

The Federal Government subsequently made available either as an outright grant or an interest-free loan, a total sum of ₦54 million to assist the affected states. The money was used among other things for providing fodder, wells, boreholes and dams;

procuring immediate relief materials; establishing ranches and farm centres to enhance food production and to erect large grain stores. A number of these dams and boreholes have been completed and threat of drought is now minimal.

Humidity

Near the coast the maximum relative humidity is between 95 per cent and 100 per cent throughout the year and usually decreases to a minimum of between 70 per cent and 80 per cent in the afternoon. Seasonal variation is slight, but periods of a few days of very low humidity may occur in January and February.

Northwards from the coast, the relative humidity decreases steadily and changes abruptly with the seasons depending on whether the locality is under the influence of the moist south-westerly wind or the dry north-easterly wind. Thus, at Minna in the Niger State, relative humidity is about 90 per cent at dawn from May to October, falling to 70 per cent in the afternoon; while from December to March, it is 45 per cent at dawn, falling to 30 per cent in the afternoon. Further north at Kano the humidity season lasts from June to October with relative humidity at 90 per cent at dawn and 60 per cent in the afternoon; and in the dry season from November to April relative humidity averages 35 per cent at dawn and 12 per cent in the afternoon.

Cloud

In the south, the sky is mainly cloudy from April to October and only partly cloudy in other months. Cloud is usually greatest in the morning, decreasing somewhat in the afternoon and decreasing further at night.

In the north, the weather is intermittently cloudy from June to September. There are only small amounts of cloud in the other months. Cloudiness is normally greatest in the late morning and afternoon, decreasing at night and in the early morning.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Nigeria can be readily divided into two main and easily recognizable sections: the high forest zone which covers one-sixth of the country and the savannah. For detailed descriptive purposes, the high forest can be further sub-divided into the mangrove or swamp and rain forests, and the savannah into grassland and scrub forests. The greater part of the high forest zone is honey-

combed with farms and villages to the extent that practically no part of the zone is 'virgin' or untouched by man with the exception of the swamp forests in which conditions are too harsh for farming. Even now some of these swamps have been opened up through oil exploration.

The Swamp Forests

The southernmost part of Nigeria is covered by swamp forests which can be divided into two sections—a seaward or salt-water belt and a landward or fresh-water belt. The salt-water swamps cover the area affected by the ebb and flow of the tides and reach their greatest extent in the delta of the Niger and round the estuaries of Benin, Imo and Calabar rivers. The salt-water swamps, a maze of islands intersected by innumerable creeks and rivers, contain little farm lands.

The characteristic vegetation of the salt-water swamps is the mangrove tree which, in its several varieties, covers the whole region which is also very rich in coconut palm.

Fresh-Water Swamp

The fresh-water swamps lie north of the salt-water swamps and away from the influence of the tidal water. A characteristic plant of this region is the raffia-palm which is tapped for palm-wine. Brooms and brushes are manufactured from this palm while the stem furnishes poles for local building and leaves for thatching houses.

Rain Forests

These lie to the north of the swamp forests, forming a belt of some 128 km in depth, and have an average of 190·5–254 cm of rainfall annually. They cover the southern half of Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Imo and Cross River States.

The vegetation here is of the normal equatorial forest. Many of the trees are about 37m tall and about 4m in diameter. The most important tree of the Nigerian rain belt is the palm tree which has been one of the country's most valuable assets as the source of palm-oil and palm-kernels.

Timber Species

The rain forests provide the valuable economic timber species notable amongst which are the African mahogany or Lagos-wood

(*Khaya ivorensis*), the closely related Benin mahogany (*k. gradifoliola*) the scented Sapele-wood (*entandrophragma cylindricum*) as well as others belonging to the same genus, Iroko (*chlorophora excelsa*). African walnut (*lovea klaineana*), guarea and scented guarea (*guarea thompsonii* and *g. cendrata*), opepe (*sarcocephalus diderichii*), agba (*gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*) and the most popular export wood of all, obeche (*triplochiton scleroxylon*). The Nigerian rain-forest belt is also rich in latex-producing rubber trees, coconut palm and cocoa trees.

Food Crops

Over the greater part of the rain forest belt, yam and cassava are the main food crops. Other food crops of varying significance are plantain, maize, coco-yam and, of course, fruits and vegetables. North of the rain forest lie the areas which have been variously described as deciduous or highland rain forest which forms a transitional zone between the rain forest and the savannah.

Deciduous Forest

The deciduous forest has about 125–225cm annual rainfall and has fewer trees than the rain forest. This region is particularly suited to large-scale farming.

Savannah

The savannah lies to the north of the deciduous forest and covers an area of about 791,040 sq. km. It is a grassland dotted with trees notably the baobab. The tree vegetation varies in accordance with the rainfall. They are usually stunted and twisted in appearance and with hard corky bark to reduce evaporation. Valuable fruit trees found in this area are the shea-butter tree (*butyrospermum parkii*) from which shea-butter is obtained and the West African locust bean tree (*parkia oliveri*).

The savannah zone provides excellent grassland for rearing and the bulk of the country's cattle, sheep and goats come from this area.

The Scrub Region

North of the savannah lies the scrubland. Its annual rainfall of about 62.5cm to 87.5cm supports only dwarfed bushes. The land is excellent for the cultivation of groundnuts, one of the major export crops of Nigeria, and grains and legumes.

Forestry

Nigeria is one of the world's most important producers of tropical timbers. Exports have steadily grown since the beginning of the century and the local consumption is increasing at a fast rate.

Forest Reserves

The Nigerian high forest reserves, totalling about 18,688 sq. km, are owned by the State governments.

Most of these reserves are either under exploitation or have been leased to timber concessionaires, who hold exclusive felling rights. There is also a large area, about 66,560 sq. km, of savannah forest reserves in which usable but scattered quantities of timber occur. In addition to these, there are vast areas of forest land outside the reserves in which large quantities of timber are available and which are not under as strict a control as the reserves. About 50 per cent of the total volume of timber produced in the country is obtained from the less controlled areas.

Nigeria's forests are remarkable in containing a very large variety of timber tree species. Of the more than 600 tree species in these forests, over 100 are usable even though less than 30—the so-called commercial species—have been introduced to the world market.

Felling of trees in the reserves is regulated and controlled and the trees are replanted or regenerate naturally. Trees outside the reserves are usually not replaced after felling but are allowed to regenerate naturally.

Timber Species

A wide range of Nigerian timber species have been proved to be suitable for all purposes. There are, for example, timbers as light as *baisa*—*hildegardia*; some extremely heavy—*ekki*; some as white as *sycamore*—*fontumia*; some as silky as *polar birch*—*celtis*; some as black as *soot*—*ebony*; some as durable as *iron*—*erun*, *ekki*; some crimson red—*samwood*; some with a very fragrant smell—*scented guarea*; and others with a rather pungent smell—*cylicodiscus*.

Some of these trees are more than 61 m high with a clear bole length of 30-50 m or more. Trees of more than 2-438m are not uncommon.

Commercial Species

The distribution ranges from saltwater-mangrove to dry savanna. The main mangrove. Among these species are found

timbers used in pharmacy and timbers used for boat and ship-building; timbers for railway sleepers and for valuable carvings; timbers for charcoal and timbers for marine application; timbers suitable for pulp and pulp products, and timbers for matches and sports goods. In fact, it can be modestly claimed that at least one Nigerian timber is available for every conceivable use to which timber is put.

Sawmills

Although Nigeria's timber species are exported mainly as logs, considerable quantities are converted locally into sawn timber and veneer for export.

Timber conversion is a very old industry in Nigeria. About eighty mills are in operation in the country although only about a dozen of these are involved in timber conversion for export. One of the biggest saw mills in Nigeria—and indeed in the world—is the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele in the Bendel State. Another plywood company, the Nigeria Wood Industries Limited, has recently been established in Epe, Lagos State, to manufacture plywood and veneer. Others are at Obubra and Calabar in the Cross River State.

Federal Department of Forest Research

The Federal Department of Forest Research, with its headquarters in Ibadan, Oyo State, is responsible for the preparation of working plans for the management of Nigerian forest. Although each State Government is free to set up its forest research organization, no such body has so far been established.

The work of the department may be summarized into two broad heads, namely, research to support the forest production and research to support timber utilization. The former includes research in the fields of silviculture, forest botany, plant physiology, soil survey, and plant pathology. The timber utilization unit, with its own research laboratory, undertakes research in saw-milling, wood anatomy, timber mechanics (for investigating strength properties of timber, including moisture content), seasoning, timber preservation and the workability of Nigerian timbers. The department has also established a School of Forestry which serves the whole country.

Timber Species

It is impossible to list here all the species of Nigerian timber with potential commercial value. The better known of the species may, however, be divided into five categories.

These are:

Light Timber

Alstonia, Antiaris, Ceiba (silk cotton or Nigerian Bomba), Ilomba, Erimado or Osie, Obeche, Ogea, Okwen and Pterygota;

Mahogany and Similar Timber

Gedu-nohor, Black and Scented Guareas, Benin Mahogany, Lagos Mahogany, Omu, Sapele and Utile;

Medium-hard Utility Timber

Abura, Afara, African Walnut or Nigerian Golden walnut, Agba, Albizia, Celtis, Canarium, Damellia, Doka, Holoptelea, Idigbo or Black Afara, Makors, Mansonia, Odoko, Brown/Yellow Sterculia;

Strong and Heavy Timber

Afzelia, Anogeissus, Agan, Dahoma (Agboin or Ekhimi), Ekki or Red Ironwood, Iroko, Essia or Owewe, Missanda or Erun or Tali, Okan, Opepe and Pterocarpus; and

Luxury Timber

Afromesia, Berlinia, Camwood or African Padauk, Cordia or Omo, Diospyros, Ebony and Lolagbola or Techitola.

FAUNA

Nigeria's forest life can be grouped into vegetational zones although several different kinds of animals accommodate themselves to wide variations of habitats. The larger mammals are not as prolific as in East Africa.

Big Game Fishing

Big game fish including baracuda, sailfish, tarpon and shark are found in the waters off the coast. Many rivers have several varieties of fish for the keen angler. Fishing, as a hobby, is free in both inland and coastal waters. The two big inland waters are the Lake Chad, north-east of the country and the Kainji lake created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji hydro-electric dam.

Birdlife, Insects

For the ornithologist, Nigeria has an extensive variety of birdlife. There is also an almost inexhaustible area of exploration in

the forests and bush for the entomologists in search of butterflies, moths, beetles and other forms of insect life.

Game Reserves

Measures have been taken to establish game reserves where Nigerian animals can multiply and flourish. The Yankari Game Reserve with its Wikki warm spring and the Borgu Game Reserve near Kainji offer opportunities for visitors to see some rare species of Nigerian wild life in their natural habitat. Wild life species in the Yankari Reserve include elephant, antelope, bushbuck, lion, cheetah, leopard, hertebeast, hippopotamus, gazelle, water-buck, warthog, monkeys, reptiles and a wide range of birds.

Zoos

The University of Ibadan has established a zoo and now has a sizeable number of Nigerian wildlife. The zoo is open to the public. The Anambra State government also maintains another zoo in Enugu.

In the reserves, a game is protected under the wild animal preservation law and permits must be obtained for shooting.

Fauna of the Creeks and Mangroves

Amphibious vertebrates like the toad, frogs, river turtles, crocodiles, hippopotamus, water snakes and other marine and lagoon animals can be found in the creeks and mangrove areas of Nigeria. Crabs like the sand-crabs, ghost-crabs, hermit-crabs and the hairy mangrove crabs are also found in these areas. The fauna of these areas include different types of shore-birds which depend on sea animals for their food. These sea-birds are generally of the wader type which has long legs for paddling in the edge of the waves and long bills for probing the sand or mud for their prey. Examples of these are the common sand-pipers and the whimbrels.

Fauna of the Rain Forest

Tree and ground-dwelling animals can easily be found in the Nigerian rain forest. Among such animals are monkeys, chimpanzees, antelopes, leopards and elephants. Others include rodents like rats and squirrels. Geckoes, chameleons, and fruit-bats also belong to this area. Reptiles include monitor-lizard and different types of snakes. Among the ants for the rain forest are the soldier ants

which are very ferocious and nomadic in nature, and often organize themselves into marching columns for hunting expeditions.

The birds of the Nigerian rain forest include the crested guinea fowls, hawks, ground horn-bills, green fruit pigeons, West African touraco, the African grey-parrot and the wood-owls.

Fauna of the Savannah

The savannah areas of Nigeria abound in grass eaters, runners, hoppers, and such types of animals. Large herbivores, mainly ungulates and small rodents like rat, squirrels and hares occur in great numbers and varieties.

The savannah ungulates include the desert hyenas, hunting-dogs, bush cows, antelopes, horses, camels, lions, leopards and gazelles. This area also abounds in different types of monkeys, cows, goats, rams and sheep. Invertebrates in the area include spiders, scorpions, grass-hoppers and termites. Among the birds are the seed and insect eaters like the grey horn-bills, the cattle egret, common vulture, West African black kite, common bush fowls, owls, wood peckers, pied crows, West African crowned cranes, parrots, weaver birds and the ostrich.

POPULATION

At the 1963 National Census, the population of Nigeria was 55.7 million. This is the largest population of any country in Africa and the largest in the Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom and India. The estimated annual rate of growth is approximately 2.5 per cent.

The population is made up of many ethnic groups of which the major ones are Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, Kanuri, Ibibio, Tiv, Ijaw, Edo, Annang, Urhobo, Igala, Idoma, Igbirra, Gwari, Ekoi, Mumuye, Alago, Ogini, Isoko, Higgi, Bura, Efik, Ghamba, Shua-Arab, Kaje, Tari, Kambari, Eggon, Kobehe, Anga, Karkare, Birom and Yergam.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

The early history of the people of Nigeria still largely depends upon research and archaeological discoveries.

Nok Culture

The little that is yet known arose from the findings of the Nok culture which flourished between 500 B.C. and 200 A.D., stretching diagonally across Nigeria from Katsina-Ala, south of the Benue River, to Kagen, 167 kilometres from Kaduna.

The Nok finds consisted mostly of figurines. The figurines revealed that there was a highly complex, settled culture which was typically Negro.

Many other types of archaeological materials, apart from the figurines themselves, have been found. These included pottery bellows, pipes from iron smelting furnaces, polished stone axes, quartz lip and earplugs, iron objects, grinding stones and rubbers, large fragments of wood and also seeds. These archaeological materials, that is the figurines, portrayed highly stylized West African Negro physical features—an indication that the Nok people were the cultural ancestors of the present-day population of the central plains of Nigeria.

Races

Diverse groups combined to make the present-day Nigeria. From their epics and legends of origin, the original Hausa (Habe) populations of Northern Nigeria, the Yoruba, the Nupe and their neighbours appeared to belong to the western stream of tribes, while the Ijaws, Ibo, Ibibio and Jukun must have been among those who migrated southwards along the valley of the Benue.

Two races—the Negro and the Hamite, could be distinguished from the earliest times in Nigeria. These races have distinct physical characteristics although these features, in their purest forms exist

only in a small proportion of the populations of today in different parts of the country.

The physical characteristics of the Negro are a very dark skin and thick heavy build with broad nose while those of the Hamite are a light copper-bronze skin colour, tall stature, long slightly wavy hair and a narrow nose. The Ijaws of the Niger delta are perhaps the most Negroid, and the cattle Fulani the purest of the Hamitic stock.

Out of the two races, it is believed, the Negro was the first to arrive in Nigeria from the north-east of Africa through the Borno plains, from where they spread out in all directions and settled from very early times as cultivators.

On the other hand, the Hamites appeared to have entered Nigeria from the Nile valley originally as Fulani nomadic herdsmen in search of grazing land. For many centuries, successive waves swept the open terrain of Northern Nigeria from Borno to Sokoto. Some began to intermarry and settle in villages with the Hausa populations which consisted, in the main, of sedentary Negro farmers. By A.D. 1400, the Fulani seemed to have settled across Hausaland in large numbers.

Empires

The light-skinned Berber tribes who were racially and culturally related to the Hamites established several empires from the beginning of the first millennium in the western Sudan to the north of present-day Nigeria. These Sudanese kingdoms—Shonghai, Kebbi, Kano, Kanem and Borno—have greatly influenced the cultural history and political structure of Nigeria.

Hausa States

Kebbi and Kano, the most developed of the Hausa states, came alternately under Borno and Shonghai influence. According to legends of origin of these two empires, Bawo killed at Daura the sacred snake that guarded the communal well and prevented people from drawing water. The queen of Daura, in compensation for Bawo's bravery, gave him her daughter in marriage and out of the union were born the seven children who founded the seven Hausa states. Some versions of this legend regarded Bawo as the son of Bayajidda, a grandson of the king of Baghdad, and apart from the seven legitimate sons there were seven illegitimate ones who founded the kingdoms of Kebbi, Zamfara, Nupe, Gwari,

Yoruba, Kwarafa (Jukun)—a clear attempt to explain connexion between the Hausa and their southern neighbours.

Borno Empire

Borno was an integral part of the empire of Kanem. When speaking today of a history of Borno, the history of Kanem is to be understood as its earlier phases.

The first dynasty which ruled the destinies of Kanem, that is Borno for nearly 1,200 years traced their origin to one Sef (a chief), son of the Himyaritic King.

The expansion of the empire first appeared with the acceptance of Islam at the end of eleventh century. By this step, further advance was secured over the other central African kingdoms because it brought with it a proportionately high degree of civilisation and culture.

In the thirteenth century, the empire was extended over enormous tracts of country and reached as far as Fezzan in the north, the Nile on the east and the present district of Dikoa in the south.

The discord that broke out between two chief nations of the empire, the kindred races of the Tubu (or Teda) and the Kanuri, finally, for a time, led to an embittered struggle which did not contribute to the solidity of the empire. At this time, the name Borno was mentioned for the first time as that of the most southerly province of the empire, by the chronicler Ibn Said.

However, the chief possession of the Sef dynasty still lay to the north of Chad, including the most important—Kanem on the north of the great lake. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the unfortunate civil wars brought evident shrinkage of power, the dynasty of the Sefs was gradually expelled from Kanem by the kindred stock of the Bulala from Lake Fitri, their bitterest opponents were forced to remove their headquarters in the southerly and westerly shores of Lake Chad which gave the empire its final destination.

Besides, the ever restless Tuareg rendered the border districts unsafe until very recent times. Also, the first advance parties of the Fulani, an Hamitic conquering tribe showed themselves in the west of the empire towards the end of the sixteenth century. These Fulanis, inspired by the ideas of strict Mohammedanism, advancing eastwards from Senegal, finally established their powerful empire at Sokoto.

Yoruba Kingdom

According to Yoruba myths, Oduduwa, the ancestor of the Yorubas, was believed to have come from Mecca where he was expelled by his moslem neighbours for worshipping idols. Oduduwa, along with his followers, fled westwards until he finally reached Ile-Ife where they settled. His eldest son, Okanbi, had seven sons who later founded the original seven kingdoms of the Yorubas. The legend of origin of the Yorubas therefore presupposes that both the Hausas and the Yorubas arrived in Nigeria about the same time and from the same area of north-east Africa with identical cultural connexions dating back to several centuries.

Benin Kingdom

Benin kingdom, culturally related to the Yoruba, is traditionally regarded as having been consolidated by Oranmiyan, a linear descendant of Oduduwa, founder of Ile-Ife. Its political structure with its elaborate system of beliefs in which the authority of the king and the chief, derived from their supernatural powers is evidently of Yoruba origin. Its famous art of bronze-casting by the lost-wax process introduced from Ife about the fifth century played an important role in the development of kingship in Benin. Benin in turn influenced the Onitsha and western Ibo, all of whom claim descent from Benin.

The Riverine People and the Ibos

The riverine area of Nigeria was inhabited by semi-Bantu people. The two largest tribes are the Ibibio to the west and the Ekoi to the east of the Cross River. The Uwet and Odott Ibibio clans, however, inhabited the region some kilometres north of Calabar, while further on were sections of the Uyanga, Ekuri and Akunakuna tribes.

In the fourteenth century, the Ibo who had been pushing down towards the sea for centuries past, invaded the district now known as Arochuku and a portion of them combined with some Ekoi and drove away Ibibio aborigines, who were in possession of the ravine and cave, where was to be found the famous oracle through which Ebinokpabi, a daughter of the sky god, Obassi, and the earth goddess, Ale, gave forth her decisions, according to their legends.

According to one tradition, the Aro were said to be descended from slaves obtained by the Ibibio from the west towards Bonny,

and to have risen against their masters after obtaining the help of the Ekoi. Aro was the name of the ancestor who formed Obi-Nkita (the 'heart of the dog') before the Ibibio were driven away.

Differences

Centuries of separation into different areas of rule and the considerable new cultural influences introduced by immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East had by A.D. 1400 produced great differences between the people of the forest and savannah regions (that is south and north) even if they were racially identical.

The political structure of the people in the forest region was highly centralised and pyramidal; its economic systems featured occupational specialisation and advanced agriculture while that of the savannah region continued to be organised in self-subsistent communities of cultivators and hunters with segmentary and kin-bound political organisation. Also the forest people worked mainly in wood and iron and developed a hoe-culture, while the savannah people worked in brass and developed a horse-culture. Two events—the rise of the Fulani Jihad and the European penetration from the coast at the beginning of the nineteenth century—further accentuated these cultural differences.

Internal Trade

Long before the arrival of the Europeans, a lot of commercial intercourse existed between the northern and the southern peoples of Nigeria. Articles of trade included potash, cloth, hides and dried tobacco, culinary utensils and salt, all wrapped in skins or in octagon-shaped baskets made of parchments tightly drawn in a wicker frame-work, which, later on the return journey from the south, would be packed with kolas carefully covered with leaves.

There was a sense of security for the various traders who plied the trade routes between the north and the south. Throughout the dry season the trade routes would be covered with caravans and with countless pedestrians in small groups or in twos or threes. Robbery was then virtually unknown.

The increasing circulation of a portable medium of exchange in the shape of silver, and nickel coinage attracted to the great native markets of the central province, such as Onitsha, for example, the tattooed pagan Ibo and his colleagues the Anams, Katundas and Kukurukus, where they rubbed shoulders with the Mohammedan Hausa, Nupe and Igarra. In and around Ibadan, Oyo and Lagos,

the sight of the Kano and Sokoto traders with their donkeys and pack-bullocks, and even the Tuaregs was very common.

The Jihad

The pastoral Fulanis after centuries of wandering across the grassland of northern Nigeria with their herds, settled in Hausa chiefdoms, intermarried with them and eventually attained influential positions within the Hausa political hierarchy. The Fulanis, devout moslems, resented the lack of religious fervour among the Hausa and the persecution of moslems amongst the Hausa states—this made them openly challenge the Hausa temporal power. The revolt was led by the great nationalist leader—Usman Dan Fodio—and under him, the Fulani inflicted heavy defeats on the Hausa states and established their rule over a wide area of Hausaland. The revolt soon spread to other Hausa states and by 1808, the Fulani were in full control of all Hausaland and a new empire was established under their hegemony.

Fulani Empire

The empire had its centre at Sokoto, extending down to Ilorin, and from the middle Niger across to western boundaries of Borno encompassing the present emirates of Katsina, Kano, Zaria, Hadeija, Daura, Adamawa, Bauchi, Katagum and Nupe.

Eventually, the conquest spread as far south as the border of Yorubaland. They were stopped there by the militant new state of Ibadan. In the East, the Fulani cavalry were rendered helpless in the thick tropical rain forest, so Islam did not penetrate Iboland.

Yoruba Warfare

Long before contact with the Europeans, there was a series of wars in Yorubaland. Many factors were ascribed as having been responsible for such wars. For instance, the nineteenth-century European observers ascribed the cause of the wars to the response of the Yoruba to external factors—especially trade—and the wars used to be regarded as struggles over trade routes to the coast. However, it is now generally accepted that, in origin, the movement was essentially concerned with new attempts at state formation and the establishment of new centres of power, and that the explanation for it can only be found in factors indigenous to the Yoruba community.

Despite the cultural homogeneity of the Yorubas, the political boundaries were often sources of conflict between one Yoruba kingdom and the other. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the most successful of Yoruba kingdoms was Oyo (of the Alafin). It expanded over most of northern and western Yorubaland as well as over parts of the territories of the non-Yoruba neighbours—the Nupe, the Ibariba and the Aja of Dahomey. By so doing it pacified a large area. The kingdom further established relationships with most Yoruba kingdoms, and its influence considerably minimised the frequency and severity of the conflicts amongst them.

The decline of the empire towards the end of the eighteenth century and its total collapse at the beginning of the nineteenth, when the Europeans were gradually gaining trading and political control of the country, destroyed the equilibrium. Hence, there was one war after another among the various Yoruba kingdoms. The first major war of the century was a clash between kingdoms which had been the immediate southern neighbours of the old Oyo Empire—Owu and Ife, the latter supported by Ijebu from further south as well as by thousands of Oyo refugees who were fleeing from the troubled centre of their disintegrating kingdom in the north. The war resulted in the destruction of Owu and the neighbouring Egba kingdoms and the migration of their citizens south-westwards where a new town, Abeokuta, was founded.

European Influence

The first Europeans to visit the coast of Nigeria were the Portuguese. In the winter of 1472–73, Fernando Po and Pero de Centra first explored the Bights of Bonny and Benin, and in 1485, Jao Affonso d'Aveiro, a Portuguese, made the first journey to Benin.

The first English ships, under the command of Captain Windham, reached the Bight of Benin in 1553. After a journey of about six months, one of the ships penetrated the Benin river and some members of the crew and other British merchants landed and went to visit the Oba of Benin.

Trade

The Portuguese trade with Benin consisted at first mainly of pepper which later gave way to slaves in which all the European powers at the time participated. The arrival of Captain Windham in the Bight of Benin broke the Portuguese trade monopoly on the West coast. From then on, England was to establish herself not only

... but as one of the chief exporters

... colonial traffic in human beings was the
... and the realization of their mineral and
... Thus, in the next 300 years the west coast of
... of European enterprise and rivalry with slaves

... in Britain for the abolition of the slave trade was
... the desire to find markets for Britain's new in-
... markets were confined to the coastal fringe
... British trading interests grew in Nigeria, so
... of the merchants to trade direct with the interior.

... African kings and middlemen, for example Jaja of Opobo,
... of Benin and Nana the Jekri, resisted the penetration
... from the coast by European traders. The main
... of the European trading powers therefore was to discover
... highway for trade to West Africa. Their attention was
... on the still legendary Niger.

Exploration of the Niger

The exploration of this great river, from which it is claimed
... its name, dates from the founding of the African
... in 1788.

... a Scottish doctor, set out from the Gambia in
... the upper reaches of the Niger after a very hard
... again in 1805 to follow the course of the Niger
... of Bussa in Nigeria. The mystery of the course
... was finally solved when in 1830 two brothers, Richard
... sailed down the river from Bussa to the sea.

... in the exploration of the Niger consisted of
... out by Macgregor Laird, a Liverpool merchant,
... of 1841, with the object of opening up the
... for legitimate trade, the suppression of the slave
... trade.

British Consular

... Governor of Fernando Po (then under
... Consul and Agent for the Bights of

Benin and Bonny to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbia and the Cameroons. This was the beginning of British administration in Nigeria.

By this time, the British Government had recognized that it was no longer possible for it to withdraw wholly from its commitments on the coast. It however, laid down that any extensions of authority would be inexpedient. This reluctance of the British Government to assume control led to a most complicated series of administrative arrangements forced by events. In 1851 the first British Consulate was established at Calabar.

Treaty of Cession of Lagos

The intensification of the slave trade in Lagos in 1859 led to the treaty of 1861 by which Lagos was ceded to the British Crown. In 1866, Lagos became part of the 'West African Settlement' having its own legislative council, but being subjected to a Governor-in-Chief in Sierra Leone. In 1874, it became part of the Gold Coast (Ghana), and in 1876 it once again attained a separate existence.

Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

Despite the unwillingness of the British government to extend its authority, by 1870, several British firms had established themselves along the Niger up to Onitsha. In 1879, the United Africa Company was formed and three years later, it was incorporated as the National African Company Limited. In 1885 it was granted a Royal Charter as the Royal Niger Company with authority to administer the territories which it held under the treaty and concession. The company performed invaluable services both in trade and in local administration far into the interior up the Niger and Benue rivers until 1899 when its charter was revoked. Its territory in the north consolidated and extended, became the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria in 1900.

Protectorate of Southern Nigeria

In the Niger Delta (from the boundary of the Colony of Lagos and further east to the boundary of the Cameroons), the Oil Rivers Protectorate was established in 1885. This was further extended inland and renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate in 1893. This territory passed to the Colonial Office control in 1899 and in 1906 it was amalgamated with Lagos Colony to form the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

Forces of Unity, Amalgamation

While the north and south were being declared as two protectorates, other forces were working to unify them. There was the need to co-ordinate the railway policy. A railway line, started from Lagos in 1901, had reached Jebba in the Northern Protectorate in 1909. This was to continue to Minna in the Northern Protectorate where another line was being constructed to reach Kano. A new line was also envisaged from Port Harcourt through Enugu to the north.

The two protectorates shared a common inland waterway system which had been quickly recognized as valuable to commerce. While the Southern Protectorate was well served with sea ports essential for bulk shipment of goods, the north was land-locked. All these and the fact that the two units were being governed by the same colonial power made the unification of the two protectorates a sensible thing to do. Amalgamation was finally achieved on January 1, 1914. On this day, Nigeria as a political unit in the modern sense, really came into being.

Nationalism

The history of Nigeria in the early 1920's following the first World War (1914-18), is that of the rise of modern nationalism and the advance towards independence. Unprecedented political awareness became pronounced and political parties sprang up with newspapers. The NNDP led by Herbert Macaulay emerged as the most powerful political organisation and it won the three seats in the consecutive elections in 1923, 1928 and 1933.

In 1936, the Nigerian Youth Movement formed by some dynamic Nigerian educationists like Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, E. Ikoli, H.O. Davies emerged to challenge not only NNDP's control of politics in Lagos, but its claim to speak for Nigeria. These able Nigerians continued vigorously to criticise British administration in Nigeria and demanded Nigeria's independence.

Constitutional Government

Between 1946 and 1951, different constitutions were introduced. These constitutions gave Nigerians their first representative and then responsible government. Under the 1946 constitution, a federal form of government was introduced when the country was divided into three regions. A central legislature was set up to administer the whole country and Regional Houses of Assembly were established to act as advisory bodies to the central legislature on regional matters.

The 1951 constitution greatly increased regional autonomy, and established larger and more representative legislatures with wider powers in the regions. It further gave Nigerians a full share in the shaping of government policy and the direction of government action.

Independence

The constitution was revised in 1954 and again in 1957, each revision taking the country a step nearer independence. Regional self-government was achieved by Eastern and Western Nigeria in 1957 while Northern Nigeria attained the same status in 1959. The Federation as a whole became fully independent and sovereign on October 1, 1960 and it was declared a republic three years later.

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

There have been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Protectorates

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys, was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Sir (later Lord) Frederick Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922, when the League of Nations mandated territory of British Cameroons was associated with Nigeria for administrative purposes, there were a Nigerian Council and a Lagos Legislative Council; these were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

Richards Constitution

This Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced by Arthur Richards (later Lord Milverton of Lagos) in 1946 which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three Regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

Macpherson Constitution

The next constitution, the Macpherson Constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive government action.

1954 Federal Constitution

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions between the centre and the regions made it apparent that yet another constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954, under the chairmanship of the then Secretary of State for the colonies.

As a result of these conferences a new constitution, which was the basis of the present one, came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts, the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal Territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons (now part of the United Republic of Cameroun) under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The Federal Government was given exclusive jurisdiction over such important subjects as aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, exchange control, external affairs, immigration, police, shipping, mines and minerals, post and telegraphs, railways and trunk roads, trade and commerce between Nigeria and other countries and between the regions. Jurisdiction was shared between the Federal and other Governments on such subjects as bankruptcy, electricity, industrial development, insurance, labour, registration of business names, scientific and industrial research, statistics and water power. Residual matters for which no provision was made in either the exclusive or the concurrent legislative list or in the Constitution Order-in-Council became the responsibility of the regional legislatures.

Self-Government

At a further conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Eastern and the Western Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. The Federal Prime Minister was appointed in August, 1957. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the Legislature in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the

House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses at the Federal level—the House of Representatives with 312 elected members and the Senate with 44 nominated members.

In September 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern Region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution asking for independence was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a Bill in Parliament to enable Nigeria become a full independent country on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959.

Independence, October 1, 1960

At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence. Her Majesty's Government, in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian (Constitution) Order-in-Council, 1960, was passed on September 12, 1960. This Order came into effect on October 1, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date. The first Nigerian Governor-General took office in November of the same year.

Plebiscite

The former British Cameroons, a United Nations Trust Territory, comprising the Northern and Southern Cameroons, was administered by Her Majesty's Government as an integral part of Nigeria, the Northern Cameroons, forming part of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons having a separate administration within the Federation of Nigeria.

Following a recommendation by the United Nations that both parts of the territory should be constitutionally separated from Nigeria by October 1, 1960, when Nigeria would become independent, and that there should be separate plebiscites by March, 1961, in each part of the Cameroons to ascertain whether the people wished to achieve independence as part of Nigeria or as part of the Republic of the Cameroun, a plebiscite was held on February 11 and 12, 1961. The Northern Cameroons voted for unification

with Nigeria and was formally incorporated into the Federation on June 1, 1962, and later re-named Sarduana Province. The Southern Cameroons was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Cameroun on October 1, 1961, and ceased to be administered as part of the Federation of Nigeria.

Republic of Nigeria

The Mid-Western Region was created in August 1963, following a referendum held on July 13, 1963. On October 1, 1963, Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. From that date the British Queen ceased to be the Head of State and was replaced by a President.

Military Coups

Following a military coup in January 1966, The Nigerian Armed Forces were invited to take over the Government of the Federation, and a Military Government was established. Certain sections of the Constitution were suspended, all political activities were banned and the Federal and Regional legislatures suspended. In a decree promulgated to effect these changes, the Federal Military Government was empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria or any part thereof, with respect to any matter whatsoever. Military governors were appointed for each of the regional governments.

Decree No. 34, 1966

By Decree No. 34, promulgated in May, 1966, the Federal nature of the Republic was abolished and the regions became provinces. This Decree which tried to introduce a unitary form of government was not well received. It sparked off a chain of reactions culminating in another military coup in July, 1966. This was followed by a series of disturbances all over the country and an exodus of people of former Eastern Region origin from their places of residence back to their region.

Decree No. 8, 1967

From October, 1966, to May, 1967 series of efforts at conciliation were made by the Head of the Federal Military Government, religious organizations and leaders of thought without success. Following the meeting at Aburi, Ghana, Decree No. 8 of 1967 was

issued to restore the power of the regional governments, which was the source of May–July 1966 frictions. Implementation of other clauses was not smooth. There were varied interpretations of the Aburi agreements. This resulted in a series of Supreme Military Council meetings in Benin and Lagos to find a compromise.

Threats of Secession

The East Military Governor refused to attend and to accept the resultant amended version of the Aburi accord. From then on, the Military Governor of the Eastern Region carried out series of acts inimical to the welfare and good government of Nigeria. He ordered all Nigerians of non-Eastern Region origin to leave the region, seized federal assets in the region and ordered that all federal revenue should be paid into the regional government's treasury. This was followed by a massive propaganda of hate and constant threat of secession of the region from the rest of the federation. These acts produced uncertainty and insecurity generally and pushed the country towards total disintegration.

Creation of States

To arrest this situation, the Supreme Military Council adopted in April, 1967, as the first item in its political and administrative programme, the creation of states for national stability and to allay the fears of the minorities. On May 27, 1967, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces announced the creation of 12 states.

By Decree No. 14 of 1967, the former Northern Region was divided into six states, the former Eastern Region into three states while the Mid-Western Region remained as it was. The Colony Province of Western Region and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the Lagos State and what remained of the Western Region became the Western State.

Minority Agitations

The demand for the creation of more states in Nigeria started long ago. There had been long and sustained agitations among people from the minority areas that their interests were not adequately protected. Many political leaders had also advocated in their writings and utterances the creation of more states for efficient administration, and to allay the fears of the minorities. Political

parties which campaigned for the creation of states won unexpected victories at regional and national elections in minority areas.

Willink Commission

The pressure for more states was so great in fact that the British Government appointed the Willink Commission in 1958 to investigate the fears of the minorities about domination by the majority tribes. At that time, the British Government pointed out that if new states were to be created, they must be given at least two years before independence could be granted to the country. Nigerian leaders in their desire to break this colonial yoke and attain self determination turned down the suggestion. They agreed, however, to provide for the creation of states in the independence constitution.

Creation of Bendel State

In 1963, the Mid-Western Region (now Bendel State) was created in response to the long campaign of the minorities in the then Western Region. There were similar agitations in other minority areas of the Federation particularly in the Rivers, Calabar-Ogoja, the Middle belt (made up mainly of what is now Kwara, Benue and Plateau States) and Kano areas. But political considerations and the love of power by the majority tribes prevented the demands of these minority groups from being considered.

The fears of the minorities did not abate and with the obvious imbalance of political power becoming more and more evident, the whole country realized the dangers this imbalance posed to the political, economic, and social stability of the country if it remained uncorrected for long. The military regime saw its way more clearly than the politicians and decided to create new states.

Creation of 12 States

Accordingly 12 states were created on May 27, 1967. Although the 12 states created varied in size and population they all had equal status and were autonomous within the powers conferred on them by the constitution.

Seven new States

On February 3, 1976, the new Military Administration that took over power on July 29, 1975, created seven more States in

addition to the former 12, bringing the total to 19 States, namely: **Anambra State** consisting of the following Divisions: Enugu, Isi-Uzo, Uzo-Uwani, Ezeagu, Nkanu, Abakaliki, Ezzikwo, Njikoka, Idemili, Igbo-Eze, Nsukka, Udi Ishelu, Izzi, Aguata, Anambra, Onitsha, Awgu, Ihiala, Nnewi and Ogbaru with the capital at Enugu.

Bauchi State consisting of Bauchi Province less Jarawa District, with the capital at Bauchi.

Bendel State which is a new name for the old Mid-Western State. Capital remains Benin.

Benue State consisting of Gboko, Makurdi, Katsina Ala and Oturkpo with the capital at Makurdi. The State includes Idah, Dekina and Ankpa Divisions in Kwara.

Borno State consisting of Borno Province less Shani District, with the capital at Maiduguri. The State includes Gwoza Local Authority area and Uba District in Adamawa.

Cross River State is the new name for the old South-Eastern State. Capital is Calabar.

Gongola State consisting of Sardauna and Adamawa Provinces with the capital at Yola. The State also includes Wukari Division in the former Benue-Plateau State and Shani District.

Imo State consisting of the following Divisions: Afikpo, Oguta, Nkwere, Mbano, Mbaize, Bende, Arochukwu, Umuahia, Okigwi, Orlu, Oru, Mbaitoli/Ikeduru, Etiti, Ohafia, Northern Ngwa, Owerri, Aba and Ukwa with the capital at Owerri.

Kaduna State which is a new name for North-Central State. Capital is Kaduna.

Kano State retains its capital in Kano.

Kwara State retains its capital in Ilorin.

Lagos State has its new capital in Ikeja.

Niger State consisting of Niger Province less Zuru with the capital at Minna.

Plateau State consisting of Jos, Pankshin, Akwanga, Langtang, Shendam, Nassarawa and Lafia with the capital at Jos. The State also includes Jarawa District in Bauchi Division.

Rivers State retains its capital in Port Harcourt.

Ogun State consisting of Abeokuta and Ijebu Provinces with the capital at Abeokuta.

Ondo State is made up of Ondo Province with the capital at Akure.

Oyo State consisting of Oyo, Ibarapa, Ibadan, Oshun, Ife and Ijesha with the capital at Ibadan.

Sokoto State consisting of Sokoto Province and Zuru with the capital at Sokoto.

Boundary Commission

A Boundary Adjustment Commission was set up to look into the various inter-State boundary disputes identified by the panel on creation of States. A Delta Basin Authority was also established to deal with the peculiar problems of the riverine area.

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Three organs of Government now constitute the structure of Government at the Federal level. These are the Supreme Military Council; the National Council of States; and the Federal Executive Council.

Each State is ruled by a Military Governor who presides over the State Executive Council which includes some civilians.

The Federal Public Service Commission still functions. Functions performed previously by Ministers are now taken over by Federal Commissioners. The administrative set-up in the States are similar to that of the federal establishment, each Ministry being headed by a Commissioner with a Permanent Secretary as the administrative head.

THE STATES

Anambra

Area: 16,727.1 sq. km.

Capital: Enugu.

Population: 3,596,631.

Main towns: Enugu, Onitsha, Abakaliki, Nsukka, Amawbia/Awka, Oji River.

The people of the state are great craftsmen. Recent archaeological excavations at Igbo-Ukwu discovered great works of art in bronze—etc. consisting of roped pots, altar stands and amulets which dated back to 9th Century A.D.

The one million naira Onitsha main market which was completely reconstructed after the civil war is one of the most modern and the largest market in West Africa.

All government-owned industries have been reconstructed and expanded to meet higher demands. Such industries include Niger Steel, The Asbestos Cement Factory, Emene. The Nkalagu Cement Factory is only 45 kilometre, outside Enugu. Onitsha is the big nerve centre of commerce linking five States of the Federation. It is one of the fastest growing industrial areas of the state. Onitsha is connected with Bendel State by the ₦13 million Niger bridge. The bridge head opens into a flat, wide industrial area.

The degree of literacy in the State is comparatively high and qualified personnel can be found for virtually all areas of endeavour. School enrolment is one of the highest in the country.

The largest hospital in the state is the 450-bed University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu, which produced its first medical graduates in 1975.

Good rail road and air services connect the State with other States in the Federation.

Bauchi

Area: 17,926.4 sq. km.

Capital: Bauchi.

Population: 2,434,730

Main towns: Toro, Gombe, Bara Ningi and Kari.

The State's agricultural resources include coffee, cotton, and millet. The Yankari Game Reserve in the State was opened to the public on December 1, 1962. It was the first attraction of its kind in Nigeria. It covers an area of just over 207,800 hectares of uninhabited woodland situated south-east of Bauchi town. There is a warm spring at Wikki, which forms part of the game reserve's attractions apart from such animals as elephants, antelopes, bushbucks, lions, cheetahs, leopards and a wide range of birds.

Among other interesting tourist attractions in Bauchi State is a large cave at Shadawanka a few kilometres away from Bauchi township. The walls of the cave bear drawings of domesticated animals (mainly horses, dogs and goats) probably made by the early herdsmen of the neolithic era.

The sketches were probably made of soluble limestone or a bore material used for sketching on stone. This shows that habitation of this area dates back to several hundreds of years as revealed by evidence from archaeological excavations.

The major industry in the State is the Bauchi meat and canning industry which has an abundant source of raw materials in the large number of livestock existing in the State.

Bendel

Area: 39,737 sq. km.

Capital: Benin City.

Population: 3,535,839.

Main towns: Benin, Warri, Sapele, Ughelli, Agbor, Burutu, Asaba, Aboh, Forcados, Warri, Ubiaja, Oleh, Amai, Auchi and Abudu.

Bendel State is bounded on the north by Kwara State, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the Rivers State; on the east by Anambra State and on the West by Ondo State. Its 128-kilometre coastline in the south and southwest is bounded by the Bight of Benin on the Atlantic Ocean. Generally, it is in a low-lying area except in the north where it is marked by undulating hills rising to a peak of about 572 metres.

It produces about 80 per cent of the country's rubber and crepe, supplies 60 per cent of Nigeria's total timber and about 35 per cent of the nation's crude oil. Other resources include natural gas, limestone and lignite. The leading industries are glass ware, carving, saw-milling, floor tiles, carpet, boat building, palm oil and rubber processing, cement and textile production, brewing and flour milling.

The State is ideally placed for the purpose of export and import trade through her major ports of Warri, Koko, Burutu and Forcados. These ports handle a substantial part of the total volume of the nation's trade.

Some of the main commodities that comprise the export trade of Bendel State are: timber, plywood and veneer sheets, rubber-sheets and crepe; palm produce, cocoa and cotton.

The State was formerly part of the old Western State. It became an autonomous unit of the Federation on August 9, 1963.

The main ethnic groups are Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ishan, Ibo and Ijaw.

Benin City is world-renowned for its famous bronze, brass and ivory works of art which are to be found in museums all over the world. The State is linked with other parts of the Federation by a network of roads, air transport, telephones and telegraphic services.

Benue

Area: 69,740 sq. km.

Capital: Makurdi.

Population: 3,041,194.

Main Towns: Gboko, Katsina-Ala, Oturkpo, Idah, Dekina and Ankpa.

Benue State takes its name from the river Benue, which had been its pride from time immemorial. The main groups in the State are the Igalas, the Tiv and the Idoma.

The Tivs are the main inhabitants of Makurdi and Gboko divisions but there are others like the Junkus, Agatu and Nupe. The Idomas are the inhabitants of Oturkpo division with three other groups, Igedde, Utonkon and Akweya, who are non-Idoma speaking. The Igalas occupy Ankpa, Dekina and Idah divisions.

The agricultural resources of the State include rice, fish and yams. Its mineral resources include tin and columbite. Canoe construction is one of the main industries.

There are 20 secondary grammar schools, five teacher training colleges and one craft school.

Good rail, road and air services connect the State with the rest of the country. Telecommunications services are extensive.

Borno

Area: 116,589 sq. km.

Capital: Maiduguri.

Population: 2,990,526.

Main Towns: Borno, Bedde, Fika, Biu, Dikwa, Gwoza.

The State's wealth comes from cattle, fisheries and agriculture. Almost three quarters of the population depend on agriculture, producing such crops as groundnuts, cotton, guinea corn, millet, rice and wheat. Gum Arabic is also being tapped in the northern part of the State.

Educational progress in the State has been encouraging. With the establishments of the University of Maiduguri, the much needed manpower in the State and country will be eased. There are 487 local authority primary schools and one Government primary school.

There are 15 secondary schools and a Federal Government College in Maiduguri, 8 teachers' colleges and one technical college.

The State will spend ₦253,530,340 million on both recurrent and capital expenditure for the 1976/77 financial year.

Opportunities for industrial and agricultural investments are many and varied. The Chad Basin Development Authority set up by the Federal Military Government envisages a great boost in irrigation farming in the area. Recent industrial development include the establishment of a shoe factory known as Neital Nigeria Ltd.

The Kyarimi Park in Maiduguri, offers animal and bird lovers a variety of such creatures to view. The only hippo in captivity in West Africa can be found in the park. There are quite a number of good catering hotels in the State.

Baga, a town on the shore of Lake Chad provides a good scenery. So also do Uba, Gwoza, Biu and Fika areas.

Cross River

Area: 35,148.8 sq. km.

Capital: Calabar.

Population: 3,633,593.

Main Towns: Uyo, Eket, Etinan, Abak, Ogoja, Obudu, Ikom, Obubra, Ikot-Ekpene, Oron and Opobo.

The State's chief cash crops are palm kernel and palm oil. Others include cocoa, groundnuts, benni-seeds, peassava, soya beans, coconuts, cashew nuts and kolanuts. Yams, cassava, maize, rice, coco-yams, plantains, bananas, tomatoes, okro, melons, pine-apples, chillies, garden eggs, sweet potatoes, paw-paws and citrus fruits are cultivated for domestic use.

The State has extensive untapped forest resources, including rubber. The high plateau in Obudu is tse-tse-free, and suitable for cattle raising. A government-owned cattle ranch is sited there on the plateau. Its cool, non-tropical climate is conducive to tourism as do the beautiful sandbanks of Ibene on the Atlantic shore.

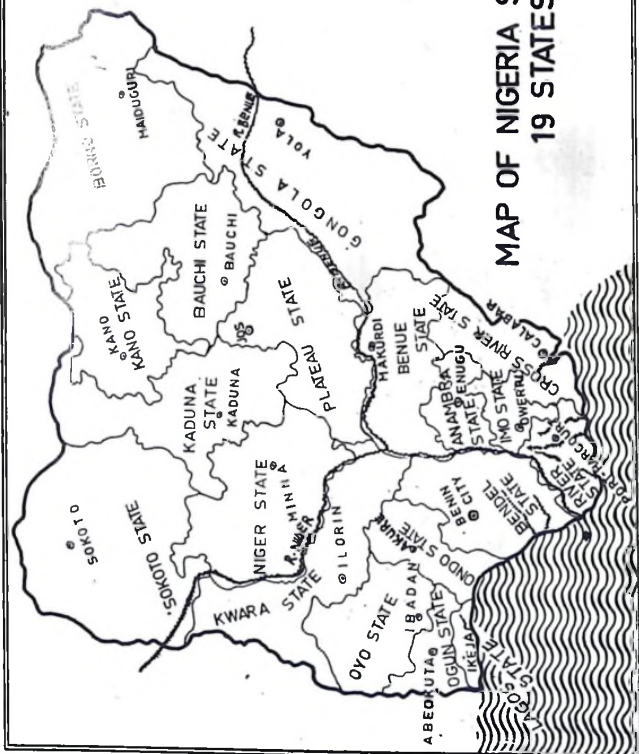
The sea, rivers and creeks which abound in the State are suitable for the development of commercial fishing.

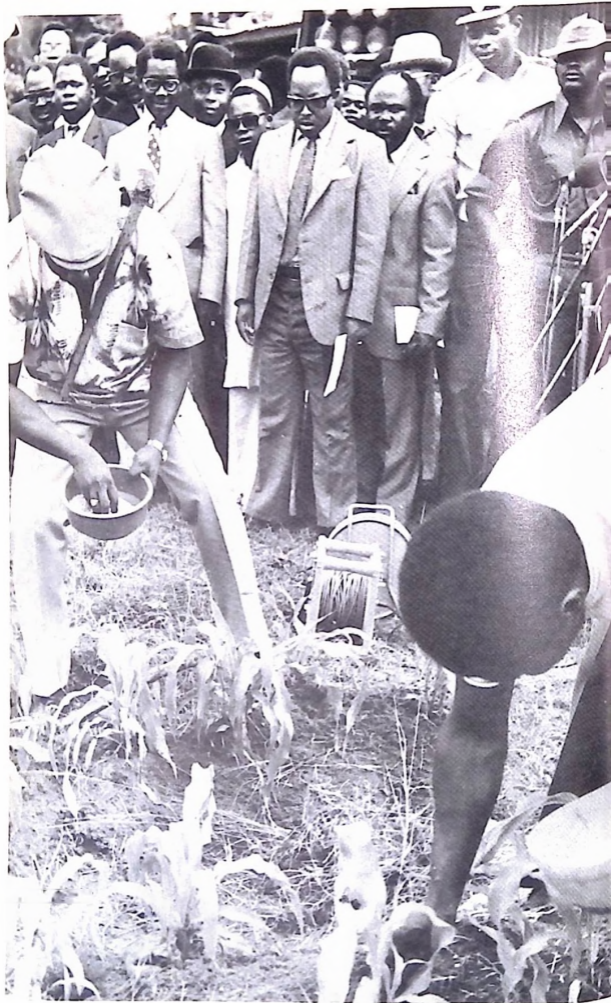
Minerals known to exist in the State are crude oil, tin ore, lead, zinc, limestone, gas and salt.

Industries in the Cross River State include timber production, rubber processing, saw-milling, palm oil processing, dairy farming, boat building and repairing, cement manufacture, baking, furniture making and commercial fishing.

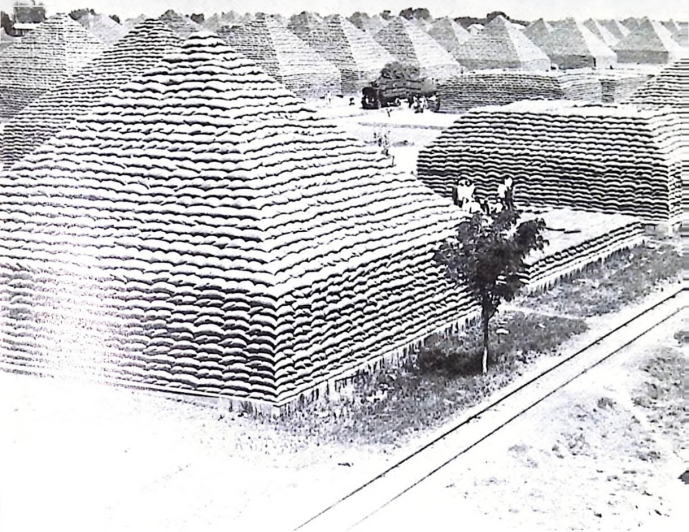
The State capital, Calabar, is one of the Federation's main ports. It has a modern airport and is linked with the rest of the State and other main towns in Nigeria by roads, sea, rivers, and telecommunications systems.

MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING 19 STATES





The Head of State, Lt-General O. Obasanjo, assisted by Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Yar 'Adua, launches 'Operation Feed the Nation'.



Groundnut pyramids.

Palm produce.



Nigerian timber.





Cotton picking.

Mechanised farming.





Two gunboats of the Nigerian Navy.

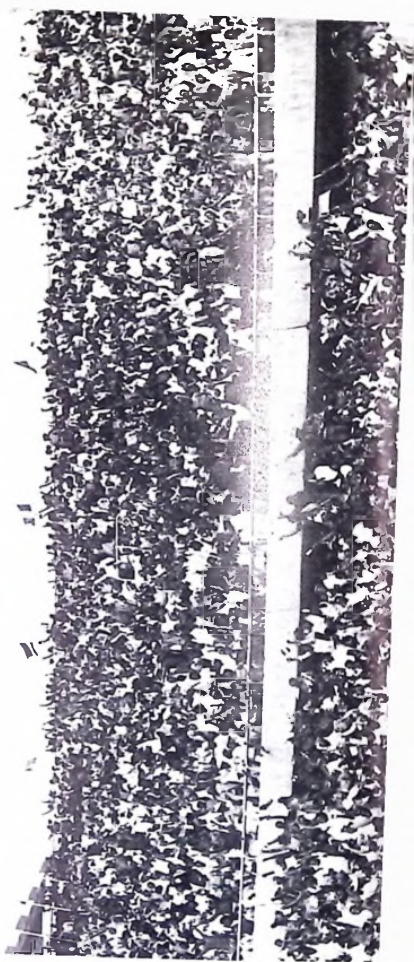


The new Federal Secretariat, Lagos, under construction.

Central Bank of Nigeria Headquarters Tinubu Square, Lagos.



Nigeria's population is the largest in Africa.



School girls at play.



Nigerians mourn their hero.



Gongola

Area: 13,664 sq. km.

Capital: Yola.

Population: 1,585,200.

Main Towns: Yola, Adamawa, Jalingo, Gombi, Numan, Malabi.

Some of the State's major agricultural resources are cassava, livestock, wheat and coffee.

Because of its enormous agricultural production, crop cultivation and animal husbandry are the backbone of the State's economy. The potential of these resources is great. Towards this end, the Gongola State Government has set aside ₦26.5 million this financial year for agricultural development.

The Savannah Sugar Company in Numan Division continues to make progress as well as the cotton ginnery in Lamurde which is owned by Cotton and Agricultural Processors Limited which the government hopes to improve.

The Gashaka Game Reserve in Sardauna Division is being vigorously developed. There is air service connecting Yola, the State capital, with other towns daily. Telex, telephone and telegraphic services are available at Yola post office.

Imo

Area: 13,181.9 sq. km.

Capital: Owerri.

Population: 3,568,125.

Main Towns: Aba, Owerri, Umuahia, Okigwe, Orlu, Afikpo, Arochukwu, Oguta and Nkwere.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy. It occupies a central position in the State's development effort and provides employment for about 75 per cent of the population.

The wide variety of food and cash crops produced in the State include cassava, palm produce, rice, yam, maize, banana, cashew, citrus fruits, cocoa, rubber and sugar cane.

Public sector industries located in Imo and jointly owned by Imo and Anambra State Governments or in partnership with foreign investors include Golden Guinea Breweries Ltd., Umuahia; Modern Ceramics Industry, Umuahia and the Aba Textile Mills Ltd.

Mineral resources are coal, iron ore, lead and zinc. Aba is a throbbing commercial centre and the hub of industrial development in the State. It is also a cultural centre.

The State is linked to other parts of the Federation by good rail and road systems and telecommunication services.

Kaduna

Area: 43,000 sq. km.

Capital: Kaduna.

Population: 4,098,297

Main Towns: Zaria, Katsina, Daura, Funtua and Kafanchan.

In the industrial sector, the State has now shifted emphasis to the rural areas. Already, Kaduna and Zaria are industrial centres and with the government's deliberate efforts of even development in the State, more areas are expected to benefit from industrial projects. Industries in the State include, Katsina Oil Mills, Zaria Cotton Seed Crushing Company, the Nigeria Tobacco Company, Zaria.

Some of Kaduna State's major agricultural products are live-stock, rice, tomatoes, cotton, groundnuts and tobacco. Several irrigation projects are operating in the State.

The Hamdala and Durbar Hotels provide first class services.

Ethnic groups in the State include Hausas, Fulanis, Kajes and the Pitis. The State can boast of popular collections of works of arts. The most prominent are the famous Nok terra cotta heads, the Bayajjida sword, polished iron axes and weapons believed to be over 2,000 years old. The legendary Kusugu well is sited at Daura.

The State is served by modern telecommunications and transportation systems which connect it to all parts of the Federation. Kaduna is a well planned town served by radio and television network. The Ahmadu Bello University is situated in Zaria, a historic Hausa town in the State.

Kano

Area: 42,592.8 sq. km.

Capital: Kano.

Population: 5,774,842.

Main Towns: Kano City, Hadeija, Kazaure, Gumel, Gwarzo, Dambatta, Karaye, Rano, Ririwai.

Kano is the groundnut centre of Nigeria. It also produces a sizeable quantity of cotton, cowpeas, wheat and tobacco.

About one million cattle, 600,000 sheep and 1,509,791 goats graze in the State's rich grasslands. The meat products from these animals are used by the Nigerian Canning Company Limited to produce two million cans of corned beef, beef stew and a variety of Nigerian foods annually for local consumption, as well as for export. Hides and skins, bone and meat are also exported. Two big piggeries and some poultry farms near Kano City complete the area's livestock supply.

The State's mineral resources include tin, columbite and cassiterite.

Furniture, enamelware, cosmetics, mineral water, stationery, canvas shoes, metal work, leather soles, groundnut products, soap, retread tyres, woven materials, tanned leather, dyed cloths, silver wares and pottery are the principal industrial products.

The State is served by good telecommunications and transport systems linking it with every part of the Federation. Kano State has West Africa's busiest international airport and is also renowned for its ancient walled city and caravan routes.

Kwara

Area: 73,400.32 sq. km.

Capital: Ilorin.

Population: 2,399,365.

Main Towns: Ilorin, Lokoja, Idah, Jebba, New Bussa (Kainji), Okene, Esie, Offa, Oro, Omu-Aran, Kabba, Lafiagi, Pategi, Bacita.

Kwara is the home of one of Africa's newest and one of the world's largest dams. The ₦175.30 million Kainji Dam, is almost as

long as Egypt's new Aswan Dam. In addition to providing enough hydro-electric power for the country and its environs, the Kainji Dam forms a lake large enough to establish a fishing industry surpassing all in the rest of the Federation. It offers a vast opportunity for investment and is the key to extensive industrial development in Kwara State.

The State has iron ore deposits, estimated in millions of tonnes, located at Lokoja. Deposits at Okene have not yet been completely explored. Limestone, coal and marble are also available.

Industries at present operating in Kwara State include cotton ginning, saw milling, oil milling, manufacture of cigarettes, matches, sugar and paper. Principal cash crops are cocoa, benniseed, cotton, coffee, palm oil, kernels and rice. Forest products include natural rubber, cane, kola-nuts, tobacco leaf and timber.

The trunk road and rail route, north-bound from Lagos traverse the State. Good telecommunications services connect Kwara with other parts of Nigeria. The Niger and Benue rivers link at Lokoja in the State.

The population includes Yoruba, Igbirra, Nupe, Hausa, Barba and Igala. All live happily, following mainly Christian and Islamic faiths.

Lagos

Area: 14,712.32 sq. km.

Capital: Ikeja.

Population: 1,100,000.

Main Towns: Ikeja, Lagos, Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu.

Lagos, has been aptly described as the gateway to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Historically, Lagos Island was settled by people from the Nigerian hinterland seeking refuge from their more powerful neighbours. It became a port of call for Portuguese merchants who later christened it Lagos de Curamo because of its prominence during the slave trade in the 17th & 18th centuries. Lagos, which became the administrative capital of Nigeria in 1914, has grown to become the country's main commercial and industrial centre and its chief port.

The Bar Beach at Victoria Island and Tarkwa Bay are the most popular seaside resorts in Lagos. The State government is also trying to develop the fascinating historical towns of Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu into holiday resorts.

Lagos is a typical industrial city and a busy one with a sprawling population. And for this and some other reasons, transport could pose a problem. There are various means of transportation. These include municipal bus services, taxi cab services and car hire services.

The Murtala Muhammed airport is the only air outlet from and inlet into Lagos. It is situated 24 kilometres away from central Lagos. The Nigeria Airways also operates internal air services which connect Lagos with other principal towns in the country.

Niger

Area: 17,344 sq. km.

Capital: Minna.

Population: 2,900,000.

Main Towns: Minna, Bida, Agaie, Wushishi, Kuta, Lafiagi, Abuja.

The agricultural resources of the State include cotton, rice, and sheanuts.

Mineral resources include gold.

There are gold mining and pig farming industries, as well as a sugar factory and a glass industry in the State.

Five secondary grammar schools and five teacher training colleges are located in the State.

Ogun

Area: 13,600 sq. km.

Capital: Abeokuta.

Population: 1,448,966.

Main Towns: Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ilaro, Idogo, Ijebu-Igbo and Iperu.

Agriculture still remains the mainstay of the State's economy. Agricultural resources include yams, cocoa, palm oil, tobacco and citrus. Ogun State is fairly well endowed for industrial development.

This flows generally from its rich and diversified mineral resources and suitable raw materials coupled with a large reservoir of skilled manpower for effective take-off of industrial development.

Major industries in the State include the Ewekoro cement factory, factories for citrus fruits products, brewing, tomato canning, bicycle tyres manufacture and palm oil milling.

There is a plan for the development of cement plants at Shagamu and Ibeshe in Egbado division. A bold programme for hotel development is in progress. Transportation expenditure in the 1976-77 budget accounts for ₦20.7 million. The programme will include rehabilitation and widening of a number of roads in order to ensure effective and co-ordinated transport network throughout the State.

Ondo

Area: 14,400 sq. km.

Population: 2,727,676.

Capital: Akure.

Main Towns: Ondo, Akure, Owo, Ikerre, Ikare, Ado-Ekiti, Okitipupa, Idanre, Ile-Oluji, Efon-Alaye, Ijero, Ifon.

The State's agricultural resources include yam, cocoa, plantain, cotton and timber. There is a well established school of agriculture at Akure. Limestone is one of the minerals known to exist in the State. There is a vast modern textile mill at Ado-Ekiti while a palm oil estate and production plants are planned for Okitipupa in the State.

Ondo State has 58 secondary grammar schools, 138 secondary modern schools and several teachers training institutions.

There are 17 local Government councils carved out of the previous 13 councils.

The State has a good road network linking it with other States in the country.

Oyo

Area: 17,600 sq. kilometres.

Capital: Ibadan.

Population: 5,208,944.

Main Towns: Ibadan, Oyo, Iseyin, Ogbomoso, Ikirun, Ile-Ife, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Ila, Ede, Iwo, Eruwa and Shaki.

Oyo State came into being on April 1, 1976 as a result of the creation of three states out of the former Western State by the Federal Military Government.

The State capital, Ibadan, has been described as the largest city in Africa south of the Sahara with a population of over 1.5 million people. It is the seat of the first university in Nigeria—the University of Ibadan.

Agriculture is the traditional occupation of the people of the State and the tropical climate of the State favours the production of both cash and food crops. The food crops include yam, maize, cassava, beans, millet and plantains while the cash crops include cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels.

In the area of industrialization, Oyo State has both private and public business ventures established mainly in its capital city, Ibadan. Among its industrial products are canned fruit, soft drinks, plastic products, cigarettes, tyres, shoes and rubber products. A multi-million naira motor assembly plant and a cable and wire industry are soon to be established in the State. A wide and ready market however, exists for a range of industrial products.

Mineral resources such as tin, columbite gold and marble go further to increase the industrial potentials of the State.

Oyo State has a large number of educational institutions. There are two universities in the State, Ife and Ibadan.

An extensive network of fully equipped hospitals, clinics, maternity homes, health centres and various other medical and health facilities serve the State. There is an all purpose international standard sports stadium in Ibadan and other sports centres in other parts of the State.

Pipe borne water, electricity and modern roads are available in many parts of the State. There are government-owned hotels and privately-owned rest houses which meet international standard. The network of roads serving the State makes communication easy and facilitates commercial activities.

The express road from Lagos to Ibadan now under construction by the Federal Government will serve as a link between the south and the north. Rail services, post and telegraphs and telephone services put the State at advantage in term of easy communication with the rest of the country.

Plateau

Area: 31,350 sq. Km.

Capital: Jos.

Population: 1,421,481.

Main Towns: Jos, Bukuru, Vom, Pankshin Langtang, Wase, Shendam, Akwanga, Wamba, Lafia, Keffi, Nassarawa, Mangun, Gindiri, Panyan, Densi and Bokkos.

Jos the capital of Plateau State is the seventh university town in Nigeria. The State is noted more for its mineral than its agricultural products yet agriculture remains a major occupation.

The State's mineral resources are cassiterite, columbite, zinc, lead, silver, limestone, coal, tin ore and salt. The State's seat of the mining industry is at Bukuru.

Acha and millet are the principal cash crops while yams, guinea corn, maize, irish potatoes, cow peas, rice, fruits and vegetables are its food crops.

Hides and skins are among the major export products. Vom is a famous centre for veterinary work and milk production.

The State has a lot of tourist attractions. Jos, apart from being the centre of tin mining, has a museum and a zoo with a fairly large collection of animals, birds and reptiles. It also houses ancient sculptures including the world-famous Nok terracotas. Other places of interest are the Kurra Falls, Shere Hills, Wase rock, Panyan fish farm and the Naraguta leather works.

Good rail, road and air services connect the State with the rest of the country.

Rivers

Area: 11,213 sq. Kilometre.

Capital: Port Harcourt.

Population: 2,300,000.

Main Towns: Port Harcourt, Ahoadia, Bonny, Bori, Abonnema, Brass, Buguma, Degema, Nembe, Amassoma, Odi, Okrika, Oporoma, and Yenagoa.

The State capital, Port Harcourt, is the second largest seaport in the country.

Rivers State comprises mainly the oil-rich Niger Delta and produces a good percentage of the nation's total oil output. It has large deposits of natural gas. Rubber, oil palm, coconut, and raffia are cultivated as export crops. Timber is also produced. About one-third of the State's land area is covered by mangrove forests yet to be tapped for industrial and commercial purposes.

The many rivers and interlocking waterways provide facilities for inexpensive and easy transportation by water, both for distribution of manufactured goods and local produce, and for a system of communications to stimulate trade and development in the State.

Vast opportunities abound for tourist industry.

Sokoto

Area: 159,066 sq. kilometres

Capital: Sokoto.

Population: 2,873,286.

Main Towns: Yelwa, Dabai, Anka, Gusau, Gwandu, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi, Bin Yur, Kurawu.

Sokoto town is experiencing a rapid transition from almost a rustic condition into the bright lights of modernity. The second Sultan of Sokoto, Muhammadu Bello, founded and made it his capital in 1809. It was previously, according to belief, a very small settlement before the Sultan rebuilt it. It has since been the seat of the "Sarkin Musulmi." The famous 19th century Fulani Jihad, led by Usman Dan Fodio, has left an indelible print in history.

Gusau's importance as an industrial and commercial town surpasses even that of Sokoto. Apart from the Zamfara Textile Industries Ltd which started with an initial capital of ₦2,050,000 and produces grey baft among other things, there are other equally important factories and companies. The Gusau sweet factory produces a variety of sweets. There is also an oil mill.

The State capital was the heart of the historic Fulani empire and seat of the Sultan, "Sarkin Musulmi", of the old Western Sudan. Good roads, river, air transport, telecommunication systems connect Sokoto with the rest of the State and other parts of the Federation.

The main occupation of the people is farming. The State's agricultural resources include groundnut, rice, millet, hides and skins. Minerals found in Sokoto State are gold and limestone. Among the major industries in the State is tanning whose products are better known as "Morocco leather". Cement is also produced by the Kalaibana cement works in the State.

Most of the interesting sites which abound in variety inside Sokoto township are of profound historical significance.

One of them is Shehu Usman Dan Fodio's tomb (Hubare), situated at the centre of the city. He was the great religious reformer of the 19th century and founder of the Fulani Empire.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND BOARDS

Public Corporations in Nigeria are statutory organisations established and financed by the governments to operate certain public utilities. These corporations or boards (as some of them are called) are established at both Federal and State levels. They have their own staff and are independent in their day-to-day operations, although they are accountable to certain Ministries over a number of issues such as policy matters. While most of them are expected to operate along commercial lines, their prime duty is to function effectively in the overall interest of the economic and social needs of the nation.

Federal Corporations

The Federal Government Corporations are: The Nigerian Railway Corporation, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, the Nigerian Ports Authority, the Nigeria Airways, the Nigerian Coal Corporation, the National Electric Power Authority, the National Steel Development Authority, the National Mining Corporation and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. These organisations operate utilities which are exclusively the preserve of the Federal Government.

Federal Companies

Apart from the above corporations, the Federal Government has also established a number of companies to operate on purely commercial basis partly to break the monopoly of foreign companies and partly to meet the needs which are not sufficiently being provided by private finance. In this group are the seven Commodity Marketing Boards, the Nigerian National Shipping Lines, the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited, the Industrial Development Bank, the Bank for Commerce and Industry, the Nigerian Agricultural Bank, the Nigerian Mortgage Bank and the National Supply Company.

Marketing board reforms

A new commodity marketing system which will be made up of a price fixing authority and seven commodity boards came into effect from March, 1977. This system operates on a nation-wide basis. The main objective of the new commodity boards is to encourage the production and organise the marketing of our major agricultural commodities for local consumption and local processing. The emphasis of the marketing boards is on maximum benefit to the farmers and satisfaction of home demand including the need to process our raw materials before export.

The seven Commodity Boards are:

- Cocoa Board* — which will also be responsible for coffee and tea;
- Groundnut Board* — which will also look after soya beans, beniseed, shea nut and ginger;
- Cotton Board* — which will in addition to cotton, deal with kenaf and similar fibres;
- Palm Produce Board* — which will deal with palm kernel, palm oil and copra;
- Rubber Board* — which will handle rubber;
- Grains Board* — which will handle all food grains;
- Root Crops Board* — which will deal with tubers and root crops.

The new marketing board system covers the nation's key food crops as well as the traditional export crops.

The headquarters of each commodity board has been located as near as possible to the area of greatest production of the major commodity.

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company and the State Marketing Boards were phased out from March 1977.

REFORMED LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

On July 7, 1976, the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, addressed a meeting of traditional rulers from all over the Federation in Lagos. He informed them of the intentions of the Federal Military Government: that the local government reforms should fundamentally and directly affect the lives of all citizens of this country, for the better, particularly rural communities that have least benefitted from the country's social and economic development.

The traditional rulers met immediately afterwards to consider and indeed accepted the Federal Government suggested guidelines for a national system of local government.

Federal Subventions

The Federal Military Government, as an interim measure, has appropriated ₦100 million for local governments in the 1976-77 financial year.

The amount has been disbursed to the States on the formula of 25 per cent on the basis of equality and 75 per cent according to population.

A new formula for local government appropriation is to be worked out for subsequent years.

Definition

Local government in Nigeria has been defined as government at grass roots and exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas.

These powers should give the councils substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and so determine and implement projects so as to complement the activities of the State and Federal Governments in their areas, and to ensure through devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximised.

Political Programme

A most important element in the Federal Military Government's political programme for the return to democratic civilian rule by October 1979 is the recently implemented reform of the local government system. Local government is considered so important to the day to day well-being of our people that the Federal Military Government has made it a deliberate policy to give it an effective role in the political and development programme.

It is believed that local government is fundamental to building a stable government not just at the state level but also at the Federal level.

Aims of Local Government

To this end, the Federal Government gave a suggested framework for a national system of local government. The principal aims of local government are:

- *to make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and initiatives by devolving or delegating them to local representative bodies.
- *to facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the grass roots of our society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potential. Mobilisation of human material resources through the involvement of members of public in their local development.
- *to provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both State and Federal).

LAW AND ORDER

The Constitution empowered the former Federal Parliament and the Regional Houses of Assembly to make laws for order and good government.

Decree No. 1, 1966

But after the Military take-over of government on January 17, 1966, the Federal Military Government by Decree No. 1 of 1966, suspended some, and modified other provisions of the constitution.

This decree invests the Federal Military Government with the power to make laws by decree for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria. The decree also confers on the State Governors the power to make laws within the limits of the constitution, by means of edicts.

Laws of Nigeria

The laws of Nigeria are codified in twelve volumes which are from time to time supplemented or modified by decrees and edicts. Besides, there are also elaborate procedural laws.

No government can rely only on paper laws to command obedience or to enforce its sovereignty without the aid of law enforcement agencies. In Nigeria the main law enforcement agencies are: The Judiciary, the Police and the Prisons.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest court and the final court of appeal in Nigeria. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The power to interpret the constitution is also vested in the Supreme Court. It hears disputes between the component States of the Federation or between a State and the Federal Government involving any question as to the existence of any legal right, and matters arising under any treaty or any international organization outside Nigeria. Appeals in both civil and criminal proceedings lie from the High Court to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice who sits with at least two Supreme Court judges when the court is in session.

Federal Court of Appeal

A decree has been promulgated to establish a Court of Appeal for Nigeria. The court known as the Federal Court of Appeal, would be an immediate appellate court between the Supreme Court on the one hand and the High Courts of States, the Federal Revenue Court and certain special tribunals on the other hand.

Under the decree No. 42 and 43 of August 1976, the new court will have and exercise jurisdiction throughout the Federation.

The court will hear and determine appeals from the High Court of a State and other courts or tribunals while the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Federal Court of Appeal.

The decree provides that the Supreme Military Council, acting after consultation with the Advisory Judicial Committee, should appoint the President and other Justices of the Court.

Other provisions include the reduction of the categories of cases that would go on appeal to the Supreme Court; the Supreme

Court should however, continue to hear and determine appeal pending before it at the commencement of the decree.

It also made provision for the repeal of the edict establishing the Court of Appeal of the former Western State with effect from March 31, 1976.

The Federal Court of Appeal would sit in Lagos, and initially branches would sit in Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan and Benin.

The High Court

The High Court of Justice in each State consists of a Chief Judge and judges. The High Courts are superior courts of records and have unlimited jurisdiction in first instance matters, except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates and Native Courts.

Federal Revenue Court

The Federal Revenue Court was set up under Decree 13 of 1973 and has jurisdiction over all revenue matters.

The court handles both civil and criminal matters relating to companies, taxes, banking, copyright and merchandise marks. It also sits over matters concerning trade marks, admiralty, counterfeiting of coins and excise matters.

There are at the moment, eleven judges of the court, including its president.

Magistrates Courts

The Magistrates Courts have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases; some also have jurisdiction to hear appeal from Native Courts. There are Chief Magistrates courts in all areas in the Federation.

Customary Courts

Co-existing with the law courts are a vast number of customary courts. The law administered in the customary courts is, generally speaking, the native law and custom prevailing in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In the islamic districts of the northern States, moslem law is administered. The Sharia Courts in the northern parts of the Federation are the courts to which appeals lie from the Alkali or Moslem courts.

The Federal Government is planning to reform the customary courts system in the southern areas of the country.

The Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

The Rent Control Edict

In January 1976, the Federal Government appointed a panel to look into the housing situation and suggest appropriate remedial measures for solving the rent problem in the country with particular reference to the low and middle income groups.

The panel submitted its report and government white paper on it has been published. The Government has also announced several measures to curb the perpetual rise in rents.

Rent Tribunals

Rent Tribunals in sufficient numbers and properly manned have been created in all localities. State Governments are empowered to compulsorily acquire the houses of landlords who have twice contravened the Rent Edict in any State. Lagos and some other States have already set up some Rent Tribunals which started functioning in August, 1976.

THE POLICE

Duties

The Nigeria Police Force is responsible throughout the country for the prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, protection of life and property, preservation of law and order, due enforcement of laws and regulations with which they are directly charged and the performance of such military duties as may be required by law.

Hausa Constabulary

The Nigeria Police had its origin in Lagos, the Federal capital, in February 1861, when a consular guard of 30 was formed to maintain public peace. Two years later this unit became known as the "Hausa Police" and in 1879 an Hausa Constabulary consisting of 1,200 officers and men under the command of an Inspector-General was established for the Colony of Lagos. This was mainly military in character but performed some civil police duties. In 1896, the Lagos Police Force was created and armed like the

'Hausa Constabulary'. It was headed by a Commissioner who was responsible for the Prisons and later for the Fire Brigade.

Niger Coast Constabulary

In 1891, parts of the present Bendel, Rivers and Cross River States were declared the Oil Rivers Protectorate with Headquarters at Calabar where an armed constabulary was formed. In 1893, the area was proclaimed the Niger Coast Protectorate and the following year, the armed constabulary was re-constituted as the Niger Coast Constabulary.

Royal Niger Constabulary

In the northern parts of the country, the Royal Niger Company which was granted a Royal Niger Charter in 1886 by the British Government set up the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1888 with headquarters at Lokoja. These forces were modelled on the Hausa Constabulary but with greater emphasis on their military role.

Northern Nigeria Police Force, Regiment

When the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were proclaimed by the British Government in 1900, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria Police Force and the Northern Nigeria Regiment.

Southern Nigeria Police Force

In the South, the Lagos Police Force and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Police Force while the remainder formed the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

Nigeria Police Force

After the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914, both Police Forces continued to operate separately until April, 1930 when they were merged to form the Nigeria Police Force with Headquarters in Lagos.

Strength

The Force now has over 50,000 men. There are at present more than 1,300 police stations and posts throughout the country.

Nigeria Police Council

The policy, organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force, including establishment and financial matters other than pensions and all other matters relating thereto rest with the Nigeria Police Council.

Police Service Commission

The powers of appointment, promotion, dismissal and discipline are vested in the Police Service Commission.

Administration

The general administration, operational control and command of the Force is vested in the Inspector-General who is responsible to the Head of the Federal Military Government for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

Area Commands

For effective control, the country is divided into nineteen police area commands. Nineteen of the commands correspond with the country's nineteen-State administrative structure. Force Headquarters formation forms the twentieth command. A Commissioner of Police takes charge of each of the nineteen area commands. Each of the area commands is further divided into a number of police provinces and divisions under provincial and divisional police officers.

Force Headquarters

At the Force Headquarters, there are a number of departments which co-ordinate the activities of corresponding branches in the state commands and deal with various policy matters, including general administration, personnel, operations, traffic control, finance, crime prevention and detection, training, planning and research, works and supply, transportation, communications, public relations as well as state security.

Highway Patrol System

The highway patrol system designed to deal with reckless driving and other offences against Road Traffic Act and accidents on the highway is controlled from Force Headquarters and operates throughout the Federation.

Force Medical Service

The nucleus of Force Medical Service has been established at Force Headquarters and initial provisions made for clinics in the States.

Traffic Warden Corps

A Traffic Warden Corps has also been set up in Lagos as an auxilliary unit to assist the regular police in controlling traffic in the capital city.

Training

In order to cope with the intricate nature of police duties, recruits are trained in the four police colleges in the country before they are deployed on the field. In addition, the police college at Ikeja trains cadet Assistant Superintendent and cadet Sub-Inspectors. There are also refresher course schools and other specialised institutions in the force for in-service training of police personnel.

A Police Staff College for the training of high level manpower will soon be opened in Jos.

THE PRISONS

Convicted persons serve their jail sentences in the prison. The Nigerian Prisons Service is a department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is headed by a Director.

Spiritual Needs

The Prisons provide for the spiritual and general welfare of prisoners. In all prisons, arrangements are made for regular visits of ministers of religion, moslem leaders and lay preachers of all the principal denominations to attend to the spiritual needs of prisoners.

Education

Education is not lost sight of. Illiterate prisoners who are anxious to learn are offered elementary education, mainly simple reading, writing and arithmetic. Others who have attained reasonable standard and are clever, read for G.C.E. at both ordinary and advanced levels. Many prisoners have attempted both G.C.E. and R.S.A. examinations with success.

Prison libraries are stocked with text books and novels which are at the disposal of the prisoners.

Vocational Courses

Emphasis is laid on reforming the prisoners to become useful and law-abiding citizens on their discharge from prison. Hence vocational courses are also offered. Classes on motor mechanics, electrical work, cloth weaving, carpentry, tailoring and other trades are held. Prisoners attend classes of their choice. Instruction is by qualified staff instructors and prisoners. The prisons have also acquired large acres of land in different parts of the country for its massive food production, poultry and piggery schemes.

Social Activities

Social activities are arranged to enable prisoners learn to live together in cordial atmosphere and to bring them in contact with the world around them. Every prisoner has a say in his welfare.

DEFENCE

The Nigerian Army

When in 1885 the Royal Niger Company received its charter, it organised its constabulary which at first consisted of five British and two African officers and about 400 rank and file of whom more than half were Fantis (from the then Gold Coast now Ghana). In view of the critical situation that followed French encroachment on the territory of the Royal Niger Company 1894–97, the British Government decided to raise a local force and Colonel (later Lord) Lugard was sent out to raise and command it. By the beginning of 1900, the force had become a thoroughly well-organised and disciplined corps the greater part of which under Colonel (later General) Sir William Wilcocks played a very prominent part in the Ashanti campaign.

West African Frontier Force, Nigeria Regiment

At the end of 1901, all the colonial military forces in British dependencies in West Africa were constituted into the West African Frontier Force. Each dependency was however responsible for the maintenance of its own force. The Northern Nigeria Regiment consisted of two batteries and two battalions, to which was added later, a third mounted infantry battalion. At the same time, the Lagos Constabulary became the Lagos Battalion, and the Niger Coast Protectorate Force with a portion, and the Royal Niger

Company Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Regiment. On the amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Battalion became the second battalion of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. When Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1, 1914, the two Regiments became one and was designated the Nigeria Regiment.

First World War

On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914, steps were immediately taken for the defence of Nigeria and for offensive action against the neighbouring German colony of the Cameroons. The Nigeria Regiment and Police were mobilized and volunteers from the European community were enrolled as members of the Nigeria Marine Contingent and the Nigeria Land Contingent.

An early advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross Rivers met with failure at Garua and Nsanakang.

However, a large expedition under the command of Brigadier General (later General) Sir Charles Dobell compelled Duala, the chief town of the Cameroons, to surrender unconditionally on September 27, 1914. That expedition included two battalions and a battery of the Nigerian Regiment. A large number of Nigerian civilians were attached to the expedition as temporary officers and non-commissioned officers and ships of the Royal Navy and of the Nigeria Marine co-operated with the troops.

Second World War

At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Nigerian Regiment consisted of five regular battalions with supporting arms and services. In the early part of 1940, plans were made for the movement of the 1st African Brigade to East Africa. The Brigade drawn from the Nigeria Regiment consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 1st Light Battery, 1st Field Ambulances; 1st Infantry Brigade, Signals, and the 1st Field Company, R.E. It left Nigeria on June 3, 1940, together with a Gold Coast brigade. These brigades took part in the defence of Kenya and distinguished themselves in the Abyssinian Campaign. The Gold Coast brigade secured the west bank of the Juba after defeating the Italians at Bulo Erillo whilst the Nigerian Brigade, by the capture of Merca, played an all-important part in the capture of Mogadishu. On February 13, 1941, in company of the 22nd East African Brigade, the Nigerian Brigade advanced on Brava.

They had limited training in bush warfare but based upon the lessons of the first World War and their short training in mobile war-fare, they were able to cover about 400 km. between Mogadishu and Harar in twenty-six days, pushing the enemy before them and taking a number of guns and prisoners. In the opinion of experts, this advance was the most rapid in the history of the East African campaign.

The Brigade returned to Nigeria on September 5, 1941, and received an enthusiastic welcome. It provided the leaven of war-trained men for the great West African Expeditionary Force which arrived in India on November 5, 1943 to take part in the final defeat of the Japanese in Burma. Nigerian troops of the Royal West African Frontier Force won 8 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 58 Military Medals, 28 British Empire Medals, 243 Mention in Despatches, 39 certificates of good service, and one gallantry medal during the Second World War from 1939 to 1945.

Army Day

Myohaung Day (January 24) is the annual day of remembrance in honour of Nigerian soldiers killed in Burma; November 11 of each year is the commemoration day of Nigerian soldiers killed in two world wars; December 31 of each year is the Army Day.

Surrender of Control

In 1956, Nigerian Army was constituted into a separate command and on April 1, 1958, control of the Nigerian Military Forces was surrendered by the British War Office to the Government of Nigeria.

Foreign Duties

In 1960, Nigerian troops and policemen were sent to Congo Kinshasa (now Zaire) as members of the United Nations peace-keeping force. There they maintained a good record of performance. About three years later, they were called upon to help the State of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) whose army had mutinied. The troops were sent at the request of Tanganyika's premier, Dr. Julius Nyerere. There, too, they performed their duty gloriously.

First Coup

Shortly after their return from these mercy missions, it was discovered that a section of the army had been infected with the

virus of mutiny that was then endemic in black Africa. On January 15, 1966, a section of the army led by some Majors mutinied and attempted to overthrow the civilian government. The Prime Minister, his Minister of Finance, two regional premiers and high-ranking army officers were murdered. Before the coup leaders could accomplish their design it was foiled by loyal troops under the control of the then Head of the Nigerian Armed Forces, Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi. On January 17, 1966, what was left of the civilian government handed over power to the Armed Forces.

Dissension grew among the troops and sections became suspicious of one another. It was openly debated among officers from different ethnic groups that the attempted coup was tribalistic and that the Military Government which succeeded the civilian regime was out to foster the supremacy of a particular tribe.

Counter Coup

Also on July 29, 1966, a counter coup in the army took place in which its head and many officers lost their lives. It was now clear that the army had been divided along tribal lines. One faction withdrew to its home region and started preparations for secession from the Federation. All persuasions and entreaties to the contrary proved abortive.

Attempted Secession

On May 30, 1967, the Eastern Region formerly under the control of its military governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, declared secession from the Federation. The Federal Military Government termed the secession illegal and began preparations to put it down.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu was dismissed from the office of Governor, East Central State, and from the Nigerian Army with ignominy, on July 1, 1967.

Civil War

In the early hours of July 6, 1967, civil war broke out between the rest of the Federation and the rebels headed by Ojukwu who had planted themselves firmly in control of the former Eastern Region. The operation started first as a police action by the Federal forces. Later it escalated to a civil war which ended on January 12, 1970.

Bloodless Coup

On July 29, 1975, a set of senior army officers successfully carried out a bloodless coup in which General Yakubu Gowon was removed as the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Among the reasons for the change of government were lack of consultation, indecision, indiscipline and, even, neglect as a result of which the leadership either by design or default, had become too insensitive to the true feelings and yearnings of the people.

General Murtala Ramat Muhammed thus became the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Attempted Coup

On February 13, 1976, a group of army officers attempted to overthrow the government. The Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed, was assassinated on his way to work. Also killed were his aid-de-camp and the Governor of Kwara State. The rebellion was soon overcome and loyal troops within a few hours restored order. All the dissident soldiers and civilian collaborators have been accordingly dealt with.

Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo thus became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces on February 15, 1976.

Training

Training both locally and abroad has been intensified to increase the efficiency of the Army as a fighting force. A senior staff college for the training of Nigeria's high level military personnel has been formally opened at Jaji.

THE NIGERIAN NAVY

Second World War

The Nigerian Navy was formally established by an Act of Parliament in 1958. Prior to this date, however naval activities in support of the colonial ground forces in the area were undertaken at various times. Naval Forces took part in many campaigns, along the coast, from 1800 up to the second World War. During World War II, a section of the Government Department of the Nigerian Marine was formed into a Naval Defence Force. They were respon-

sible for the security of harbour entrances and maintained patrols with tugs and ferries, mounted with twelve pounders and machine guns. Most of the officers were retired Royal Navy Officers.

Act of Parliament, 1958

When Parliament approved the establishment of the Nigerian Ports Authority in 1955, the former Marine Department split into three separate departments—the Ports Authority, Inland Waterways Department, and a Naval Defence Forces. With the Act of Parliament in 1958, the Naval Defence Force was constituted as the Royal Nigerian Navy. On attainment of republican status in 1963, the Royal was dropped.

Operational Control

Operational control of the Navy is vested in the Chief of the Naval Staff. This, of course, is subject to the overall direction of the Head of State as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Under the Chief of the Naval Staff, the Navy is divided into three administrative commands—the Western, the Eastern and the Flotilla Commands.

Western Command

With Headquarters at Apapa, the Western Command covers the sea and coastal area of the western boundary of the country. It is the Navy's major command which is commanded by a Commodore. Most of the support and repair facilities are in this command.

Eastern Command

The second area command of the Navy is the Eastern Command with its headquarters in Calabar. It covers the eastern boundary areas of the country. This command for the moment, is headed by a Captain. A new vessel, NNS AKASO, which was commissioned in May, 1975 is under the Eastern Command.

Peace Time Duties

In peace time, the Nigerian Navy maintains constant patrol of the nation's coastal waters, helping to provide protection against foreign fishing vessels which poach in our territorial waters. The Navy also curbs smuggling into the country by sea and undertakes surveys of the coastal approaches in addition to providing aid to civil power.

War Time Duties

In the event of war it is the duty of the Navy to ensure the territorial integrity and seaward defence of the nation.

During the civil war, the Nigerian Navy played a prominent role in ensuring the territorial integrity of the country. It took part in all the coastal operations, providing naval gun fire support to the Army before and after landings. Some of these important landing operations were Bonny, Escravos, Calabar and Oron. In addition, the Navy also maintained logistic and support of link for the Nigerian Army.

THE NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

Duties

The Nigerian Air Force, established in 1964, was charged with the defence of the airspace of the Federal Republic. The instrument establishing it, the Air Act 1964, also made provision for the creation and maintenance of an Air Force Reserve.

Air Force Reserve

The Reserve will consist of such number of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who may be transferred from the Air Force on completion of their active service.

Civil War Role

The Air Force grew rapidly during the Civil War and played her role creditably. While guarding the Nigerian skies against gun runners, the Air Force also gave tactical air support to ground forces. Immediately the Civil war ended, the Air Force embarked on a massive mission of mercy to the war-affected areas flying in food and relief materials.

Expansion

The Air Force has since been expanding at a considerable rate. Complete aerial protection of the nation's economic sources can now be achieved by the Air Force. An aggressive airlift task force has been actively involved in providing speedy airlift support to the Government and agencies within and outside the country.

Rescue Operations

The Air Force search and rescue force is also capable of performing large scale rescue operations over jungles, mountains and the high seas.

Training

Training establishments have been immensely increased to provide sources of skilled manpower to the Nigerian Air Force and the Air Force establishments of friendly neighbouring countries.

Air Force Rank Structure

A completely new Air Force rank structure has been adopted by the NAF to give the service its proper image and full service independence.

Officers' Ranks

The principal indication of rank on all badges of ranks for all officers except in the case of the Marshal of the Nigerian Air Force is the rows of gold lace braide on the badges of ranks for ceremonial dress, service dress, and mess kit; and the rows of sky blue lace braide with black lace background on the shoulder straps for working and combat dress. The lowest Rank in the Officer Cadre is Pilot Officer while the most senior is Air Chief Marshal.

Airmen's Ranks

The lowest rank among the Air-men cadre is Air Warrant Officer (AWO) while the highest is Aircraftsman (AM).

THE DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Nigerian Defence Academy was established at Kaduna in January, 1964. This is a unique institution which caters for joint training of potential officers belonging to the three Services —Army, Navy and Air Force. The Academy is basically meant to run regular commission courses.

The regular course Army cadets do two and a half years training, on successful completion of which they are commissioned as second lieutenants. The Naval and Air Force cadets, however, do only 18 months joint training at the Academy. After successful

completion of the training they leave the Academy for further specialization training in the respective service prior to being commissioned.

In order to meet increased demand for officers following the rapid expansion of the Armed Forces, the Academy presently is also running short service commission courses of six months duration. Two such courses are held every year and the in-take is largely from the ranks. At present, only Army and Air Force personnel make use of this facility. On successful completion of training these cadets too are commissioned as second lieutenants.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

The Nigerian civil service which was patterned along the British civil service has undergone radical changes in the past decade. Indeed the Federal civil service has been modernized, while still retaining some traditions typical of civil service the world over.

The General Orders which used to be those immutable orders which must be obeyed are now a set of Civil Service Rules intended to guide the civil servant in the proper performance of his duties.

Most of the rules have been amended and up-dated to reflect the changes which have taken place in the service since the colonial days.

The latest attempt to modernise the civil service was carried out by the Udoji Review Commission which the Federal Government appointed and whose recommendations were implemented in 1975. Several new organisational, operational and management methods were introduced into the civil service, apart from enhanced salaries awarded to all grades of government officials.

Total number of junior and senior posts in the Federal Public Service at the end of 1974 was 98,877 of which 24,679 were senior and intermediate posts and 74,198 were junior posts.

In 1974, 7,030 applications were processed by the FPSC. 3,336 candidates were interviewed and approved; 330 were approved without interview and 2,182 applications were rejected for lack of qualifications or vacancies.

THE NATIONAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

On May 1, 1976, a National Policy Development Centre ("Think Tank") was established by decree by the Federal Military Government.

The centre consists of a directorate of three full-time members and an advisory board of not more than ten members.

The Government also approved the appointment of seven members of the Advisory Board for a period of not more than three years, and an administrative secretary.

The centre's terms of reference are:

- * to undertake policy research and analysis of interest to the Federal Military Government;
- * develop new ideas and policy guidelines;
- * suggest new dimensions to existing policies;
- * conduct in-depth studies of the economy and society generally; and
- * review government policies and measures from time to time and draw attention to those that are inconsistent with overall government objectives.

NIGERIA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

On August 4, 1976, a Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission was established by the Federal Military Government. The Commission is charged with responsibility for the promotion of the development of atomic energy and for all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the country. The new body will, without prejudice to those responsibilities, prospect for and mine radioactive minerals; construct and maintain nuclear installations for the purpose of generating electricity. It will also produce, use and dispose of atomic energy as well as carry out research into matters connected with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Decree No. 46 which established the Commission empowered it to manufacture or otherwise produce, buy or otherwise acquire, treat, store, transport and dispose of any radioactive substances. It will make arrangements with universities and other institutions or persons in Nigeria for the conduct of research matters connected with atomic energy or radioactive substances and also make grants to universities or other institutions or persons engaged in the production or use of atomic energy or radioactive substances for use of atomic energy or radioactive substances or in research into matters connected with atomic energy or radioactive substances.

The Commission will educate and train persons in matters connected with atomic energy and radioactive substances and will advise the Federal Military Government on questions relating to atomic energy.

Members

The Atomic Energy Commission will, apart from a Chairman, consist of not less than five and not more than eight members.

The Chairman and all the members will be appointed by the Supreme Military Council.

Any member, who is not a public officer, will hold office for such a period, not exceeding three years, as may be stated in the instrument by which he is appointed and he will be eligible for reappointment:

Such members, as are not public officers, will be paid such remuneration as the Head of the Federal Military Government may, from time to time, determine.

The Commission will have a Secretary who shall conduct its correspondence, keep its records and exercise such other functions as the Chairman may, from time to time, direct.

In addition, the Commission will appoint its own staff and formulate the conditions of service for such staff.

FOREIGN POLICY

Today, Nigeria enters a momentous period of its history, with refreshing dynamic leadership, as a nation vigorously asserting itself in the legitimate pursuit of its interests in world affairs, while galvanising its great potentials into constructive and purposeful action at home. Nigeria adheres to a policy of non-alignment as a firm guarantor of national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, and as an essential pre-requisite for a stable international order in which the big and the small powers, the rich and the poor, can make meaningful contribution.

National Interests

Nigeria's foreign policy is based on its internal cohesion and influenced by the necessity to consolidate its independence and freedom, develop its national economy, review its social reconstruction and maintain its unity and stability. These national objectives are translated into national interests on the international scene as Nigeria's total commitment to African solidarity and co-operation in economic, social and cultural fields; non-interference in the internal affairs of other States; opposition to colonialism, imperialism and racism, and desire for peace, security and prosperity in the world. In pursuing these national interests, Nigeria has declared

that it has no territorial ambition or any intention to dominate or force its leadership on any other country.

Strategy

In essence, the strategy of Nigerian foreign policy is determined by the emphasis which the Federal Government gives to international events, issues and trends as they affect its national interests. Secondly, Nigeria participates fully in world and regional bodies where the unsettling issues of peace and security are discussed, and expects other countries to make their contribution in the spirit of mutual understanding, respect and realism; in readiness to negotiate and recognise common interests, and achieve broad international consensus. In this manner, Nigeria enjoys freedom of action in international affairs, and its foreign policy is not subordinated to those of the big power blocs. Thirdly, it is the desire of Nigeria to develop friendly relations and collaboration with all countries, regardless of differences or similarities in social systems and international policy. For this purpose, Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with over 75 countries through trade expansion, co-operation in development assistance, exchanges in science and technology and cultural contact.

Objectives and Obligations

Nigeria became independent in 1960, during the cold war period when the world was divided or polarised into two ideological camps. As a sovereign nation, Nigeria has been largely concerned with the objectives and obligations arising from its membership in the United Nations Organisation (UNO), the Commonwealth and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Nigeria's role and influence are measured in the context of these bodies. The principles enunciated in the charters of these three organisations and international conventions constitute the greater part of Nigeria's relations with foreign countries. The balance of this relationship is derived from trade and other economic benefits in association with other nations. These benefits are clearly spelt out in bilateral treaties and agreements.

African Policy

Africa is the "centre piece" of Nigeria's foreign policy, and receives priority attention. Africa is a land mass and this characteristic has helped to determine the concentric pattern of Nigeria's relations with its neighbours, other African countries and the world.

Nigeria shares common boundaries with its neighbours—Benin, Cameroon, Niger and Tchad—which the incidence of geography has linked together from the beginning of time. It is well-known that Nigeria has had a long and intricate history of close relations with these countries. These relations have flourished long before the incursion of Western European powers to the shores of the Bight of Benin, and have been sustained by a common African heritage of tradition, language and culture.

African Bilateral Relations

Relations between Nigeria and its neighbours have been further fostered by commerce and the common desire for development and co-operation. With the Republic of Benin, Nigeria's co-operative efforts extend to the establishment of joint industrial projects, such as cement works and an integrated sugar complex. Both governments are also co-operating in communications, public works and other development sectors. Other bilateral relations with neighbours have resulted in the establishment of Niger/Nigeria Joint Commission for Economic Co-operation, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the River Niger Commission. Relations between Nigeria and the Cameroon have been mutual in the promotion of trade, movement of persons and cultural exchanges.

Financial and Technical Assistance

The need for co-operation extends to other parts of Africa. As a developing country, Nigeria is aware of the limitation of its resources. Nevertheless, it is determined to contribute its modest share in the development process of other African countries. In spite of its own tremendous internal requirements, Nigeria has subscribed the sum of N50 million to the African Development Bank for giving loan to African countries. Additionally, Nigeria has provided some African countries with technical assistance in the form of judges, administrators and technical advisers. Nigerian institutions of higher education have accepted students from such countries as Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa where they have been hounded for their political activities. Relations between Nigeria and African countries, generally, have developed in a most positive and encouraging manner in recent years, highlighted notably by the exchange of State and official visits and cultural activities.

Liberation Struggle

In a recent review of its foreign policy, Nigeria has declared that the continent of Africa is no longer open to colonisation. By its geographic position, size, population, economic potential and resources, Nigeria is left with no option but to play a crucial role in the liberation of Southern Africa. This region therefore commands the special attention of Nigeria. Notwithstanding the progress made in the decolonisation of Mozambique and Angola, racism in South Africa and imperialism in Zimbabwe and Namibia still constitute the most potent threats against international peace and security in Southern Africa. For this reason, Nigeria contributes to the fund of OAU Liberation Committee, and also gives considerable financial assistance on bilateral basis to African liberation movements.

Europe

Europe occupies an important position in Nigeria's foreign relations in terms of investment, trade, transfer of technology, facilities for education and diplomacy. Nigeria still depends more on Europe, than any other region of the world, for the promotion of trade and commerce, the education of its youth, trained manpower and technology, so vital for its growth and development. Nigeria's major partners include: the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Italy and the USSR.

Anglo-Nigerian Relations

Relations between Nigeria and the United Kingdom cover a wide range of bilateral arrangements in commerce and industry, technical assistance and cultural ties. In the field of commerce, Nigeria supplies the United Kingdom with petroleum and agricultural products like cocoa, cotton and palm oil, while the United Kingdom exports industrial and agricultural machinery to Nigeria at competitive price levels. Nigeria continues to receive technical assistance from the United Kingdom in terms of qualified personnel in agriculture, education, health, transport and telecommunications. Cultural relations cover such matters as arts, education and sport. Exchanges between Nigerian and British universities are a regular feature.

Euro-Nigerian Relations

Nigeria and the Federal Republic of Germany derive mutual benefits from trade, investment and economic co-operation. There

are tremendous commercial activities by over 60 German firms in Nigeria, including a Volkswagen assembly plant. France has managed to achieve a steady growth in the economic sphere in Nigeria since the civil war. A Peugeot assembly plant has been established in Nigeria and a French oil company is quite active in the oil industry. The Netherlands maintains good relations with Nigeria in the commercial field. Dutch firms have a healthy market for consumer goods in Nigeria. Commercial activities between Nigeria and Italy are increasing. Italians in Nigeria are engaged in all kinds of business, particularly in building and road construction. Nigeria and Sweden have established closer co-operation and a fruitful intercourse of ideas and experiences in the field of trade, technology and other economic exchanges.

Socialist Bloc

Relations between Nigeria and all the socialist-bloc countries of Europe are cordial and have prospects of further development. Nigeria has a number of technical exchanges and cultural co-operation with the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia. The general areas of co-operation include: agriculture, building construction, medicine, the arts and sport. A significant aspect of co-operation between Nigeria and the USSR covers the iron and steel project which the latter has agreed to undertake at Ajaokuta in Kwara State.

The Americas

Nigeria has diplomatic missions in Ottawa, Washington, D.C., Kingston, Port of Spain and Brasilia. Nigeria is one of the United States' largest suppliers of crude oil. The United States is further linked with Nigeria because of the large Black American population which traces its ancestry to several countries in Africa, including Nigeria. Canada's relations with Nigeria are quite cordial. Canada has supplied Nigeria with experts in education, research, telecommunications and demography.

The Caribbean countries share a common cultural identity with Nigeria. Nigeria has made contributions to a number of developments in the Caribbean region, and Nigeria has received co-operation in the recruitment of teachers, nurses, and the transfer of technology in the fields of agriculture and tourism. Nigeria maintains mutual relations with Brazil in trade and cultural co-operations.

Most of the Black communities in Brazil regard or claim Nigeria as the birth-place of their religious faith.

Asia and the Pacific

Nigeria has established diplomatic missions in China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Australia and Indonesia in consonance with its policy of non-alignment and freedom of action in international relations. Nigeria has concluded a technical co-operation agreement with China for the development of small-scale industries in metal works, woodwork, leather goods and automobile engineering in the country. With India, Nigeria has had a long history of co-operation in economic, educational and technical fields.

United Nations

Nigeria supports the United Nations Organisation as a permanent and continuing instrument for strengthening peace and international security. Nigeria is convinced that strict observance of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and consistent implementation of United Nations decisions on all questions of peace, security, development and freedom are an indispensable pre-requisite for increasing the effectiveness of the world body. The Federal Government notes the significance of special sessions of the United Nations relating to such current international issues—raw materials, law of the sea and new international economic order—as laudable efforts for creating a new world community.

Nigeria became the 99th member of the United Nations when it was enrolled in October, 1960. Within six years of becoming a member of the organisation, Nigeria was elected for one year term into the Security Council. Nigeria's contribution to the work of the General Assembly is also rewarded by the chairmanship which it currently holds of the Special Committee on Apartheid and the Committee on Peace-keeping. Nigeria participates in the annual sessions of the General Assembly and the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

Commonwealth

Nigeria regards the Commonwealth as a useful organ for exchanging ideas and sharing experience, and also as launching pad from which programmes of co-operation can be developed. The Commonwealth comprises some 34 member states from Europe,

North America, Africa, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific. The Commonwealth has steadily grown from a purely *'British'* association into a multi-racial partnership of sovereign states—all seeking to improve upon their social, economic and political relations. As a member, Nigeria has contributed to the aims, objectives and aspirations of the organisation, by attending the biennial meetings of the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth and extending support to those of its specialised agencies that offer assistance and training to other developing nations.

Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

In the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Nigeria is faithfully committed to political co-operation amongst African countries, and has scrupulously observed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. Since its 13 years of existence, OAU has emerged as the rallying point of all African peoples for stimulating a wide interest in African development, peace and understanding, and for harmonising African positions on world issues, particularly in the United Nations. Nigeria's attitude in OAU is to work for a consensus, without compromising established principles, and to examine crucial issues from a pragmatic approach of firm but tactful diplomacy.

With the majority of the OAU members, Nigeria, for example, maintains that the solution to the Middle-East situation can only be achieved through strict and complete implementation, by all concerned, of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The OAU group at the United Nations has also helped to focus attention on a number of African problems, which include: apartheid policy in South Africa; question of Namibia (South-West Africa); situation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); rapid economic development of Africa; and fair prices for Africa's exports.

As a foundation member of OAU, Nigeria strongly believes that African unity must be built block by block through co-operation in economic, scientific and technical matters, and the co-ordination of educational, health and cultural programmes. The present Charter of OAU reflects the mood and activities of the 1960s, and with the decolonisation process of Africa almost completed, Nigeria supports new proposals to shift the emphasis by paying more attention now to economic development and co-operation on a regional and continental basis.

Non-aligned Movement

The main thrust of Nigeria's foreign policy strategy is guided by the principle of friendship and co-operation with all countries, and reflected by its non-alignment posture in international affairs, its determination not to take sides in the ideological conflicts of the super powers or become a satellite of any of the blocs. Nigeria believes that in a multi-racial world community there are bound to be differences in value orientations; differences in regional pre-occupations; differences in priorities and emphasis, and differences even in the reading and understanding of facts to allow for the spirit of flexibility and accommodation. Nigeria's non-alignment approach to foreign relations finds its most succinct expression in its policy towards divided countries, and the recognition of both Koreas, Germanys and Bangladesh. Nigeria maintains cordial relations with China, the United States, USSR, Western and Eastern Europe alike.

Nigeria's active membership in the non-aligned movement has enabled it to further play a fruitful role in world affairs. Countries of the non-aligned movement have exerted great influence on the super powers that positive results have emerged on such issues as disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, law of the sea and new international economic order. The non-aligned countries are not only a strong moral and political force, but also a powerful material factor in international relations.

Economic Co-operation

The growth of internal stability has made it possible for Nigeria to turn greater attention to its economic development, and this is reflected in the magnitude and boldness of the Third National Development Plan (1975-80). The oil resources of the country have made the ambitious plan possible for Nigeria to make a steady rapid domestic progress in the fields of agriculture, education, health, industrialisation, transportation and communications. In spite of its great potential and resources, Nigeria appreciates its manpower and technological limitations, and realises the need for economic co-operation and regional grouping for development.

EEC-ACP Convention

Nigeria is aware of the importance of the European Economic Community (EEC) to its economy, and as a consequence played a very positive role in negotiations with EEC by African, Caribbean

and Pacific (ACP) countries, ending in the signing of the Lome Convention. The Lome scheme is not strictly a commodity agreement, but rather it provides for a fund from which to compensate African, Caribbean and the Pacific States for foreign exchange losses resulting from a fall in prices of their commodity exports to Europe. In spite of the gain, the commodity scheme is regarded as only complementary to the general exercise of rationalising prices in international trade. Nigeria is susceptible to new ideas, various suggestions and schemes that may be put forward to stabilize the earnings of raw material producers within the context of the general efforts to create a new economic world order in which justice and fairplay will prevail in international economic relations. Nigeria is in the advantageous position to use its financial strength as a leverage in foreign relations, and can now generally demand the status and degree of partnership and freedom in dealing with the international community.

ECOWAS

The inauguration of the West African Economic Community (ECOWAS) is further evidence of Nigeria's desire to increase the quantum of friendship, co-operation and unity among West African countries on a regional basis. It is indeed a milestone in the history of Africa that 15 African Republics of Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra-Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana and Nigeria (all in West Africa) have agreed in principle to establish a common economic market for the free movement of goods, services and nationals of these countries. The general substance of the treaty provides for the establishment of a customs union amongst member States through gradual phasing out, over a 15-year period, of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Other important provisions of the treaty relate to the progressive harmonisation of the agriculture and industrial policies of the member States, as well as monetary policies, and the promotion of joint ventures in the economic field, in so far as they do not adversely affect the proper functioning of the Community. Finally, the treaty provides for common transportation and communications network, energy and infrastructural facilities. The Community will result in greater trade and enlarged market amongst its members. Trade and market will undoubtedly stimulate economic growth and create facilities for the establishment of large-scale and heavy industries which in

turn will improve both the standard and the quality of living of the Community.

Cultural Relations

Culture is a great medium for promoting mutual understanding between countries and a potent instrument of foreign relations. It is also a means of developing social contacts, disseminating information, exchanging ideas and experience. Since independence, Nigeria has signed cultural agreements with the following countries: Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Poland and USSR. The agreements in general cover educational and artistic exchanges, facility visits and sport.

CHAPTER 4

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Since independence in 1960, the Nigerian economy has experienced a remarkable rate of development. The first effort at co-ordinated national development was embarked upon in 1962 when the first National Development Plan, 1962–68 was launched. The short period between the end of this plan and the launching of the second Four-Year National Development Plan in 1970 witnessed some crucial development in the country.

Set-back

The process of accelerated growth in the economy received a setback in 1965–66 when a growth rate of just over 5 per cent was recorded. This decline continued in 1966–67 with a growth rate of 4·2 per cent. The contributory factor to this deceleration was the political crisis in the country, the first rumbling of which occurred late in 1964 and which later escalated into a civil war.

During the war, however, the economy still showed signs of increased activity. The key factor in the apparent ease with which the national economy had absorbed the strains and stresses of the civil war was the rapid rise in importance of petroleum to the Nigerian economy and the continued high performance of the agricultural sector.

Gross Domestic Product

The Nigerian economy has recovered from the shocks and stresses of the civil war and is now growing at an encouraging rate. In actual fact, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant 1974–75 prices rose from a level of ₦9·442 billion in 1970–71 to ₦15·510 billion in 1975–76, indicating an average annual growth rate of 10·6 per cent during the period.

Growth rates

This growth rate compares favourably with the rate of 7 per cent per annum projected for the second National Development Plan. However, the rate of growth of the economy fluctuated throughout the second plan period. For example, it fell from 18.4 per cent in 1971-72 to 7.3 per cent in 1972-73 rising thereafter to 9.5 per cent and 15.6 per cent in 1973-74 and 1974-75 respectively. It has been estimated that if these rates are maintained, Nigeria will be able to double her national income before the end of the current decade.

Investments, Savings

The increasing volume of investment is another spectacular aspect of the economy. A total of about ₦5,305 million was invested in the economy during the second plan period 1970/71-1973/74 while in the same period, the volume of savings exceeded the plan projection by as much as ₦3,485 million.

External Reserves

The early period of the Second National Development Plan was a very good one for the Nigerian economy. During the period, the balance of payments position improved considerably moving from a heavy deficit in 1970-71 to an encouraging surplus by the end of the plan period in 1974/75. The external reserves consequently increased from ₦129.8 million in March, 1970 to ₦3.2 billion in March, 1976. As a result of the improved balance of payments position, Nigeria was able to liquidate the backlog of her outstanding foreign short term liabilities which stood at ₦430 million by the end of March, 1971.

Foreign Trade

The structure of foreign trade also reflected the rising tempo of the Nigerian economy. In the 1970/71 financial year, consumer goods accounted for only 27.6 per cent of total imports while capital goods and raw materials accounted for 70.5 per cent. But in 1974, while the proportion of consumer goods declined to about 25.4 per cent, the share of capital goods and raw material exports fell short of the plan estimates by about ₦28 million and ₦115.5 million in 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively. This short-fall further went up to ₦187 million in 1972/73 but fell to ₦136.1 in 1973/74.

The shortfalls were due partly to lower export figures for some of the cash crops as a result of drought in parts of the country and partly due to poor export prices. However, petroleum exports more than compensated for the fall in the value of the traditional exports so much so that total export values consistently exceeded plan projections throughout the period 1970/71 to 1973/74.

Oil Industry

The rapid economic growth of Nigeria during the past six years has been due largely to circumstances provided by the oil industry. During this period, while the annual aggregate growth rate of the economy was about 10.6 per cent, the mining industry alone grew by an average of 12.6 per cent per annum.

The oil industry in Nigeria has grown considerably in size and structure. There are now about fourteen oil companies actively exploring for oil or producing and exporting oil in Nigeria. It is estimated that the total investment so far is well over ₦800 million with about half of this belonging to the largest single company—the Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company. The current rate of production is about 2 million barrels per day and it is rising steadily. All of this, excluding about 2 million tons refined locally, is exported. About 1,000 million cubic feet (28,317,000 cub.m) of gas is flared daily and only about 10 per cent of gas produced in association with oil is consumed locally by the oil companies and by the National Electric Power Authority at its Afam and Ughelli stations. A National Petroleum Corporation has been established by the Federal Military Government to enable Nigeria participate fully in the three phases of the oil industry, viz: explorations and mining, refining, distribution and marketing.

Factors of Industrial Growth

Most of the nation's industrial output is still for final consumer demand but it is heartening that in a wide variety of products, Nigerian industries are doing very well and a good number can compete with the most efficient industries anywhere in the world.

The great strides made by Nigerian industry in the past decade have been due to several factors. Firstly, there is the wide range of incentives to new industries. These include tax tariff concessions. Secondly, there is the large and ever growing internal market of about 60 million people. Thirdly and lastly, there is the fact that today, most of the war-time tariff increases and import restrictions

imposed primarily as a means of conserving foreign exchange, have now been either totally lifted or substantially reduced to allow the importation of adequate quantities of industrial raw materials and machinery for industrial development.

Other Projects

In furtherance of the growth of the industrial sector, agreements have been signed in respect of liquefied petroleum gas projects which will include the manufacture of ethylene while vehicles are now being produced from two passenger car assembly plants in the country. Also work is in progress on a super-phosphate fertilizer plant, salt refineries at Sapele and Ijoko and a second petroleum refinery at Warri.

Transportation Network, Ports

Nigeria has a widely diffused and growing inland transportation network in her 88,409.6km of roads, 4,288 route kilometres of railway and extensive possibilities in the inland waterways. The nation is at present served by six sea ports at Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Burutu, Warri and Koko. While dredging and other expansion programmes are going on at Warri, Port Harcourt and Calabar ports, a ₦33-million expansion project for the Lagos port complex has just been commissioned. In order to ease congestion at the major ports, Koko, Burutu and other smaller ports are being expanded to take on large ocean vessels.

The Federal and State Governments will spend a total of ₦7.30 billion on transport development during the current plan period. The five-year road development programmes will provide north-south and east-west network of first class highways which will ensure free movement of goods and persons and thereby accelerate Nigeria's economic development. The system will also improve interstate communications as well as socio-cultural interactions.

Energy

The energy sector has been playing a very strategic role in the country's economic development especially since the end of the civil war when there occurred a tremendous increase in the tempo of economic activities. During the current development plan, 1975-80, the Governments of the Federation will spend about ₦1.075 billion on improvement and expansion of electricity production and distribution in the country as well as for rural electrification which,

it is hoped, will provide the necessary basis for the establishment of industries in the rural areas. It is also expected too that these programmes of rural electrification will facilitate rural development and stimulate the process of bridging the social and economic gap between the urban and rural populations.

Projections

The overall picture of the Nigerian economy at the end of the current plan period in 1980 is expected to improve considerably. At that time, a strong foundation will have been laid for a great and dynamic economy which, in no distant future, can be self-sustaining.

However, there are, apart from the chronic problem of shortage of high level manpower, particularly in the scientific and technological fields, two other major problems—inflationary pressure and unemployment—which are engaging urgent attention of the governments of the Federation. While the liberalization of imports is designed to provide a short term check to the rising price level, the planned expansion of output in all the sectors of the economy is expected to increase supply and thereby offer a long-term solution to the problem of inflation in the economy. On the other hand, the planned reform of the nation's educational system will, no doubt, reduce to a tolerable level, if not completely eliminate, unemployment.

FINANCE

Statutory Powers

The powers of the central and the states' authorities overlap over revenue and expenditure. Statutorily the Federal Government has power to raise revenues from import, excise, taxes and from mining royalties and rents. It also has the statutory obligation to pay over to the State governments agreed proportions of these revenues. Since receipts from the statutory allocations represent the bulk of the State governments' revenues, it can be seen that the relationship between the Federal and State governments is of great importance. The States cannot, infact, make firm estimates of their current expenditures without knowing how much they can expect from the statutory contributions.

Sources of Federal Revenue

The Federal Government's exclusive sources of revenue are derived from company tax, mining rents and royalties and some indirect taxes. About 71 per cent of Federal Government revenue

comes from customs and excise duties, and 6 per cent comes from direct taxation. These are divided between taxes—on personal incomes (1.4 per cent) and taxes on company incomes (4.6 per cent). Government revenues are, thus, heavily dominated by customs duties, of which import duties constitute about 56 per cent, export duties about 8.4 per cent, and excise duties 5.9 per cent.

Federal Expenditure

Federal Government expenditure can briefly be categorised under general expenditure, state grants and allocations, development schemes, works, loans and grants.

Sources of States' Revenues

States' revenues are of two types: those collected direct by the States governments and those received as statutory allocations from the Federal Government. The States' independent revenues accrue from matters over which the States have legislative powers such as various forms of taxation, licences, fees of court, rent on State government property and interest on loans. Grants and loans from both external and local sources form another important source of State governments' revenues. State governments also derive a fairly substantial amount from taxes on bettings, entertainment and lotteries.

BANKING

The Banking Act of 1958 has been replaced by the Banking Decree of 1969 which regulates the practice of banking in Nigeria. In addition to prescribing procedures and standards for the conduct of banking business in Nigeria, the decree stipulates the permissible capital and reserve structures for the commercial banks.

Central Bank of Nigeria

The Central Bank of Nigeria issues guidelines to the commercial banks with respect to the distribution of their loans to indigenous enterprises and to various sectors and subsectors of the economy. It also appoints a banking examiner who ensures that banks fulfil the requirements of the Banking Decree, and advises and assists them, especially the smaller indigenous banks, whenever possible. No company may carry on banking business in Nigeria unless it holds a licence granted by the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Merchant Banks

A new development in the banking industry in the country is the establishment of a number of merchant banking institutions. Unlike commercial banks which provide short-term finances, merchant banks operate principally in the fields of investment finance and medium term credit to commerce and industry, in addition to providing a wide range of consultancy and other specialised services. The following merchant banks are operating within the country:

- *Nigerian Acceptances,
- *U.D.T. (Nigeria) Limited.
- *First National City Bank of New York (Nigeria) Ltd.
- *First National City Bank of Chicago (Nigeria) Ltd.
- *Icon Securities (Nigeria) Ltd.
- *Chase Manhattan Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.

Although the nation's economy is not fully banked commercial-bankwise, merchant banks which have been granted licence are expected to operate in their sphere of specialty. The Central Bank of Nigeria prescribes the composition of the investment portfolios of these banks in terms of maturity and types of projects. Merchant banks have no authority to operate as commercial banks.

Money Market

Treasury Bills/Certificates

Treasury bills and Treasury Certificates are the main money market instruments in the Nigerian economy. Before 1971, and particularly during the war years, treasury bills enabled the Government to meet temporary short-falls in revenue, while treasury certificates provided additional medium term finance for public expenditure. These treasury instruments also provide the commercial banks with avenues for lending their idle funds to the government and for diversifying their asset portfolios. The banks, therefore employ a proportion of their deposits in interest-yielding, short-term money market instruments which in turn enable them to pay interests on savings and time deposits.

Discount Houses

Discount houses or bill brokers complete the link between the money markets where the commodity dealt in is short-term loan, and a discount market where the commodity is the bill (trade bills

and treasury bills). In this country, acceptance houses also operate as discount houses.

Stabilisation Securities

In view of the very high level of liquidity in the economy, and the fact that the high rate of commercial bank credit is contributing to the growing adverse pressures on the economy, ceilings have been imposed on total and sectoral increases in commercial bank credit to the private sector except for loans to agriculture and housing or real estate. The Central Bank is to issue stabilisation securities to banks in order to limit the potential for the high levels of liquidity being accumulated by them becoming a further threat to monetary stability. A new interest rate structure, ranging from 6 to 10 per cent has been approved by the Federal Government.

Credit to more "productive" sectors of the economy attract an interest of not more than 8 per cent while loans for less "productive" purposes may attract interest rates up to a maximum of 10 per cent.

Income Tax

Tax is charged on the profits of companies in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, 1961 which brings together the provisions of the Income Tax Act and the Income Tax Administration Act, in so far as they relate to the taxation of company profits throughout Nigeria and effect a number of improvements dictated by experience in the administration of the previous tax laws.

Petroleum Profit Tax Act, 1959

Companies prospecting for oil are governed by an entirely separate tax laws, the Petroleum Profits Tax Act, 1959, which is on the basis of what is universally described as the "50 : 50" agreement. This tax is also administered by the Board of Inland Revenue.

Administration: Tax is under the administration of the Federal Board of Inland Revenue which has its head office in Lagos. There are five district offices at Lagos, Kano, Jos, Ibadan and Port-Harcourt. But those outside Lagos are concerned (as principals) only with the taxation of companies.

Scope of charge: Company tax is payable for each year of assessment upon the profits of any company accruing in, derived from, brought into or received in Nigeria.

Year of Assessment: A year of assessment is each period of twelve months commencing on April 1, and ending on the following March 31, and is the year for which tax is charged.

Deductions: In arriving at the amount of income from any source, a deduction is allowed for all expenses which are wholly and exclusively incurred in the production of that income. A deduction is also allowed for contributions by an employee to a pension or provident fund, the aggregate contributions allowable to the employer and employee are limited to 25 per cent per annum of the employee's remuneration.

Capital Allowances: Liberal tax allowances are given for capital expenditure incurred for the purpose of a trade, business, profession or vocation the profits of which are assessable to Nigerian income tax. These expenditures cover purchase of plant, machinery and fixtures, construction of buildings, structures, and works of a permanent nature and the development of mines and plantations. For the period of time during which an asset is in use for trade, business, profession or vocation, annual allowances are also given on the reducing balance of expenditure (i.e. the original expenditure less allowances made for previous years).

When the asset is disposed of, a balancing allowance or balancing charge is made. If the residual value or the balance of expenditure exceeds the amount realised on disposal, a balancing allowance is made equal to the excess. If, on the other hand, the amount realised exceeds the residual value, that excess is added to income by way of a balancing charge, which is, however, limited to the total of the allowances made on the asset. The allowances are therefore, made over the period for which the asset is in use equal the net cost of that asset. In certain circumstances, the lessors of assets can claim these allowances as though they were carrying on a trade or business.

Employees, however, cannot make any claim in respect of assets, motor cars for example, purchased for the use of the employment.

Loss Relief: In ascertaining the assessable income of a company for a year of assessment, relief is given for the amount of loss incurred by the company during that year of assessment either against any assessable income of the year of assessment in which the loss was made, or by way of carry-forward against any future assessable income for the particular trade in which the loss was incurred.

Small Companies Relief: Previously, small companies which did not make profits of more than ₦6,000 were not liable to profits tax in the first six years. Under the existing law, the first ₦6,000 profit made by any company is exempted from tax while any profit in excess of this amount is taxed at a flat rate of 40 per cent. It has now been decided

to revert to the pre-1975/76 budget rate of 45 per cent. However, the first ₦6,000 profit made by any company still remains tax-free.

Pioneer Companies Relief: In order to stimulate rapid development of trade and industry in Nigeria, generous relief is given to pioneer companies. Further information as to those activities which have already been declared "pioneer" and the procedure for obtaining "pioneer" status within a declared industry, may be obtained from the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Exemption from tax is granted for a basic period of from two to five years depending upon the capital expenditure incurred. Under Decree No. 47 of 1972, companies could claim for the amount of losses which they have sustained in any trades or business during any preceding year of assessment in respect of income tax. There was no limit to the number of years this could be done. Henceforth, the period for the carry-forward of unabsorbed losses has been limited to 4 years, at the end of which these losses would lapse.

Full details for the provisions of the Company Tax Act may be obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue.

Payment of Dividends by Companies

The amendment to section 26 of the Income Tax (Management) Act made in 1972 separated tax on companies from personal income tax. Consequently shareholders began to pay tax on dividends received by them from profits declared by companies in which they had invested. To avoid the incidence of double taxation, and also encourage investment in shares, the government reverted to the pre-1972 system whereby dividends are paid net and shareholders can claim relief in respect of tax already paid by the companies on the profits made by them prior to the declaration of dividends. Any claim for relief from the recipient of dividends in respect of personal income tax must, however be made not later than the year of assessment following the declaration of the dividends.

Personal Income Tax: The taxation of individuals in Nigeria is governed by the Income Tax Management Act, 1961, the main purpose of which is to regulate the imposition of personal tax throughout the Federation. A Joint Tax Board, set up under the Act, is charged with the responsibility of determining technical and other issues which might otherwise be in conflict.

Each State government has sole jurisdiction to impose personal tax on individuals resident, or deemed to be resident, in its territory and the Income Tax Management Act, 1961, does not seek to en-

croach upon the appropriate level of taxation of those individuals who under the provisions of the Act, fall within its jurisdiction.

Individual Tax: Tax is payable for each year of assessment upon all income accruing, derived from, brought into, or received in Nigeria in respect of:

- (i) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation;
- (ii) Any salary, wages, fees, allowances or other gains or profits from an employment, which are paid or are payable in money by the employer to the employee.

Basis of assessment: Income tax from an employment or pension is charged on the income of the preceeding year, i.e., income of the year running from April 1 to March 31 immediately preceeding the year of assessment. In the case of a trade, business, profession or vocation, however, special provisions are made for the assessment of tax in the first and the last years to be calculated on the income of the year of assessment in which either the commencement or the cessation occurs, for the penultimate year on the same basis. Tax for the second year is calculated on the results of the first twelve months from the date of commencement. The individual carrying on trade, business, profession or vocation can also exercise an option within certain time limits to have the assessments for both the second and third year (but not for one or other only of those years) calculated on the actual income of those years.

Personal Allowances

In ascertaining the amount of income on which tax is to be charged (the chargeable income), a personal allowance of ₦600 is allowed for every taxable individual. In addition, allowances are given for a wife, children, dependent relatives and for life insurance.

Income Rate

In addition to income tax, every individual resident in Lagos and who is in Lagos at any time during the year of assessment is liable to pay the "income rate" by reference to total income for that year of assessment.

Income rate is payable in full on the date due as notified in the Official Gazette from year to year.

Payment of Income Tax: Tax is normally payable in two equal instalments, the first within two months of the date of service of the notice of assessment and the second not later than March 21.

Where tax is not paid by the due date, a penalty of 10 per cent of the tax is imposed.

P.A.Y.E. In the case of employees, however, tax is deducted at source by the employer under a Pay-As-You Earn scheme.

Husband and Wife: Since 1961-62, the income of a married woman is not aggregated with that of her husband for the purposes of assessment of income tax, but is assessed in her own name as if she was a single woman and she enjoyed the benefits of the Personal Allowance as well as of assessment of the lower rates of tax.

Double Taxation Relief: Double taxation arrangements have been made with the government of the following countries for certain relief from tax when a person pays tax on the same income both in Nigeria and in any of the countries mentioned: United Kingdom, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and the United States of America.

Further information on personal income tax may be supplied by any of the States' Board of Internal Revenue.

Capital Gains Tax

The law on capital gains applies to tax payers throughout the Federation as well as to non-residents. In respect of non-residents, the tax liability is collected as Federal Revenue by the Federal Board of Inland Revenue. State governments collect revenue by way of personal income tax on their residents.

Income Tax Rent Act, 1965

This Act was first enacted in 1965 in recognition of the contractor finance method used by Nigerians to develop private property in the growing areas of Lagos. Contractors who built such houses usually leased them for a number of years without actually paying any rents to the owners for the period of time required to recover the former's money. The Act allows the owner the option of not paying tax in respect of the assumed rent for a maximum of five years. Where this option is exercised, at the end of five years, no capital allowances will be claimed thereafter. The law is now applicable throughout the Federation so that other urban areas outside Lagos can be developed through contractor finance facilities.

Section 44 of the Capital Gains Tax Decree has been amended to make it obligatory for the Commissioner of Stamp Duties to demand tax clearance certificates when checking documents on

sale of properties and other assets by companies before the documents are accepted for stamping and registration. This will ensure that the Federal Board of Inland Revenue collects revenue from capital gains tax during the process of assets or properties changing hands from vendor to purchaser.

Ministry of Finance Incorporated

By an amendment to the Companies Decree 1968, wholly owned Government public or private companies are no longer obliged like other public companies, to have at least seven subscribers but can have one subscriber only. Formerly, the decree had necessitated the allotting of shares even in wholly owned Government companies to public officials by name. The amendment now makes it possible for the Ministry of Finance Incorporated to be the sole subscriber of a wholly owned Government public or private company.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

Basic Travel Allowance: This has been increased from ₦400 to ₦1,000 per adult, and ₦500 per child over 12 years. This allowance which enables Nigerians and expatriates resident within the country to undertake private journeys abroad, is administered by the commercial banks on the production of a passport and a travel ticket.

Business Travel Allowance: The daily business travel allowance is ₦80 for a maximum of 30 days per trip.

Importation and Exportation of the Naira

The ban imposed on the importation and exportation of the naira has been lifted and travellers can now carry the sum of ₦50 in notes and coins. Carriers, such as ships and planes operating to and from Nigeria, can exchange accumulated naira with the Central Bank. The Central Bank is however, not obliged to exchange naira for non-resident holders such as foreign banks. The naira is not yet fully convertible and it is an offence for a person to carry more than ₦50 across the border.

Exchange Control of Profits and Dividends

One of the conditions which must be fulfilled before exchange control authorisation of dividend remittance is given to a non-resident investor, is that he should support his application with a

certificate of tax clearance. This certificate which should be obtained from the authorities should state that the applicant is up to date in the payments of taxes due in respect of the years prior to the application and that the remittance for which the certificate is being issued has been noted for assessment in the appropriate tax year.

Management, Technical and Royalty Fees

A fixed fee is payable in the first five years of the establishment of a new company and thereafter, a percentage of gross profit not exceeding 5 per cent in deserving cases. Turnover or net sales may be applied as a yardstick in exceptional cases. Applications for technical fees and royalty payments are related to the state of technology of the industry concerned as well as to the existence or otherwise of a centrally directed research and development effort in the industries concerned. Each application is therefore treated on its own merit within these guidelines.

Directors' Fees

Previously, the maximum fee which a non-resident director of a Nigerian company could be paid from Nigeria was fixed at ₦2,000. This ceiling has been lifted and non-resident directors can now be paid whatever reasonable fees they earn from their membership of the boards of Nigerian companies after the usual tax clearance.

Monetary and Banking Policy

The monetary and banking measures for fiscal year, 1976/77, have been formulated in order to contain inflation, stimulate the supply of goods and services through credit expansion to the productive sectors, increase the levels of savings and investments and maintain monetary and price stability. The instruments used are cash reserve requirements and liquidity ratio, interest rate structure, exchange rate policy, stabilisation securities and credit guidelines.

Stabilisation Securities: In order to combat inflationary pressures and to mop up some of the excess liquidity of the banking system, the Central Bank now issues to the banks an instrument known as Stabilisation Securities. This instrument is non-negotiable, non-transferable and is ineligible to count as part of commercial bank liquid assets. It carries an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Interest Rate Structure: While in 1975/76 there was a general reduction in the lending interest rates from a range of 7 per cent to 11 per cent, to 6 per cent to 9 per cent, the phenomenal rise in bank credit to consumption imports has necessitated a review of the interest rate policy. Interest rates for commercial bank (including merchant bank) loans to the productive sectors will therefore range between 6 per cent and 8 per cent. Loans to the non-productive sectors now attract interest of up to a limit of 10 per cent.

Exchange Rate Policy: The pursuit of an active exchange rate policy, instead of having the currency pegged to any other currency, has enabled the naira to appreciate vis-a-vis the currencies of Nigeria's major trading partners. This active exchange rate policy will continue, in order to reflect the strong balance of payment position and moderate the degree of imported inflation.

Cash Reserve Requirements and Liquidity Ratio: Since stabilisation securities are issued to mop up banks' excess liquidity, there is no need for abnormally high cash ratios. Cash reserve requirements are however, prescribed and the range and distribution among the various categories of banks worked out by the Central Bank and the Federal Ministry of Finance. Banks which fall short of the specified minimum deposits pay a penalty. In addition, a liquidity ratio defined to exclude these cash reserves continues to be in force.

Credit Guidelines: Owing to the current high rate of increase in commercial bank credit to the private sector and the very high credit expansion potential as measured by their liquidity, the Central Bank has reverted to the system of imposing ceilings on total and sectoral increases in commercial bank credit to the private sector. The imposition of the aggregate ceiling is to ensure that the volume of credit does not exceed the desired level while sectoral ceilings are designed to influence the pattern of distribution of the permissible increase in overall credit. A ceiling of 40 per cent has been imposed on permissible increase in commercial banks' loans and advances and the Central Bank allocates the total permissible increase in credit to the various sectors. No limit however, applies to credit allocatable to the agricultural and real estate sectors. These two sectors have often in the past been refused additional credit facilities on the misunderstood ground that they have reached the limit of such facilities as prescribed by the Central Bank.

International Postal Orders

The Federal Savings Bank is the authorised dealer for payment to foreign countries for magazines, membership subscriptions and

similar fees by money order through the post office. The post office is authorised to sell on the former's behalf, up to ₦50 in foreign currency money orders.

The Federal Savings Bank pays an interest on five per cent on deposits.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Lagos Stock Exchange is the only stock exchange in Nigeria, indeed the whole of West and Central Africa and the sixth on the continent. Established in 1960, it commenced business on a small scale on June 5, 1961. The stocks bought and sold include government securities and commercial loan stocks, ordinary and preference stocks and shares. The government securities comprise the Federation of Nigeria First, Second, Third and Fourth Development Loan 1970-72.

Stocks of a number of United Kingdom Companies quoted in London are also quoted in Lagos although these are subject to United Kingdom stamp duty.

Public Subscription: The progress from 1961 when the Exchange commenced dealing operations has been very slow but steady. As many companies fight shy of public criticism, only few were prepared to seek the Lagos Stock Exchange public quotation. The popular Indigenisation Decree of 1972 gave the Exchange an entirely different lease of life. For the first time in the thirteen-year history of the Exchange, not less than five companies went to the public at the same time during the months of September and October 1973, a record achievement by any standard.

Functions of Stock Exchange: The traditional function of a Stock Exchange is to provide a market for companies' stocks and shares. It is a place where ownerships in industries and commerce are transferred freely between old and new owners with no wares displayed. Unlike the conventional markets, buyers and sellers transact their business on the floor through accredited members of the Exchange otherwise called stock brokers, stock-jobbers and dealing members. The system of accepting companies' shares, stocks, bonds, etc. for trading on a Stock Exchange is called granting of quotation. A company can obtain quotation on the Exchange by making available simultaneously to the public some of its own shares or shares of those of its existing members.

Invitation to Subscribe and Prospectus: Any invitation to the public to subscribe for shares in a company must be on the basis

of a published statement known as a "prospectus". This document sets out in details and in accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchange (when Exchange quotation is required) all available information about the company, including its history and business, conditions of applications and issue, the accounts of profits for previous years and statement of assets, statutory and general information, extracts from the Articles of Association of the company and particulars of material contracts entered into by the company. As required in law, subscription does not commence until the beginning of the third day after the publication of the said prospectus. This period of interval is necessary to afford the public the opportunity of appraising relevant comments about the issue, particularly to newspaper comments.

Trading on the Floor: Dealing goes on at the Lagos Stock Exchange everyday except Saturday and public holidays when the Exchange is closed for business. A call-over system of operation affords the dealing members the opportunity of indicating interests either as buyers or sellers in the quoted securities in chronological order. All buying and selling are presumed on behalf of the investing public except in very few cases when the dealing members themselves are either buying into or selling out of existing portfolio. The Exchange does not take kindly to the practice whereby dealing members buy from or sell to their clients as this may be subject to some abuses; it would be preferred that such transactions on behalf of clients be made with the other dealing members of the Exchange.

Membership of the Lagos Stock Exchange: The membership of a Stock Exchange is open, in most cases, to only institutions, firms or to individual persons, firms and corporate bodies registered and established in Nigeria on the nomination of two existing members, one of whom, must necessarily be a member of the governing body, the Council.

Every candidate for admission must submit to the Secretary, an application, in writing in a prescribed form duly supported by the two members as proposer and seconder. Following notification of election to membership of the Lagos Stock Exchange, each member shall within fourteen days thereafter subscribe for five shares of N20 each in the N10,000 authorised share capital of the Exchange. There are, however, two types of membership—ordinary membership and dealing membership. One must have been elected an ordinary member before applying for election as a dealing member.

A dealing member (acting either as broker or a jobber or both) must have deposited an amount of ₦3,000 either in cash, security or first mortgage on an acceptable property, before he can be issued with a licence to carry on the business of dealing in stocks, shares and all securities quoted on the Exchange. Any dividend, interest, or other payments, however, arising out of such deposits, are refunded to the members, unless the Council says otherwise in the event of a member being expelled for some misconduct, or being unable to meet his engagements to his fellow-dealing members, clients or to the Exchange.

Place of Financial Institutions: Financial institutions such as banks, insurance companies, pension and trust funds, investment companies, investment trust or unit trust companies, building societies, friendly societies play very active role in the operations of a Stock Exchange. By far the largest agents contributing to Stock Exchange business are insurance companies and commercial banks. By way of compensations, such commercial banks, and other similar institutions are allowed to share commission with the brokers for business introduced by them provided of course, that they are registered with the Exchange. Individuals can also be registered as agents for the purpose of having a share of commission for business introduced, or in the alternative be registered as attaches. Being registered as an attache is more remunerative for an individual than being put on the register of agents. Registered agents, mostly institutions, pay annual fees while attaches, primarily individuals do not. The attache scheme is devised to help indigenous individuals to acquire experience in the operation of the Exchange.

Although the Lagos Stock Exchange is the only one operating in the country at the moment, the Government has planned to set up two new stock exchanges at different locations in the country.

Particulars of Dealers: Below are particulars of the dealing members of the Exchange:

- (i) C.T.B. Stockbroker (Nigeria) Limited,
"Unity House" (4th Floor),
37, Marina,
Lagos.
- (ii) Nigerian Stockbrokers Limited,
"Co-operative Building" (8th Floor),
31, Marina,
Lagos.

- (iii) ICON Stockbrokers Limited,
"Mandilas House" (7th Floor),
96-102, Broad Street,
Lagos.

Further enquiries about the Lagos Stock Exchange should be directed to:

The Director,
The Lagos Stock Exchange,
"NOSS House" (1st Floor),
114, Broad Street,
Lagos.

AGRICULTURE

Nigeria is predominantly an agricultural country. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the total working population in Nigeria is engaged in the production of cocoa, oil palm products, ground-nuts, cotton, timber, food crops and rubber; they also undertake fishing and animal husbandry. Before the oil boom, no less than 60 per cent of the country's export was derived from agriculture. Farming also provides at least 50 per cent of the total products.

Products

Nigerian agriculture can be divided conveniently into small peasant farming and estate farming. The small peasant family aims at producing food crops—yams, cassava, guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, cocoyams, beans—for family consumption, the inland market and sometimes for export. Estate farming is mainly devoted to the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa, rubber, coffee, cotton, timber, sugar cane and tobacco.

The history of agriculture in Nigeria since the beginning of this century consists of efforts to modernise the sector. The uncultivated land available for agricultural development forms a large proportion of the total arable land. There is thus, much room for agricultural expansion in the country for the production of food crops and for the development of export-oriented agriculture. Over N300 million was spent on importation of foodstuff in 1975.

The staple food crops are roots, tubers, pulses and cereals. Available results from limited nutrition surveys conducted in various parts of the country indicate that the average food intake of Nigerians is low in calories and protein.

Livestock Programmes

The agricultural programmes of the Federal and State Governments have therefore laid special emphasis on the development of the livestock and fisheries resources of the country with a view to increasing the qualitative as well as quantitative output in these areas. Government's policy is aimed at improving production by the establishment of national breeding centres, the eradication of tse-tse flies and the encouragement of commercialised methods of production. Livestock, poultry and fishery development projects are being vigorously pursued in most of the states. Efforts on dairy development are yielding some encouraging results in Benue, Plateau, Kaduna, Borno, Bauchi, Gongola, Kano, Lagos and to a lesser degree in the Bendel and Cross River States. The Agege Farm near Lagos is a shining example of the tremendous progress Nigeria is making in livestock farming. Here, milk produced in commercial quantity compares favourably with imported brands. Four Federal Government ranches at present produce about 22,500 fattened bulls annually. These ranches are undergoing an expansion programme so that by 1980, they will be capable of producing 80,000 fattened bulls annually. In addition, 13 new ranches will be established under the Third National Development Plan with an annual output of 32,500 cattle.

Poultry Farming

Poultry farming is fast increasing in importance in Nigeria because its initial costs are low and can be met by small-scale operators. This has given rise to a more regular supply of eggs and broilers although the high costs of day-old chicks and poultry feed mean a corresponding increase in the price of poultry products. Government effort is directed towards elimination of importation of day-old chicks and rapid development of the poultry industry, to meet growing demand.

Problems

Nigerian agriculture suffers from a general problem of land tenure, illiteracy and low productivity. Production techniques are poor, there are few intermediate inputs such as fertilizers, and yields are low. Infrastructural facilities are also inadequate and the marketing, storage and credit systems all call for reform. In addition to these general problems common to the sector, the different major crops possess unique characteristics which need to be carefully studied before detailed policy measures are formulated.

In the last few years, despite the country's abundant manpower, land and water resources, there has been an alarming decline in agricultural production and increasing quantities of food items have had to be imported from abroad. Relative low returns from farm products also dampen farmer's initiative so that there is a rapid rush from the rural to the urbanised and industrialised areas.

Role of Government

The role of government in relation to agriculture is aimed at realising the country's full potential by the proper conception, formulation and articulation of agricultural programmes and the transmission of research information on new technologies to farmers. Emphasis has been placed on increased production of food crops by the establishment of large scale food production projects, the provision to farmers of improved seeds and seedlings, of fertilizers at subsidised prices, and the establishment of agricultural co-operatives and group farming. Seed multiplication schemes have been established in most of the States.

Mechanised Farming

Mechanised farming has only just taken a foothold in the country and is in practice primarily in government-owned farms. In order to encourage private enterprise, agricultural machinery for soil preparation and food production are imported duty-free and existing distribution facilities and maintenance facilities are being rapidly expanded.

Irrigation

The development of irrigation facilities for all year round cultivation is regarded as the prerequisite for agricultural development especially in the northern States of the country. Steps have been taken to establish this basic agricultural infrastructure and irrigation projects have been undertaken by most of the States. These facilities are in areas of potentially suitable but uncultivated land in the basins of major rivers and in the upper catchment of their tributaries.

Fishing Industry

In addition, efforts aimed at the development of Nigeria's fishing industry along modern lines have been directed towards the establishment of fish ponds, extension services to fishermen and

the construction of infrastructural facilities. The Chad Basin Commission embracing Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroun has been set up to undertake the development of fishing and other agro-allied projects in the Lake Chad Basin.

River Basin Development Authorities

Ten new statutory corporations have been created by the Federal Government to exploit the country's major rivers for agricultural development. These are:

- * The Sokoto-Rima River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Hadejia-Jama'are River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Chad Basin Development Authority.
- * The Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Cross River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Anambra-Imo River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Niger River Basin Development Authority.
- * The Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority and
- * The Benin River Basin Development Authority.

Under Decree No. 25 titled "River Basins Development Authorities Decree, 1976", the authorities are to undertake comprehensive development of underground water resources; to undertake schemes for the control of floods and erosion and for water-shed management; and to construct and maintain dams, dykes, polders, wells, bore-holes, irrigation and drainage systems. They are also to develop irrigation schemes for the production of crops and livestock, to lease the irrigated land to farmers or recognised associations and to provide water from reservoirs, wells and boreholes for urban and rural water supply schemes in their areas of operation.

The National River Basins Development Co-ordinating Committee supervises the operations of the authorities.

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development ensures effective co-ordination of agricultural activities. It also provides a lead in the development of the country's agricultural resources. Today, farm settlements, agricultural institutes, research centres and schools of agriculture exist in many parts of the country. Scholarship awards are made yearly for undergraduate and post-graduate studies in agriculture.

NAB

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank provides credit and loans facilities to farmers. Its primary objective is to increase the volume and improve the quality of agricultural production, forestry and timber production and storage and marketing facilities. The Federal Government has earmarked ₦349 million as loans to farmers for the development Plan Period (1975–80). Of this amount, ₦214 million will be given out through "on-lending" to small farmers while ₦135 million will be for all direct lending projects.

Capital Expenditure

Estimated total national capital expenditure for the sector's programme during the new Third National Development Plan (1975–80) is ₦2.201 billion. The broad subsectoral allocations of the capital expenditure programme are as follows:

Crops	—	₦1,646 billion
Livestock	—	₦344.046 million
Forestry	—	₦109.727 million
Fishery	—	₦101.554 million

Objectives

Objectives for the plan period aim at ensuring food supplies in adequate quantity and quality, expanding production of export crops with a view to increasing and further diversifying the country's foreign exchange earnings, and at significantly increasing the production of agricultural raw materials to support domestic manufacturing activities. Government also aims at creating rural employment opportunities to absorb more of the increasing labour force in the nation, and at evolving appropriate institutional and administrative apparatus to facilitate a smooth integrated development of the agricultural potential of the country as a whole.

Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)

The Operation Feed The Nation programme was launched on May 21, 1976, to mobilise the nation towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance in food and to encourage a general pride in agriculture so that the various sectors of the population would participate more actively in growing their own food. This move has been motivated

by current inflationary trends in the country, the alarming decline in agricultural production and a corresponding increase in foodstuff importation coupled with the galloping prices of even locally produced foodstuff.

Nigerians from all walks of life are expected to be involved in the programme and Federal and State Governments have made necessary arrangements for the purchase of farming implements and improved seeds, for the control of pests and diseases and for the distribution of heavily subsidised fertilizers.

Organisational Structure

Organisational structure for Operation Feed The Nation consists of the following institutions:

The National Council: comprising some Federal Commissioners with the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters as Chairman. The Council evolves a national policy and co-ordinates the work of the State Councils.

The National Committee: made up of professionals who advise the National Council on technical and administrative matters; the Committee also implements the Council's decisions.

The State Councils: Each State has a council with the state Military Governor as chairman and some state commissioners as members. The State Councils implement the national policy and initiate, finance and implement local policies.

State Committees consist of professionals who advise the State Councils and implement their decisions.

Local Government Committees exist in all local government areas. Their primary functions are to implement the decisions of the State Councils, mobilise the general public, assist with the provision of land and advise on ways of fulfilling the objectives of the programme.

Marketing Boards

A new commodity marketing system has been created consisting of a price fixing authority and seven commodity boards operating on a nation-wide basis irrespective of State boundaries. The main objective of the new commodity boards is to encourage the production and organise the marketing of major agricultural commodities for local production and processing, thereby providing maximum benefit to farmers and satisfying home demand. The Boards will also be responsible for the processing of raw materials before export.

Although each of the boards will provide guaranteed minimum prices at which farmers will sell to them, farmers and plantation owners are free to sell direct to local processors or to consumers.

The Seven Commodity Boards are:

- * Cocoa Board — responsible for cocoa, coffee and tea.
- * Groundnut Board — responsible for groundnuts, soya beans, beniseed, shea nut and ginger.
- * Cotton Board — responsible for cotton, kenaf and similar fibers.
- * Palm Produce Board — deals with palm kernel, palm oil and copra.
- * Rubber Board — handles rubber.
- * Grains Board — deals with all food grains, and
- * Root Crops Board — deals with tubers and root crops.

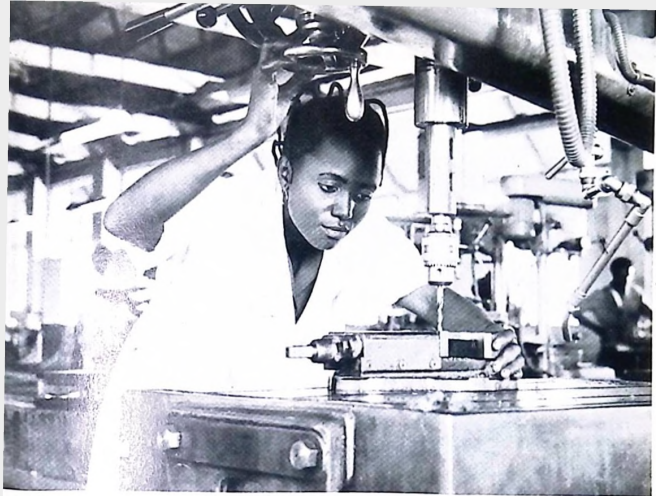
The operations of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company and the corresponding State Marketing Boards will be completely phased out by March 1977.

Agricultural Research Council

In 1971, the Federal Government established the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria. The Council is essentially to provide an effective machinery for a central co-ordination of agricultural research in Nigeria. According to the decree establishing it, the Council is to advise on national science policy and financial requirements for the implementation of such policy in respect of research and training in the agricultural sciences and to promote the national economy by the application of the results of such research and training.

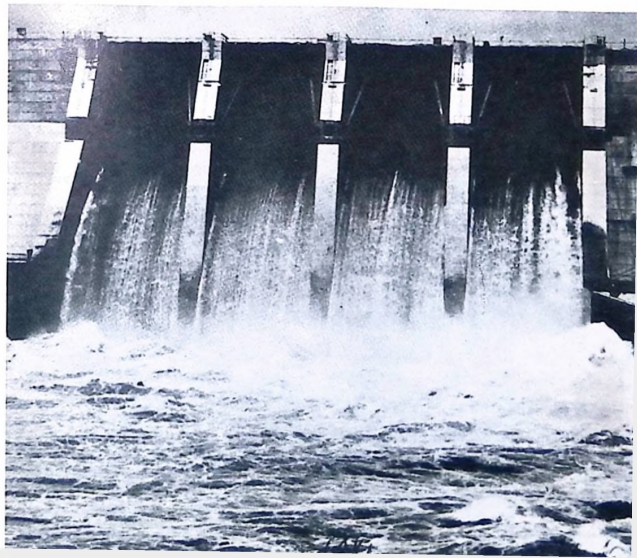
The Council is also required to, among other functions:

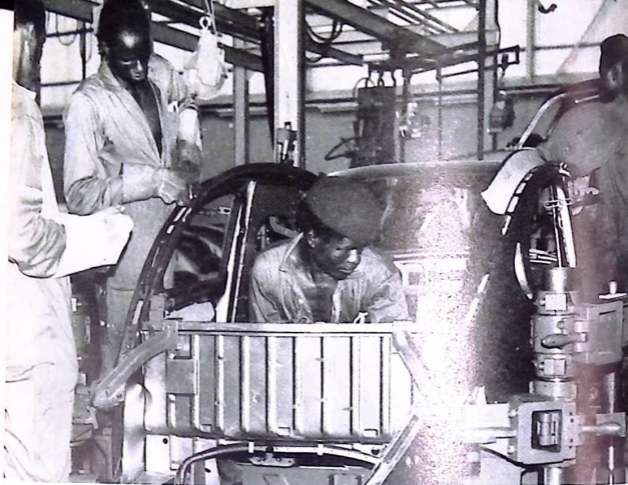
- * survey and maintain an up-to-date record of all the existing facilities and personnel for research and training in the agricultural sciences throughout Nigeria and advise on their adequacy and efficient utilisation in the interest of national economy.
- * co-ordinate the research and training carried on by institutions mentioned above and to allocate priorities to them.
- * advise on such organisational changes, including the establishment of institutes, as are required to implement or further the efficiency of research in the agricultural sciences.



Female technician.

Kainji dam, the nation's power house.

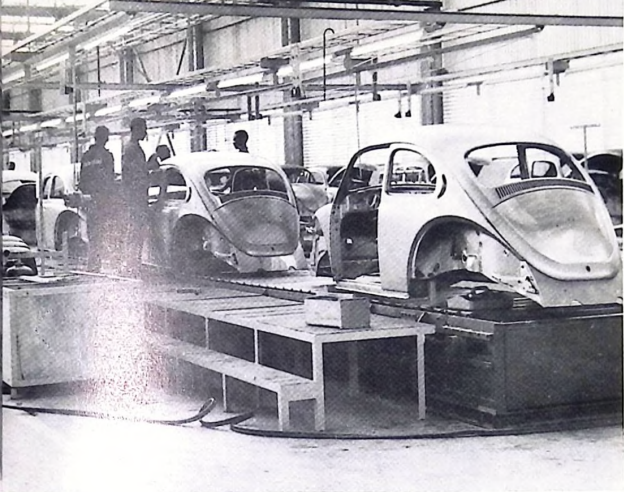




Assembly line technicians, Lagos.

Peugeot assembly factory, Kaduna





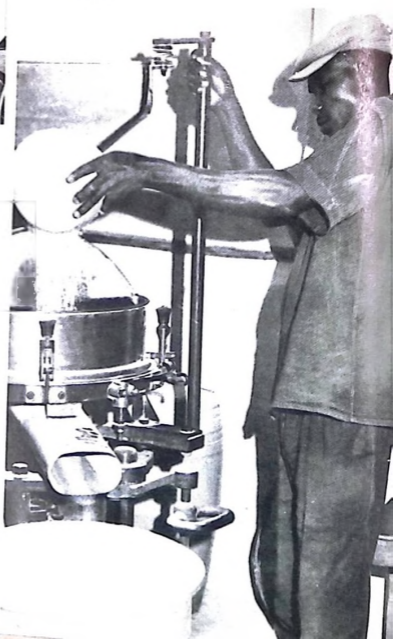
Volkswagen assembly factory, Lagos.

Road construction in progress.

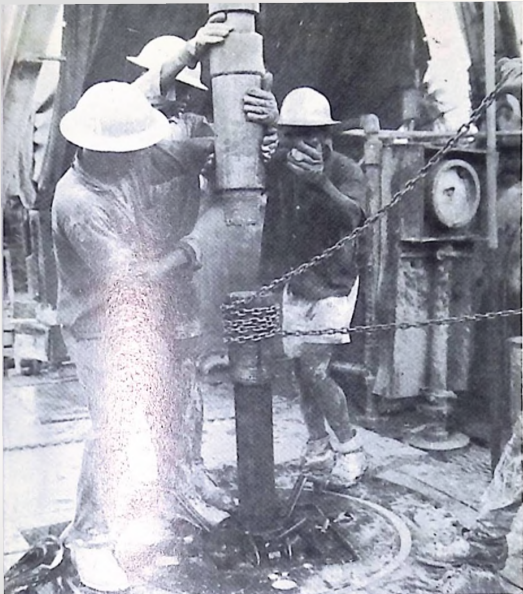




Industrial research in progress.
Federal Institute of Industrial
Research, Lagos.

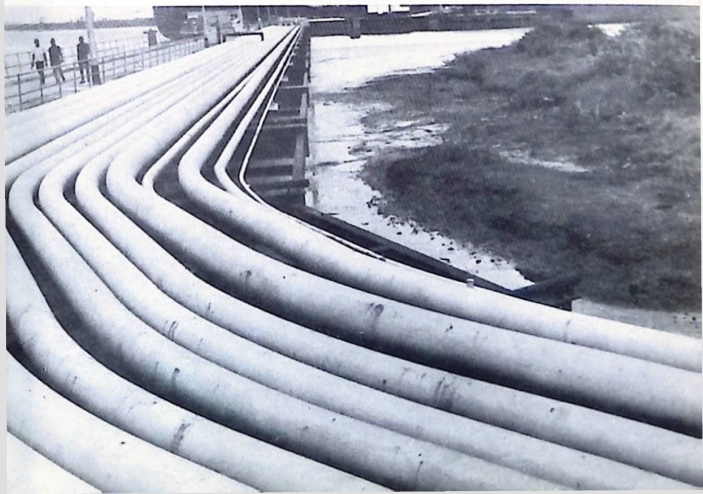


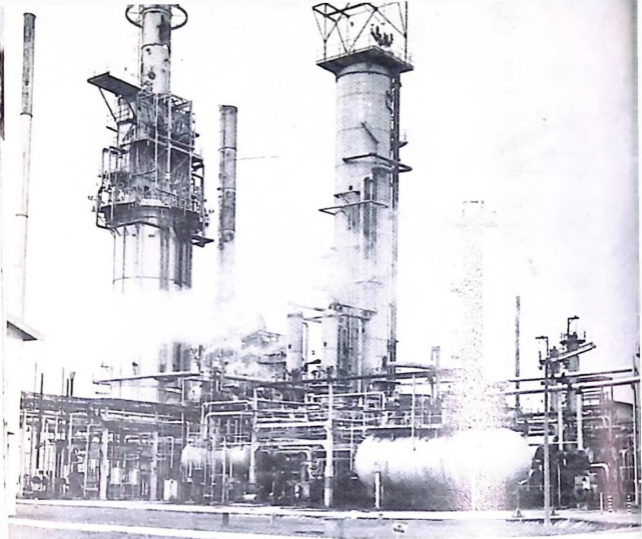
Mechanised production of
garri resulting from industrial
research.



Oil exploration.

Oil pipelines leading to a jetty.





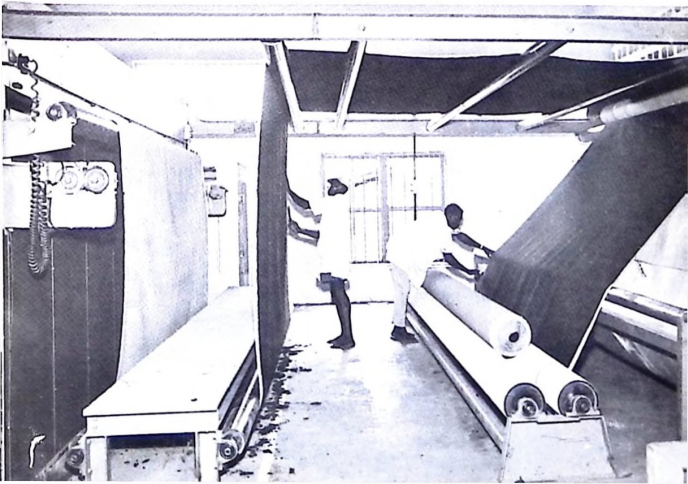
Oil refinery, Alasa-Elere, near Port Harcourt.

MV Oloibiri, Nigeria's first oil tanker

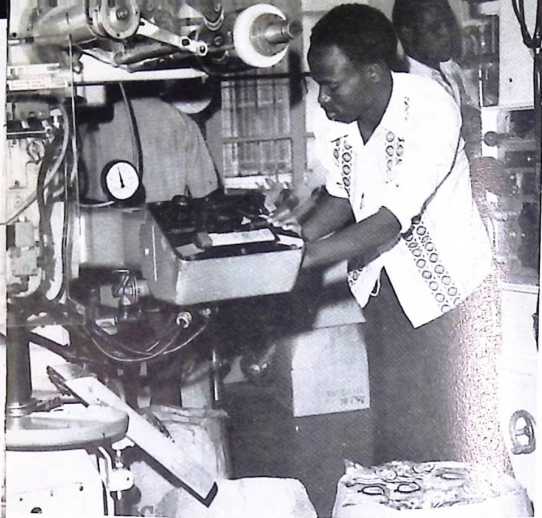




Textile factory, Kaduna.

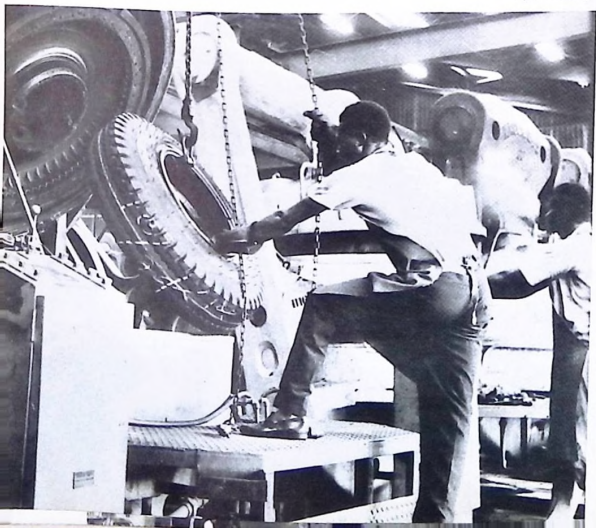


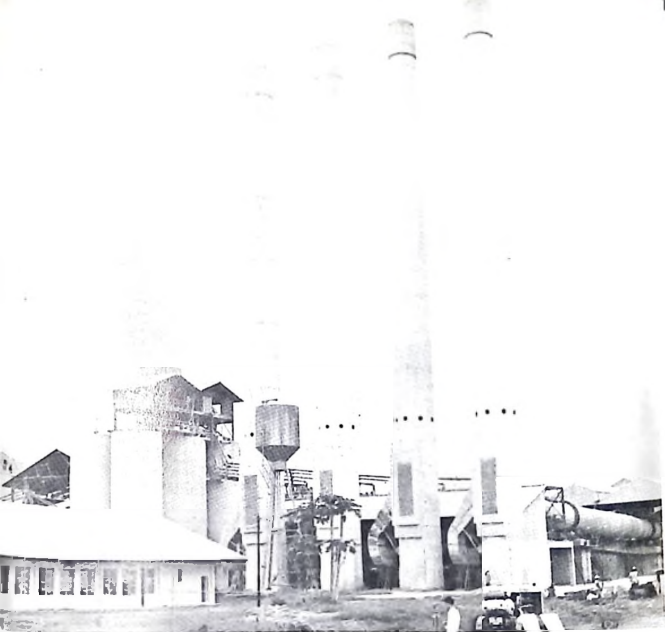
Carpet factory, Benin City.



Sweet factory, Kano.

Tyre factory.





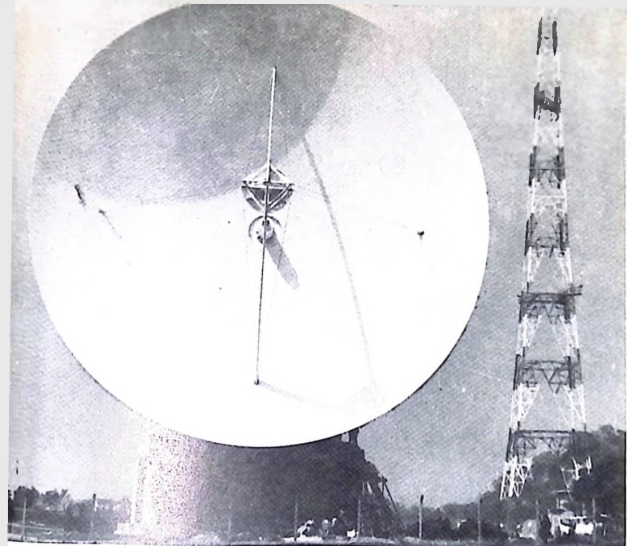
Nkalagu cement factory near Enugu.



Coal mining, Enugu



Tin mining, Jos



Earth satellite station, Lanlate, near Ibadan.

Inside a Nigerian Post Office.



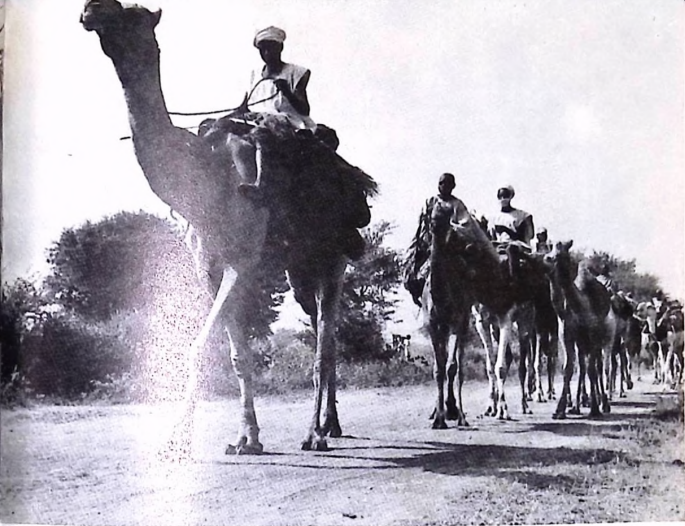


Apapa Warf.





Apapa Ports.



Carmel Caravan.

Nigeria Airways domestic plane.





Reed boat on Lake Chad.

Iddo Railway Terminus.



- * publish or sponsor the publication of the results of research and training in the agricultural sciences in relation to Nigerian problems.
- * encourage and promote collaboration between those engaged in research in the agricultural sciences in Nigeria and those engaged in other countries.

Cocoa Research Institute: This institute was established in Ibadan to take over the research projects formerly conducted by the West African Cocoa Research Institute based in Tafo (Ghana). In addition to cocoa, of which Nigeria is the world's second largest producer, the institute also conducts research into kola, and cashew and coffee improvement and has produced high-yielding cocoa hybrids, and root cuttings of kola which bear fruit in three years, as against seven years as is the case when seedlings are planted. Furthermore, the yield from the kola root cuttings in the third year is ten times more than that of the seven-year kola plant raised from seedlings.

The headquarters of the institute is now at Idi-Ayunre near Ibadan, where the eight-square-mile Gambari experimental station is also situated. The institute is run by a governing council.

Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research: The work of the institute is primarily to raise the quality and quantity of oil palm fruit yields and to conduct research into the production and processing of oil palm produce. It also encourages farmers to adopt better methods of extracting palm oil and palm kernels. Located near Benin, the Institute, which started out as a research station in 1939 to meet increasing competition from the then Belgian Congo, (now Zaire), was converted into the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research in 1949; but it is now strictly a Nigerian institution.

Federal Department of Agricultural Research: The department was established in 1899 but reconstituted in 1954 to raise the productivity of Nigeria's staple food crops such as yam, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, rice, legumes and citrus fruits. Its responsibilities include crop improvement, protection and nutrition; plant quarantine and introduction; and research into rice and root crops. It has its headquarters and main research station at Ibadan and multi-discipline sub-stations in the northern and eastern areas of the country.

Federal Department of Forest Research: The Department was established in 1954 and conducts research to support timber production and utilization in the country. The headquarters are at Ibadan, with branch offices at Zaria, Kano, Umuahia and Sapoba (Benin). Field stations are strategically located within the main forest areas.

Research is carried out to determine the most suitable tree species for planting, to improve plantation, establishment and management techniques, increase growth, productivity and disease resistance, conserve Nigerian vegetation types and other resources, e.g. soil fertility, the biology and control of insect pests and fungal diseases, savanna afforestation and improvement of timber quality and utilization. Although the research effort is organised into several divisions, an inter-disciplinary approach is adopted in dealing with specific research problems. These divisions are: tree crop production, tree improvement, soils and tree nutrition, forest pathology, forest ecology, economics and management, savanna forestry, shelterbelt research, wildlife ecology, and forests research.

The Department maintains the largest and best equipped herbarium in West Africa, with a collection of over 75,000 botanical specimens. The seed store has three cold rooms, with over 100m capacity, and plays a key role in the collection and issuing of improved and imported tree seeds to the State Forestry Services and other institutions. The Forest Products Research Laboratory has an extensive reference collection of Nigerian and foreign timbers and is equipped with experimental sawmill, wood seasoning kilns, timber preservation plants, timber structure and engineering laboratory, as well as wood working machinery.

The Department is responsible for technical level forestry education in Nigeria and, for this purpose, runs two Schools of Forestry in Ibadan and Jos where the technical staff from all the forestry services in Nigeria are trained; these schools have capacities for 200 and 120 students respectively.

Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute: The institute is based in Lagos but operates sub-stations in Ibadan, Kano and Port Harcourt to study the problems of Nigerian food crops and export produce and devise suitable means of cutting down losses due to bad storage and insect pests. The institute maintains strong liaison with the Commodity Boards and Agricultural Research and Field Extension Divisions of the Federal and State Governments. It is also in constant touch with specialist organisations overseas dealing with aspects of stored products research.

Since it came into being, the institute has initiated many improvements in disinfestation and storage techniques which have considerably enhanced the quality of Nigerian export crops such as cocoa, groundnuts, palm oil and palm kernels.

Federal Fisheries Department: The work of this institution centres around research into fish resources of Nigeria, their efficient ex-

ploitation and utilization and the training of fishermen in modern fishing methods and equipment. Much work has been done by the department in marine and freshwater fisheries research, oceanography, and resources survey of Nigeria's coastal waters as well as in fish production and marketing on the Lake Chad. Surveys and research have also been conducted into brackish and freshwater fish potentials in the country and possibilities of fish pond culture.

Federal Department of Veterinary Research: This department was established to provide veterinary services throughout the country in co-operation with the States veterinary organisations. The department conducts research into animal production as well as bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases of poultry and other livestock. Livestock vaccines are produced and the department runs two courses leading to the Diploma in Animal Health and Husbandry and the Diploma of the Associateship of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology.

Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research: The development of the livestock industry in Nigeria has been hampered by diseases, the most important of which is the tse-tse-borne disease, sleeping sickness. The social and economic problems posed by tse-tse fly, the carrier of this disease, led to the establishment of the institute.

The work of the institute is to conduct research into all aspects of trypanosomiasis including medical and veterinary problems as well as the study of the parasite itself, the trypanosome, and its carrier, the tse-tse-fly, and devise effective means of eradicating human and animal sleeping sickness in the country.

Management Body: The Agricultural Research Council is made up of 22 members. The decree stipulates that the Chairman, who must be a person of distinction in one or more of the agricultural sciences, is to be appointed by the Federal Government on the recommendation of the Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources. One member is chosen from amongst the Directors of the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology, while each of the 12 States in the Federation is represented by a member who must be an agriculturist, veterinarian or forester in the service of the Government of the State concerned. Six scientists are chosen from the universities in Nigeria from the faculties of agriculture, veterinary science and forestry and another two persons with extensive technical knowledge of, and close association with, the development of the agricultural sciences.

IITA

Nigeria's agricultural future is bright. An International Institute of Tropical Agriculture has been built at Ibadan at a cost of about ₦5.4 million. This is a joint venture by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations of America. The land was provided by the Nigerian Government and the institute is designed to increase the output and quality of tropical food crops throughout Africa.

Foreign Organisations

Already, as a producer, Nigeria is a full member of the International Coffee Agreement and she has and will continue to play a great role in the formation of the Cocoa Producers Alliance and the African Groundnut Council. Nigeria is now forging ahead rapidly in her agricultural schemes through the use of fertilizers, research and experimentation, improved variety of crops and training.

Encouragement of Farmers

The volume of Nigeria's agricultural produce will for a long time to come influence her economic, social and political position. It is no wonder therefore that everything is being done to encourage Nigerian farmers. The establishment of the Nigerian Agricultural Bank is one of the ways through which the Federal Government intends to encourage farmers.

In November 1975, the Research Institute (Establishment, etc.) Order 1975, made under the Agricultural Research Institutes Decree (No. 35) of 1973, set up new agricultural research institutes and reorganised some existing ones. Thirteen institutes established by this order are directly under the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria. One of them, the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), is attached to the Ahmadu Bello University.

The National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI)

The National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) was set up in November 1975 to conduct research into animal production and animal products, particularly in the genetic and nutritional improvement of cattle, sheep, goats and other livestock of economic importance; and the improvement of livestock management and husbandry practices. It is also to conduct research into the economics of meat production; nomadism and socio-economic

effects of the settlement of nomads; integration of livestock into the farming systems and its socio-economic effects on rural populations; improvement and management of natural range for the grazing of livestock; improvement, establishment and management of sown pastures and other problems related to animal production.

The institute which is autonomous, and has its headquarters at Shika (along the Sokoto Road) is attached to the Institute of Agricultural Research of the Ahmadu Bello University.

THE NIGERIAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT AUTHORITY (NLMA)

The Authority was established by decree No. 42 of 1971 to formulate and execute plans and policies on livestock development in the country. It is also responsible for the promotion of commercialised and improved methods of livestock production, breeding, slaughtering and preservation, covering all livestock products. The Mokwa and Manchok cattle ranches together with a number of poultry and piggery units are run by the NLMA. The Authority also provides distribution facilities for the Federal Government-financed chilled meat importation project which was introduced in November, 1975, to satisfy increasing demand for beef in the country. Already over 20,000 metric tonnes of chilled meat has been imported.

Grains and Cereals Programme

An important facet of the country's agricultural plans is the projected establishment of a nation-wide grain storage network. The Federal Grain Reserve Scheme, the stock of which is expected to stand at 600,000 metric tonnes by 1978-80, is to provide for national emergencies and for price stabilisation by saving about 20 per cent of food grains that is lost yearly due to poor disinfestation, storage and distribution.

A nine-man team of consultants and a team from the FAO food scarcity mission, has submitted a report on the scheme. Highlights of the report include recommendations on the structure, organisation and operations of a National Grains Production Company Limited and policy recommendations on grain procurement, recycling, processing and marketing. The report also contains recommendations for the establishment of a National Agricultural Prices Commission and of a network for grain drying, disinfestation and storage.

TRADE

Policy

Nigeria pursues a non-discriminatory foreign trade policy with all the six continents of the world. By this open door trade policy of buying from and selling to all the six continents, Nigeria is committed to a rapid diversification of her export markets as well as her sources of imports. Consequently, Nigeria has in the last five years concluded or renewed bilateral trade agreements with various countries especially in Eastern Europe and Africa. They include the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, China, Czechoslovakia, Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Swaziland, Tchad, Mali, Niger, Rumania, Zambia, Brazil, Austria and German Democratic Republic.

Trade Fairs

She has featured prominently in the 1st All Africa Trade Fair in Nairobi, and has also participated effectively in the Ghana, Cairo, Algiers, Stockholm, Frankfurt, Budapest, Paris, Milan and Tokyo Fairs and in the Chicago, Abidjan, Vienna, Plovdiv, Teheran, Swaziland and Laurenco Marques Fairs within the past two years.

Trading Partners

Among Nigeria's principal trading partners are the United Kingdom, Netherlands, West Germany, U.S.A., Italy, France and Japan. Besides these, Nigeria is actively involved in the expansion of trade with African countries, especially in the West African sub-region. To foster increased trade with her neighbours, Nigeria has since adopted a right-hand traffic system. She has also taken positive action with Togo in the formation of an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Principal Exports

Nigeria's principal exports are crude petroleum and agricultural produce like cocoa, groundnuts and palm produce. Others are cotton, copra, spices, tobacco, gum arabic, hides and skins, coffee, timber and rubber. Most of the products are controlled by the various commodity boards and marketed by them. An appreciable quantity of processed and semi-processed products are exported to highly industrialised countries while some locally manufactured goods are exported to African countries.

Major Imports

Nigeria's major imports consist of various categories of machinery, sundry manufactured goods, textiles and food.

External Trade

Nigeria's external trade showed a significant increase in 1974 compared with 1973. The visible trade surplus during that year was the highest in the history of the country's trade, being ₦4,057.1 million as against ₦1,052.6 million in 1973—an increase of 285.4 per cent. The value of exports including re-exports totalled ₦5,794.4 million during the year. This was more than double the 1973 figure of ₦2,277.4 million. Imports also went up from ₦1,224.8 million in 1973 to ₦1,737.3 million in 1974. The increase in the value of exports was, as in recent years, due mainly to crude oil which alone contributed about 92 per cent of total exports. Crude oil earned ₦5,359.1 million for Nigeria in 1974 as compared with ₦1,893.5 million in 1973 and ₦4,047.5 million in 1975. In 1975, Nigeria's imports increased by 114.0 per cent over the imports for the preceeding year. This was due mainly to increases in the imports of machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods classified mainly by materials, chemicals and food items.

Prospects

There are bright prospects for Nigeria's international trade. While the export of high quality crude petroleum (0.2 per cent sulphur content) gives the prop, the diversity of exports of agricultural products tends to provide the hedge against fluctuating commodity prices. Although Nigeria has been successful in import substituting production, the rather large domestic market will remain unsatisfied for some time by local production. Nigeria will therefore, continue to import large quantities of some commodities for many more years.

However, the Federal Government has taken steps, in the interest of the economy, to rationalise our import consumption pattern by placing certain items of import on the list of temporarily banned goods or goods requiring import licence.

Moreover, with the possibility of a total removal of trade barriers against the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries through multilateral trade negotiations, Nigeria's export of manufactured products will increase appreciably.

Control Devices

Currency and fiduciary issues are controlled by the Central Bank of Nigeria, which acts as the bankers bank, issues treasury bills, fixes bank rates and checks inflationary tendencies in the economy through open market operations and other similar control devices.

The commercial banks play a vital role in facilitating international trade through international financial transactions.

Ports

The two main sea ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt are of international standard and handle the bulk of Nigeria's world trade.

Board of Customs and Excise

The Board of Customs and Excise has its offices located at the international airports and seaports in Nigeria as well as along the borders to check and collect customs dues on imported goods. Its preventive service is now well equipped to combat smuggling and illegal trafficking in goods. Adequate penalty is provided under the law for customs evaders.

There are in existence in the Federal Capital, the Lagos Stock Exchange and the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, which receive government encouragement although they are private organisations.

Below is a list of Nigeria's merchandise trade from 1971 to 1975.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A remarkable feature of our post independence national development plans is the conscious and sustained effort to diversify Nigeria's economy. Though a large proportion of the nation's population is engaged in agriculture, Nigeria realises that in order to attain an accelerated growth in her economy, she must embark on a bold programme of industrialisation.

Resources

Fortunately, the potentials for a fast industrial development are present in the country. Apart from a large force of human resources, skilled and unskilled, there abound vast mineral resources among which are crude oil, iron ore, lead, zinc, coal, lignite, natural

gas, gold, tin and columbite. Efficient exploitation and utilisation of these important factors backed with adequate investments and entrepreneurship are sure to place Nigeria on the road to rapid industrialisation.

ELECTRICITY

Before the commissioning of the Niger Dam hydro-electric project in 1965, the principal authority for the generation of electricity was the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. The Corporation was, until June, 1972, responsible for the distribution of electricity obtained partly from its own generating plants and partly from bulk purchases from the Niger Dams Authority.

National Electric Supply Corporation

The only other important source of electric energy is the Nigeria Electric Supply Corporation Limited which was formed in 1949 and holds concession from the Federal Government to supply power for mining purposes in the Plateau minesfield area and for such other purposes as may be authorised by the Head of State. It provides bulk supply on behalf of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, for the areas of Jos, Bukuru and Vom.

NEPA

The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria (ECN) was established in 1951 and took over the supply of electric power from the public Works Department of the government. The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria and the Niger Dams Authority have been merged to form the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).

Kainji Dam

Great priority has in recent years been given to the construction of the Kainji Dam at a cost of ₦175.30 million. The first phase of the project, which is designed to supply most of the vital power needed by industries, was completed by the installation of four 100,000 horse-power Kaplan type turbines and drive generators rated at 80 MW, 85 MVA output. The main transformers, situated between the dam and the power house, are rated at 170 MVA and convert the voltage from 16 KV to 330 KV before feeding it via the overhead lines to the switchyard and thence along the transmission lines to major sub-stations at Jebba, Oshogbo, Lagos, Benin,

Kaduna and Onitsha. At each sub-station, the voltage is stepped down from 330KV to 132KV before power is supplied to the distribution centres.

Electricity Consumption

Electricity consumption rose from 1,100 million KWH (Kilowatt hours) to 2,000 million KWH between 1970 and 1974. This represents an annual growth rate of about 20.5 per cent whilst per capital electricity consumption increased from 17 KWH to 29 KWH over the same period. While the total installed capacity as at 1974 stands at 690MW, the maximum operational capacity is only 519 MW.

Plan

The rapid expansion of the economy after the civil war has resulted in the phenomenal growth of industry, commerce and urbanisation. This has left the NEPA so hard pressed to maintain adequate supply of power, that at present the demand is far from being met in most areas of the country. In order to ensure that the economic and social development of the country is not hampered by endemic shortages of power supply, the overriding policy objective in the Third National Development Plan Period (1975-1980) is to increase the generating capacity to supply to the national grid and to extend the transmission and distribution facilities to accommodate load growth. High priority has been accorded to the utilisation of the idle capacity especially at Kainji to the degree permissible by water flow conditions as well as to the development of new power sites.

NEPA's development programme includes short and long range projects for power generation, transmission and distribution and for the requirements of rural electrification. Total estimated cost for the Third Plan period is N837.5 million.

Other Projects

In addition to fulfilling the primary objective of supplying adequate and cheaper electricity for industrial and domestic consumption, the Niger Dam project has created immense opportunity for the development of agriculture, fisheries and transportation. In fact, within the broad context of development goals, all suitable dam projects are designed to serve multi-purpose developments

associated with irrigation, navigation and flood control as well as with hydro-electric power generation.

PETROLEUM

The history of the oil industry in Nigeria began in the first decade of the century when exploration activity was carried out by the German Bitumen Corporation. In 1937, an oil prospecting licence was granted to Shell-D'Arcy Exploration parties. In 1955, Mobil Exploration Nigeria Incorporated obtained a concession over the whole of the then Northern Region of Nigeria. The company did some geological work, drilled three deep wells in the then Western Region and abandoned the concession in 1961.

Concessions

In the same year, the Nigerian Government granted ten oil prospecting licences on the continental shelf to five companies: Shell-BP, Mobil Exploration Nigeria Incorporated, AMOSEA, Texaco Mineral Company and Nigerian Gulf Oil. Each licence covered an area of 2,560 square kilometres and was subject to the payment of ₦1 million. With these generous concessions, full-scale in-shore and off-shore oil exploration began.

Oloibiri

Oil was first found in commercial quantities in Oloibiri in the Niger Delta. Further discoveries at Afam, and Boma established Nigeria as an oil producing country. By April 1967, oil flow from Bendel State had reached 145,000 barrels per day.

Okan field

The first oil well on the Nigerian continental shelf was struck by the Gulf Oil Company at the Okan field off the coast of Bendel State. More off-shore wells have been drilled by other companies and production rate rises steeply year after year.

Disruption

The total oil production reached a rate of over 580,000 barrels per day before the civil war. Although the civil war caused disruption

and damage to oil mining production has now increased and far surpassed its pre-war level. Production of crude petroleum jumped to about 2.0 million barrels per day by 1973, and the production rate for 1974 was about 2.3 million barrels per day.

Policy

However, there was a decrease in the shipments of crude petroleum from 96,437 thousand metric tons in 1974 to 81,697 thousand metric tons in 1975. This was as a result of a new deliberate national policy directed at tailoring production to marketing conditions and the conservation of our natural resources.

Petroleum mining has clearly become the major area of the commanding heights of the Nigerian economy accounting for about 90 per cent of Federal Government revenue in recent times. Therefore, in keeping with Government's policy of actively participating in the activities of leading sectors, the Federal Government has acquired controlling equity interest in this industry. Besides, national security, national investment decisions and the need for Nigerians to acquire the skills necessary for an early takeover of the executive and managerial operations of the oil industry have made it crucial for the Federal government to control the industry and to participate in specific areas of its operations.

State Participation

The Second National Development Plan clearly stated the extent of Government participation. It covered the three phases of the oil industry, namely exploration, mining, refining, distribution and marketing. The mining programmes in the Third National Development Plan have been designed to meet the needs of the national economy: to promote active State participation in, diversification of, and research into the methods and wider application of the country's mineral resources; and to ensure manpower development and accelerated transfer of technology, achievement of internal self-sufficiency in the supply of petroleum products, effective distribution network for petroleum products and commercial utilisation of gas.

Capital Allocations

Capital allocation to the mining sector is about ₦2.680 billion, which is 8.2 per cent of the total public sector investment for 1975-1980. Total investment in the petroleum sector is ₦4.535 billion out of which ₦2.531 billion has been earmarked for mining and

₦2-004 billion for industry to cover refining, liquefaction of gas and other industrial projects.

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation is charged with the responsibility for Nigeria's effective participation in the country's oil industry. Subject to the provisions of the decree establishing it, the corporation will perform the general duty of:

- * exploring and prospecting for, working, mining or otherwise acquiring, possessing and disposing of petroleum;
- * purchasing, treating, processing, mining and marketing petroleum, its products and by-products;
- * constructing and laying of the carriage or conveyance of crude oil, natural gas, water or any other liquid, and
- * constructing, equipping and maintaining of tank farms, depots and other facilities.

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation also manages Government investments in the oil companies in which Government is a participant.

During the Third Plan Period, Nigerian National Oil Corporation activities will be both on-shore and off-shore, and will cover seismic activities, exploratory drilling, and development of production fields.

Petroleum Training Institute

With Decree No. 37 of 1972, the Federal Government established a Petroleum Training Institute and a council to govern it.

The Institute's main functions are to provide courses of instruction, training and research in oil technology and to produce technicians and skilled personnel required for oil production. It is also responsible for arranging conferences and seminars and for performing such other functions as may be directed by the governing council.

MINING CORPORATION

The Nigerian Mining Corporation was set up in 1972 to engage in commercial prospecting for the mining, refining and marketing of all solid minerals except coal. The corporation, whose headquarters is sited in Jos, Plateau State, is now poised for increased activities in appraisal, evaluation, extraction and processing of mineral ores for local industries and export. Its objectives include participation in existing, well-organised and profitable mining and

smelting enterprises and the setting up of subsidiary mining concerns to mine known mineral deposits.

COAL

Nigeria's third source of power, besides electricity and oil, is coal.

Nigerian Coal Corporation

The Nigerian Coal Corporation was established under the Nigerian Coal Corporation Act, No. 29 of 1960 and controls the mining, development and distribution of coal for local use and for export. It may manufacture and sell products from coal such as tar, coke, and gas, bricks, tiles, cement and clay, and may also mine and sell clay, fire clay, sand and limestone. In addition to the re-opening of Enugu coal mines in Anambra State after the civil war, the Nigerian Coal Corporation has undertaken studies of alternative uses of coal, found new export market for Nigerian coal, and has embarked on the development of Okaba coal mines, in Kwara State. Production of coal at Okaba was 26,520 tons in 1973-74. For the financial year 1975-76, the Nigerian Coal Corporation produced 293,369.80 tons of coal and the Corporation's manpower strength was 3,148.

Consumers

The main consumers of coal are the Nigerian Railway Corporation, the National Electric Power Authority, the Nigerian Ports Authority, cement companies and firms operating river fleets. The Corporation is however exploring new avenues for the exportation of coal.

STEEL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The importance of a local iron and steel industry in Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized at this stage of the country's development. In the last five years Nigeria's demand for steel products has been on the increase. The Nigerian Steel Development Authority is charged with responsibility for:

- * the construction, operation and maintenance of a national iron and steel plant or plants in such a place or places in Nigeria as the Federal Military Government may direct;
- * the procurement of materials for the construction, operation and maintenance of the plant or plants; and
- * development of the application and use of iron and steel generally.

Responsibilities

In the discharge of its responsibilities, the Authority is also required to examine, from the technical and economic points of view the feasibility of establishing in Nigeria one or more national iron and steel plants based on locally available processes, possible sites and other factors relating to the establishment of the said plant or plants; and make recommendations on the viability of such projects. The authority is also expected to design, erect and construct in Nigeria a national iron and steel plant or plants and provide incidental services and works.

Staff, Standardization

It is the responsibility of the Steel Authority to train managerial and technical staff for the running of any plant established and for carrying out surveys, services and other activities incidental or related to the steel plants. In addition, the Steel Development Authority is empowered to collect information on the supply, demand and prices of iron and steel products in Nigeria and elsewhere in order to determine how these products affect the development of industries in the country. The Authority is also required to establish standardization for iron and steel products manufactured in Nigeria so as to guarantee their economic production and utilization and to facilitate the co-ordination of specifications.

Investigations

The Authority began investigations into local materials for refractories for iron and steel making with the assistance of the Federal Institute of Industrial Research and the Geological Surveys Division of the Ministry of Mines and Power.

As a result of geological surveys and drilling operations undertaken by the Authority, high grade iron ore deposits to the tune of at least 404,000,000 tones have been discovered at Itakpe near Okene. Search for new products are going on in that area. It has therefore been decided to locate the nation's first steel complex at Ajaokuta in Kwara State, the nearest inland port to the Itakpe ore deposits. The iron and steel industry which is to be completed at a cost of about ₦1 billion is to go into full operation by 1983.

The exploration of cokable coal near Lafiagi in the Plateau State is also continuing. It is hoped soon to open up the mining areas for both iron ore and cokeable coal.

Transfer of Dividends

Dividends due to non-resident investors can now be transferred on application subject to the applicant supporting his application with a certificate of tax clearance. In addition, the guidelines relating to the repatriation of proceeds of sales of business have been relaxed so that those who wish to remit all the proceeds of their sales at once are free to do so.

THE NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION DECREE

Early in 1972, the Federal Military Government promulgated the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree No. 4/1972—better known as the Indigenisation Decree. The Decree came into force on April 1, 1974.

The primary aims of the Decree are:-

- *to create more opportunities for Nigerian indigenous businessmen;
- *to maximise local retention of profits and
- *to raise the level of intermediate and capital goods production.

Schedules

Certain selected areas of the economy were categorised into two schedules. All enterprises listed in Schedule I were to be taken over by Nigerians with effect from April 1, 1974, while for Schedule II enterprises, it was mandatory to have, by the commencement date of the Decree, a paid-up capital of over ₦400,000 or an annual turn over of ₦1 million with 40% equity participation by Nigerian citizens or associations.

All existing enterprises in the country listed in Schedules I and II were obliged to comply with the provisions of the decree on or before March 31, 1974.

Preliminary Figures

By the end of 1975, a vast majority of affected aliens' enterprises had taken necessary measures to conform with the requirements of the Decree. Statistical data so far assembled by the secretariat of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board indicate that the Decree has been successful. Preliminary figures compiled at the secretariat of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board at the end of 1974 indicated that a sum of at least ₦83,000,000 was spent on the acquisition of Schedule I enterprises and the indigenisa-

tion by Nigerians. Most of the affected businesses which are yet to comply belong to the aliens who have been granted extension of time pending the determination of their applications for Nigerian citizenship. The Decree has added immensely to the economic growth of the nation.

Opportunities: Schedule One

In reserving certain businesses exclusively for Nigerians, Schedule I not only gave protection to existing indigenous businesses in areas where there had been intensive local investment; but additionally offered them opportunities in areas which were hitherto dominated by the aliens. Such areas included the owning and operating of cinema houses, pools betting, advertising and public relations businesses.

Opportunities: Schedule Two

With regard to Schedule II, some of the enterprises in which Nigerians acquired equity participation ranged from service industries and commercial companies to such sophisticated (if only by local standards) industrial ventures as metal construction, manufacture of metal containers, matches, soap, detergents, bicycles, insecticides, pesticides and fungicides.

Aims

New opportunities for investment have been created for Nigerian businessmen. All the profits of Schedule I enterprises and at least 40% of the profits accruing from Schedule II enterprises are now to be domesticated. These can be used to mobilise more resources thereby enhancing the Gross National Product to the benefit of the country.

The third cardinal aim of the decree, that is, the diversion of foreign investment into areas requiring large capital and specialist skills is also being achieved. This is supported by the increasing volume of applications flowing in from aliens for approval to establish new business classifiable as production of intermediate and capital goods.

The Federal Military Government, in keeping with one of the aims of economic development in the country, namely, controlling the "commanding heights of the economy" has, by the end of 1974, acquired 40% shares in major commercial banks and obtained majority interests in the major oil-producing companies. The taking

over of substantial proportion of the oil industry is, thus, a necessary adjunct to the indigenisation programme.

Problems

Certain problems initially posed as obstacles to the successful implementation of the indigenisation decree. One of the problems was finding adequate funds to buy the affected alien businesses by indigenous entrepreneurs. This problem was combated by the setting up by the Federal Government in 1973 of the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry with a paid up capital of N10 million to provide equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous entrepreneurs for medium and long term investment in industry and commerce.

Another serious problem was lack of managerial skill and know-how among the Nigerian businessmen with regard to the operation of business scheduled to be indigenised. To control this problem, the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board, in collaboration with the Council for Management Education and Training, launched a country-wide scheme of management training for local businessmen. Through the agency of the Centre for Management Education and Training, the Board organised conferences on buying and selling of businesses under the Enterprises Promotion Decree. At least, one of such conferences was held in each state prior to March 31, 1974.

Achievement

The Decree has taken the nation at least one giant step forward towards achieving some control by Nigerian citizens and associations over business enterprises. And although a great deal still remains to be done to ensure that the first phase of the effort is successfully completed by March 31, 1977, it is expected that by 1977 all locally manufactured goods and products will by law be distributed by Nigerians.

Indigenisation: Phase Two

Following the recommendations of the Industrial Enterprises Panel, the implementation of Phase II of the indigenisation effort will be embarked upon as from April 1, 1977. The broad outline of this phase is as follows:

*There will be three Schedules of Enterprises instead of two. While schedule I will, as in the past, be owned by Nigerians.

the new Schedule II will involve industries and activities which must have a minimum Nigerian equity participation of 60 per cent. Schedule III with 40 per cent Nigerian participation will be made up of all other enterprises not specifically listed in Schedules I and II. Schedules I and II include all those enterprises in which Nigerians are sufficiently experienced to have controlling interest.

- * In order to ensure that the implementation of this second phase of the indigenisation programme will result in a wider and more equitable spread of enterprises ownership, the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry will be reorganised. In addition, the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board will be thoroughly overhauled and two new stock exchanges set up at locations outside Lagos.
- * Although all banks will fall under Schedule II, implying 60 per cent Nigerian ownership by December 31, 1978, the Supreme Military Council has, in recognition of the critical nature of banking institutions to the national economy, directed that all banking institutions should have 60 per cent equity participation by September, 1976.

Some Local Investment Sources for Government

The Federal Republic of Nigeria, mindful of the comfort and economic protection of its workers, established the National Provident Fund scheme in October, 1961. Its main objective is to provide economic protection to the members at old age, invalidity, unemployment and, where a member dies prematurely, to provide survivor's benefit to his next of kin. By the end 1973, the Fund had invested up to ₦134,000,000 in Government securities. During the first half of 1976, a total of ₦1.8 million was paid out to about 11,348 members. ₦1.2 million of this amount was paid as old age benefits and ₦145,694 as survivors benefits to next of kin.

Loan Stocks

The Central Bank of Nigeria plays an important role in financing Government. It has entered into an undertaking to hold up to ₦80 million worth of long-term Federal Government loan stocks in addition to the ₦134 million raised by the issue of treasury bills and other banking operations.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank

The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank was set up with the sole aim of financing industrial projects and encouraging indigenous investors.

In an effort to expand the activities of the bank towards the promotion of indigenous enterprises, the Federal Government provided a first instalment of ₦4 million for financing the expanded lending system of the bank. It is a purely commercial enterprise which is expected to follow strictly commercial rules in considering short-term and long-term loans to accredited and genuine indigenous businessmen, who must be willing and able to take over and run viable business concerns in the national interest.

The Federal Government has reorganised and increased its use of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry in order to promote direct government participation as the main instruments of ownership and indigenisation business. During the Third Plan Period, a total of ₦219.45 million will be made available to Government financial institutions. This excludes the sum of about ₦348 million which will be channelled to the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank depending on its level of activities. Loans to the Bank for Commerce and Industry will be of the order of ₦100 million, depending on the ability of the bank to profitably utilize financial resources of this magnitude.

Industrial Research Council

One of the four new bodies set up during the Second Development Plan to enable the Federal Government implement major projects, is the Industrial Research Council. It was established by decree to:

- * encourage, promote, and co-ordinate industrial research programmes in Nigeria;
- * advise the Nigerian Council for Science and Technology and through it the Federal Military Government and the States on national policy on industrial research and its implementation, and
- * ensure the application and development of the results of industrial research in consonance with national scientific, economic and social policies.

Objectives

In performing these duties, the Council is to keep under review all industrial activities in the country, assess the value and significance of industrial research programmes to the national economy and advise the Federal and State governments through the Council for Science and Technology on financial, organizational and institutional changes necessary to further the efficiency of industrial research. Furthermore, the Research Council is under obligation to encourage general education in the sciences relevant to research, publish or sponsor the publication of results of industrial research of national significance, co-ordinate all industrial activities in Nigeria which are relevant to its functions and liaise with international organisations with a view to furthering industrial research and the application of their results.

Members

The Council consists of 12 members to be appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Industries after consultation with the Nigerian Council for Science and Technology. The chairman of the Council shall be a person of distinction in the field of industrial technology or economics. There will be, in addition, three engineers in fields relating to industrial development, two technologists, two persons distinguished in the field of the natural sciences; a distinguished social and economic research scientist, two persons appointed on account of their qualifications for or experience in the exercise of functions of the kind conferred on the Council by the decree, and the Permanent Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Industries or his representative.

In order to maintain a proper balance between the public and private sectors of the economy and institutions, the decree establishing the Council provides that the Federal Commissioner for Industries must ensure that of the total membership of the Council, at least two shall be persons appointed to represent the universities and university research institutes, private industry and private industrial research bodies, and research institutes for which the Federal and State governments have overall responsibilities.

The management of the affairs of the Council shall be performed by the secretary to the Council, under the Council's directions.

Nigerian Standards Organization

This organization, is responsible for making sure that goods manufactured in the country meet international requirements.

Nigeria has now changed from the imperial to the metric system of weights and measures.

Industrial Development Centres

The Federal Military Government, in the second National Development Plan approved the establishment of three Federal Industrial Development Centres by taking over the operation and management of the existing centres, at Zaria, Owerri and Oshogbo. Although the management of the centres is the responsibility of the Federal Government, a National Advisory Committee on Industrial Development centre was established by decree to formulate programmes by evaluating the work of the centres. The Committee will also advise and assist the government to evolve policies which should lead to the growth of the centres along the right lines.

These centres are expected to provide techno-managerial advisory services to small-scale industrialists in their factories. They will also give workshop facilities for tooling and servicing small-scale industries.

Industrial Training Fund

An Industrial Training Fund now exists in Nigeria for the purpose of financing the industrial training of indigenous personnel. All industries are obliged to contribute and each firm is expected to prepare a well-articulated programme for increasing progressively Nigerian participation in management at all levels. Operations of the fund cover the personnel for the mining and construction industries, technical sales organizations like machinery and motor vehicle distributors and the industrialized sector of agriculture in the form of plantations and integrated agro-allied industries.

Contribution towards the fund is, according to the terms of Decree No. 47, thirty seven per cent of an employer's payroll or half per cent of turnover. Payroll consists of basic wages, overtime payment, bonuses and overseas inducement allowances. Turnover is the total amount received by the employer in the ordinary course of business, for goods sold or supplied as principal and for services provided.

Investment Information and Promotion Centre

The sole purpose of the centre is to attract and advise private foreign investment, give assistance to Nigerian industries and encourage Nigerian investment and participation. It provides a

single central source of investment information (e.g. commercial, technical, financial and government regulations applying to industry etc.) and renders general assistance to the potential investor, entrepreneur or local industrialist.

Promotions outside the country is at the moment carried out through the Nigerian missions overseas.

Federal Institute of Industrial Research

The Federal Institute of Industrial Research is vested with the responsibilities for the development of local raw materials for use in industry. It is also responsible for the transfer of industrial technology. One of the criticisms frequently levelled against the institute is its apparent failure to make the results of its research known to industry. This has underscored the need for having an intermediate state of development between research laboratory processes and commercial exploitation. In order to stimulate more Nigerian participation in the manufacturing sector, the institute, will, during the current development plan period, build demonstration factories. It will also give adequate publicity to new industrial techniques and processes.

Research Products Development Company

Plans are underway for the establishment of a Research Products Development Company at a cost of ₦5 million. The company will provide a bridge between research and commercial development of research results, and co-operate with manufacturing establishments to adapt imported machines to Nigerian conditions and eventually develop the capability for fabricating such machines.

Industrial Development Consultancy Service

The Federal Ministry of Industries in conjunction with the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) will establish an Industrial Development Consultancy Service as a separate quasi-autonomous unit of NISER. It will be run by a management board which will recruit staff and offer them contract terms commensurate with their experience. Nigerians recruited will undergo intensive training in industrial consultancy both locally and abroad.

Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme

A small-scale Industries Credit Scheme for the granting of loans to small-scale businessmen now exists in most of the States. These loans, under the supervision of a technical committee appointed by the respective governments, are generally disbursed in kind (i.e. sums being paid direct to suppliers for the purchase of industrial machinery, equipment, etc.) A matching sum of ₦4 million was approved for the same purpose in the 2nd Development Plan Programme. In the third Development Plan Period, a total of ₦48.5 million has been allocated to the scheme.

The Nigerian Council for Management Development

The Nigerian Council for Management Development was set up by the Federal Government to expand and co-ordinate management education and training programmes throughout the country. The Centre for Management Development, which is the operating arm of the council, organises and sponsors courses, seminars and conferences in addition to undertaking studies and research projects into a variety of aspects of management training and practice. The centre intends to intensify its activities in the promotion and co-ordination of management development programmes designed to expose about 135,000 indigenous managerial and supervisory personnel to various forms of training and retraining.

As a co-ordinating and supporting body, the council will, through the Centre, join research and training projects, assist in the collection and dissemination of information, establish management training standards, and strengthen its linkages with other bodies concerned with the development of the managerial resources in the country.

National Co-ordinating Committee on Human Environment

Conscious of the need to take measures against industrial pollution at an early state in order to avoid the mistakes of the industrialised nation, a National Co-ordinating Committee on Human Environment has been formed. The body will articulate programmes and policies which will help to control and monitor the twin problems of pollution and wasteful use of natural resources.

States Industrial Programmes

The industrial programmes and projects of the state governments are designed to complement those of the Federal Government.

The projects were selected bearing in mind the vital necessity to preserve a single Nigerian market. Each State has earmarked appropriate funds for the development of the necessary infrastructure for small and medium scale industries. This is in line with government policy of providing facilities to stimulate industrial activities and improve generally the investment climate.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Structure

The Nigerian economy has experienced many changes since the British declared the area a colony and protectorate in 1900. Where, in the early part of this century, commercial business was centred mainly in the exportation of agricultural products and minerals, the accelerated pace of social change since independence, coupled with the discovery of oil in commercial quantities and the rapid development of this resource in recent years, have changed both the economics and the logistics of economic planning in the country. As a result, instead of the exportation of raw materials and importation of manufactured or finished goods forming the main structure of business in the private sectors of the economy, industrial development has attained such a degree that raw materials are not only manufactured into goods locally for local consumption, but manufactured goods are even exported out of the country. There has also emerged a wide diversification of commercial interests ranging from the small scale and cottage industries to the big manufacturing and industrial firms with branches all over the country and with world-wide interests.

Constraints

Industrial activities, especially by indigenous concerns, have had to cope with certain constraints, the most important of which was lack of funds and the inability to raise loans from the foreign-controlled financial institutions. These financial institutions were more willing to grant loans to well established and visibly viable enterprises which were generally foreign-owned, than to risk investing in the relatively young and inexperienced indigenous concerns.

Indigenisation

Government intervention and promulgation of the Indigenisation Decree has, however, alleviated these problems to a certain degree.

The provisions of the decree, the essence of which is to give Nigerians increased involvement in the ownership, control and management of the country's productive enterprises have also brought about a redistribution of income and an increase in the employment of Nigerians in the upper and middle management positions. Furthermore in order to liberalise the industrialisation policy and to encourage both indigenous and foreign entrepreneurs the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI) have been set up as instruments for the promotion of indigenous participation in business undertakings and for the fostering of the growth of indigenous enterprises.

Major Thrust

While the major thrust of government programme is aimed at the development of essential infrastructural facilities, including roads, bridges, ports, hospitals, schools and communication facilities, sectors dominated by private enterprise are agriculture, mining, manufacturing, distribution, building and construction, road transportation and general commercial services. Public and private enterprises are therefore, largely complementary, the areas where they are competitive being limited to essentially capital intensive activities such as gas liquifaction, iron and steel plants, petrochemical complexes and oil refineries. Private operators exist in areas such as air transport, water transport, electricity supply, education and health services, but their impact here is relatively small.

Agriculture: Until the recent domination of the national economy by petroleum, agriculture had formed the mainstay of the country's economy, providing employment for about 80 per cent of the total working population.

Although this is largely a private sector activity, and despite deliberate incentives—such as the introduction of credit facilities through the Nigerian Agricultural Bank, and the establishment of tractor hiring units—there is a wide gap between supply and demand of various agricultural commodities. For example, with the exception of palm oil which contributed a figure of ₦3.9 million to earnings in 1975, the values of trade in palm produce declined in 1975. The quantity of rubber export in 1975 was about 62,000 tonnes—the same as in 1974. But owing to a substantial decrease in the average prices received from the exports of the commodity, the earnings fell in 1975.

However, the Federal Government, in conjunction with the state governments and private industrial enterprises, has embarked on a gigantic agrarian reform which is aimed at utilising the country's abundant natural resources to produce enough food for the masses. Total private investment in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery during the Third National Development Plan Period has been estimated at over ₦1.2 billion. This includes investment in land improvement, pest control, agricultural machinery and fishing equipment. Additional sums have also been allocated to the Operation Feed The Nation Scheme.

Mining and Quarrying: There are broadly three types of mining activity: crude petroleum mining, coal mining and mining of other solid minerals. Petroleum mining has been the exclusive preserve of big international oil companies until the Federal Government decided to join in the enterprise in partnership with these companies. Nigerian businessmen have been kept out of this field by the fact that it calls for huge capital outlays as well as high technical knowledge and managerial know-how.

Tin, columbite and zinc have been the main areas of private participation and the global scarcity of various minerals has raised their profitability and made it economical in some cases, to engage in secondary recovery of the minerals. The Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd. situated at Rayfield in Jos produces tin ore, while the Makeri Smelting company Ltd., at Jos, produces refined tin.

Expatriate interests dominate the mining sector because of their command of knowledge, skills and capital, and their propensity for operating on basis of corporate combinations.

Manufacturing and Craft. The manufacturing sector of the economy still has great potentials for development. There is at the moment, a dominance of light consumer-import-substitute industries. A few corporate foreign-owned and large-scale manufacturing businesses have adequate resources to finance their input requirements. The vast majority of Nigerian industrialists operate only as small-scale manufacturers and in most cases, as sole proprietorships.

Building and Construction: In the building and construction industry, the need to secure operating efficiency has resulted in contractors being categorised by the size of contracts they are capable of handling. The smallest and least capable contractors, (most of whom are indigenous) are in category A, while the largest contractors are classed in Category G. Category G contractors, most of whom are foreign

limited liability companies operating internationally, are the winners of the large contracts awarded by both government and private organisations. However, the sheer magnitude of the country's building and construction programme provides substantial investment for the expansion of construction capacity.

Engineering industries include among others, the manufacturing of engines, turbines, agricultural machinery and equipment, pumps, motors and automobile parts. In these areas of joint venture between the private and public sectors, steps have been taken to ensure that indigenous equity holding is reflected in the control of the businesses concerned.

Distribution and other services: Private investment here includes tourism and hotel development, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, banking and insurance, consulting services of all kinds, clearing and forwarding services, rental accommodation and estate agency. Apart from the retail trade where petty trading is carried on by individuals, well established firms with foreign interests appear to dominate the scene. Products distributed include locally produced consumer goods as well as imported ones such as soft drinks, beer, textiles, matches, cigarettes, flour, biscuits, television and electronic equipment, furniture, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics.

The potential for hotel development in various major cities in the country is quite substantial. Although governments are developing large luxury hotels and guest houses, there is increasing scope for private effort, especially in the area of small but efficient guest houses, inns, lodges and hotels.

Residential Accommodation: The provision of residential accommodation, especially in the rapidly developing rural areas, is a very profitable area for investment. The high rate of urbanisation and the qualitative and quantitative increase in the demand for shelter provide adequate incentive for investment in this area.

Transport: Private investment in transportation has been limited primarily to road transportation. This consists mostly of the haulage of goods and produce, and the transportation of passengers to and from the urban and rural areas. Private investment is small in air and water transportation, the last being in the complete control of government. However, the present transport programme, which is aimed at constructing a co-ordinated and nation-wide road network will provide ample opportunities for the expansion of private entrepreneurship. The Third National Development Plan has estimated

total private investment in road transportation at ₦500 million, the main areas of operation being intra-city and inter-city passenger and freight services.

New Companies

There has been a remarkable acceleration in the rate of registration of companies in the country, since the attainment of independence. In the 47 years between 1912 and 1959, only 2,060 limited liability companies were registered. But a total of 10,867 companies were formed between 1960 and 1974.

This rapid increase has tended to coincide with the country's recent pace of economic development. During the Second National Development Plan Period (1970–75), excluding the last year, 1975, which was later on added, 8,124 companies were registered.

These figures are of course, exclusive of non-limited companies and many enterprises operating in rural areas which have not bothered about registering.

The current development plan, 1975–80 is providing substantial investment opportunities in the private sector of the economy. Figures for the first year of the plan period show that 28 per cent of the newly registered companies are operating in the commercial sector, 13·1 per cent in the manufacturing sector and 3·5 per cent in the agro-allied industries.

THE PROFESSIONS

Mention must also be made of the importance of professionals in the private sector. Law, medicine, pharmacy, quantity survey, accountancy, printing, advertising and public relations, engineering, draughtsmanship and architecture, corporate secretaryship and marketing are largely private sector activities requiring men with adequate qualification and training.

The Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture

The Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture was incorporated on April 6, 1960. The objectives of the Association are:

- *to promote, protect and develop all matters affecting commerce and industry in Nigeria by all lawful means;
- *to consider all questions connected with commerce and industry in Nigeria;

*to promote, support or oppose legislative or other measures affecting commerce and industry and to collect and circulate commercial statistics and information of all kinds.

Other objectives include the promotion of co-operation and co-ordination between the Chambers of Commerce in Nigeria and the subscription to, and promotion of, the aims and objectives of any society or association having similar objectives to those of the Association.

Membership is open to any chamber of commerce in Nigeria which has had and maintained a membership of not less than 15. Associate membership is open to organised bodies with which the Association has common interests representing industry, commerce, transport, science, agriculture, the professions or the provision of financial services.

List Of Member—Chambers Of The Nigerian Association Of Chambers Of Commerce, Industry, Mines And Agriculture:

The Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
131 Broad Street,
Post Office Box 109,
Lagos,
LAGOS STATE.

Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Post Office Box 487,
Benin City,
BENDEL STATE.

Calabar Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Post Office Box 76,
Calabar,
CROSS RIVER STATE.

Ibadan Chamber of Commerce,
Private Mail Bag 5168,
Ibadan,
OYO STATE.

Ijebu Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Post Office Box 273,
Ijebu-Ode,
OGUN STATE.

Kano Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Post Office Box 10,
Kano,
KANO STATE.

Kwara Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines,
Private Mail Bag 1372,
Ilorin,
KWARA STATE.

Enugu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines,
Post Office Box 734,
Enugu,
ANAMBRA STATE.

Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce,
Post Office Box 70,
Port Harcourt,
RIVERS STATE.

Sapele Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Post Office Box 109,
Sapele, BENDEL STATE.

Warri Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Post Office Box 302,
Warri.
BENDEL STATE.

THE LAGOS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Lagos Chamber of Commerce was established in 1888 for the promotion and protection of trade and industry and to represent and express the opinion of the business community on questions affecting the trade and industry of the city of Lagos, the port of Lagos and Apapa and, where applicable, the whole Federation. The Chamber is affiliated to the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce.

It is a central organisation for collecting and distributing information of a business nature especially regulations, tariffs and openings for trade. Membership, as at 1976, was 468.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Nigeria has one of the most modern and best developed transport systems in Africa. Rail, road, air and inland waterways traverse the length and breadth of the country to link the industrial, commercial and agricultural centres.

Transport by road, air and sea also links the country with the rest of the world.

PORTS

Nigeria Ports Authority

Port facilities and services in Nigeria are the responsibility of the Nigerian Ports Authority, a Statutory Corporation established in April 1955 under the Ports Act, 1954. By Decree No. 55 of 1969 the Authority now owns all general cargo ports in Nigeria except Sapele which is still privately owned. The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs quays), Port Harcourt, Warri, Burutu, Koko and Calabar, and the provision of harbour facilities throughout the ports of the country, namely Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Akassa, Bonny, Okrika, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele, Escravos and Warri. Other aspects of the Authority's responsibilities are—dredging, lighting, buoyage, pilotage, towage, salvage, hydrographic surveys and operation of lighthouses.

By Decree No. 34 of 1969 the Authority consists of a Chairman; an appointed General Manager; the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport; the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction. Other members of the Authority are representatives of the Nigerian Navy and the Chamber of Commerce and Industries; the General Manager, Nigerian Railway Corporation; the General Manager, Nigerian National Shipping Line; and one other member.

Revenue Sources

The Nigerian Ports Authority finances its operations from harbour and pilotage dues, cranage, wharfage, shore-handling and storage charges and receipts from other services performed for ships in Nigerian harbours.

Lagos

Lagos is the largest and main port with 18 deep water berths which can take ships up to 8·23m draught of 10,200 tonnes dead weight each, 17 transit sheds, about 25 electrically-operated portal cranes and numerous other mechanical handling equipment. Lagos handles the bulk of Nigerian imports and exports.

Port Harcourt

Koko, about 77km from Escravos Light-house was completed in 1964 with one deep water berth and a warehouse. The average depth of water at quay-side is 7·32m.

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Bonny

Bonny has been developed for the export of crude oil. A deep water approach channel has been dredged and buoyed. Six mooring buoy berths at which crude oil tankers of 200,000 d.w.t. may load by sub-marine pipeline have been established off Bonny pier.

Sapele

Sapele is situated on the Benin River, about 156km from the Escravos bar and about 5km below the junction of the Jamieson and Ethiope rivers. The rivers, from Escravos point to Youngtown Crossing is narrow with several sharp bends around which long vessels must be manouvred with caution. The minimum depth of Youngtown crossing is 4·9m.

Burutu

Burutu is an island situated about eight kilometres from Forcados. The channel has a draught of 4·5m. The bottom is soft mud and the port lies at the inner end of a buoyed channel which varies from 121·92m. to 213·36km. in width.

Warri

Warri is about 44km. above Forcados up the Warri River. The channel, though narrow in parts, is well buoyed and easy to manoeuvre. The port is well sheltered and vessels secure to moorings in mid-stream.

Calabar

Calabar is 64km from the fairway buoy and 8km. above the main entrance channel to the Cross River.

Defunct Cargo Ports

Forcados, Akassa, Degema and Abonnema are virtually defunct with reference to general cargo operations. However, with the growth of traffic in crude and refined petroleum product, these ports can regain their importance.

Oil Terminal

The refined petroleum oil terminal is at Okrika, Alesa-Elemo. It lies on the Bonny River, some 56km. from Bonny Fairway Buoy.

Plan

The Federal Military Government plans to develop all Nigerian ports along modern trends. Containerization and Roll-on Roll-off Lighter Aboard Ship (LASH), in this order of importance, have been included in the programme. The ultimate result is to ensure the capability and specialization necessary to handle Nigeria's growing import and export trades.

A total capital expenditure of N322 million has been envisaged for ports development programme highlights of which are: the development of six additional berths at Apapa including the construction of a container terminal, four transit sheds, four warehouses and the purchasing of mechanical handling equipment; the construction of a new Ocean Terminal and the construction of additional berths and ancillary facilities at Warri, Calabar, Port-Harcourt and Koko Ports. In addition, a new petroleum jetty at Atlas Cove, Lagos, is to replace the old jetty at Lagos and petroleum jetty facilities will be provided at Okrika.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland waterways in Nigeria in early times provided the main access for commercial traffic from the Atlantic sea coast into the interior of the country. With the development of other modes of transportation, water routes now face competition, notably from roads and railway. Water transportation has therefore had to adapt to the moving of bulk cargo over fairly long distances. In this role, it plays a vital and ever increasing part in the evacuation of produce from the hinterlands to the coastal ports. As much as about 450,000 tonnes of freight is being handled in one year.

River Niger and River Benue

The river Niger with its main tributary, the Benue, and their delta constitute the main inland waterway system in the country. The seaports of Lagos, Warri, Sapele, Burutu and Port-Harcourt are all connected by water routes to the river ports in the hinterland, up to Niamey on the River Niger and Garua on the River Benue. Navigation on these routes however has some restrictions imposed by the variations in the available depths which are consequent on the great seasonal variations in river flow. During the high water period of June to October, sufficient depths are generally available and barges loaded to draughts of 2.06m. or more do go up to Garua. In the low water season, the Benue river is not navigable at all except by canoes. In the Niger River, available depths for a greater part of the dry season are of the order of about 1.25m. Navigation on the Nigerian inland water-ways has therefore to adapt to these limitations.

Kainji Project

The Kainji dam project with the ancilliary navigational works is the first structural intervention on the river to ameliorate the regime and improve the condition of the river Niger for navigation. A channel was blasted through the Bajibo rapids, a bypass canal with a lock was constructed to bypass the Awuru rapids and navigation locks were provided to pass vehicles through the dam. The Kainji reservoir also provides for a measure of flow regulation so that some of the surplus wet season flow can be held-back and used to supplement the dry season flows. By these measures, the navigable stretch of the river was extended to Niamey over 1,600km. from the coast. The navigable period has also been extended into the dry season.

Channel Patrol

The navigable channels in the Niger and Benue rivers are continually shifting and the least available depths in them keep changing. The Channel Patrol Section of the Inland Waterways Division is continually sounding, selecting and buoying the most suitable channel for navigation. The section also broadcasts regular channel information and advice for the benefit of river operators. From this operation, a lot of data on the changing depths of the river are being compiled. These with the other data on water levels, river flows and sediment transport being collected on the Niger and Benue rivers and their major tributaries by the Inland Waterways Division provide invaluable data for studies and designs for further river improvement. These data are also available for other uses and are being frequently drawn on by some other organisations working on development projects.

Water transportation has a major role to play in the development of the country, though presently, its potential is nowhere near being fully utilized.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services are operated between Nigerian ports and the rest of the world. Many of the shipping lines serving Nigeria are members of the West Africa Lines Conferences.

National Shipping Line

The Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL), a statutory corporation operates regular services between West African Ports and the United Kingdom and Europe. It has its Head Office at 21, Wharf Road, Apapa and branch offices in Port Harcourt, Warri, Calabar, Burutu, Kano, Maiduguri, London and Liverpool, England.

The Nigerian National Shipping Line was formed in 1958 by the Federal Government as part of the policy of participation in private industries of importance to the national economy.

Shipping, like all other invisible sources of earnings, is an area where a country could lose a considerable amount of foreign exchange and it was the aim of the Nigerian Government to take a share of the profits for long earned by foreign shipping firms in the West African trade.

The company was incorporated with a fully paid up equity capital of ₦4 million which financed the purchase of three second-hand vessels with a total gross tonnage of about 18,000 tonnes.

The vessels began to participate in the traditional West African trade, operating from ports such as Freetown, Monrovia, Abidjan, Tema, Lagos, Port Harcourt and Douala.

Main Exports

The main exports carried were—oil, seeds, cocoa, logs, sawn and manufactured timber, baled rubber and cotton, hides and skins.

Main Imports

The main imports carried were those goods most needed by countries which are still developing and industrial economy-capital goods such as machinery, transport equipment and building materials and consumer durables such as clothing, household goods and certain types of food.

With the African countries gradually expanding and diversifying their exports and creating an increased demand for imports, trade increased steadily.

Profits

The company made reasonable profits over the first eight years of operation and by 1966 the fleet had been expanded to nine ships with a total gross tonnage of about 61,000 tonnes.

With the acquisition in 1974 of one combo vessel—a semi-container carrier—the company's fleet increased to sixteen ships, but two of them—the M.V. "Dan Fodio" and M.V. "Oduduwa"—have been laid off.

Ships

The ships owned by the Company now are: M.V. "Oranyan", M.V. "King Jaja", M.V. "El Kanemi", M.V. Herbert Macaulay", M.V. "Nnamdi Azikiwe", M.V. "River Benue", M.V. "River Ogun", M.V. "Ahmadu Bello", M.V. "River Niger", M.V. "River Ethiopie", M.V. "Cross River", M.V. "River Gongola", and M.V. "River Hadejia".

Twenty-one more ships would be added to the fleet during the current Third National Development Plan (1975—80).

A special feature of some of the vessels called after Nigeria's rivers—Niger, Benue, Ogun and Ethiopie—is a bulk oil carriage capacity of over 2,000 tonnes. All the fleet's ships have a rough deadweight tonnage of well over 10,000 tonnes, with bale and grain capacity of 165,000 to 190,000 cubic metres.

Move to a larger vessel type has been limited by the nature of the general cargo trade. Such ships do not generally exceed 13,200 tonnes because of certain restrictions in West Africa.

Passenger Services

However, there is passenger accommodation on the company's scheduled services from Britain and Europe. The fleet has a capacity for 60 passengers, with ships berthing in London or Liverpool every six weeks.

Nigerianisation

An outstanding feature of the company's progress is the success of its Nigerianisation policy.

In 1959, the officer personnel of the company were entirely British. Now over 95 per cent of the ships officers are Nigerians. Among such officers are about thirteen Nigerian Captains and nine Masters.

Nigerline

In August 1972, a subsidiary Company, Nigerline (U.K.) Limited, was formed to take over all the functions and responsibilities of the NNSL's existing branch office in Liverpool. The company, which is headed by a Nigerian, combines these duties with those of port agency services in the Liverpool port and serves as the parent company's general agents in the United Kingdom ports.

Liner Services

The NNSL operates liner services to the United Kingdom, the Continent and Mediterranean ports. By 1974, the company was able to carry only 7 per cent of traffic generated from Nigeria despite the fact that over 60 per cent of total UKWAL (United Kingdom West Africa Lines) traffic is Nigerian either by origin or by destination.

Cargo

In 1971, the NNSL carried, north-bound and south-bound, over 290,000 tonnes of cargo, and in 1972, it had risen to about 1,020,000 tonnes. The nation's shipping policy is aimed at enabling the NNSL carry about 30 per cent of this traffic by 1980. The

National Line is now geared towards responding to two major challenges. These are: the prospects of increasing imbalances in cargo flow, with growing south-bound capacity requirements, but at best stagnant demand for north-bound movements; and the continued movement towards more efficient increase in the employment of specialised vessels.

International Shipping Services

Apart from the NNSL, the following shipping lines provide international shipping services: The Elder Dempster Agencies, Umarco Nigeria Limited, Lagos and Niger Shipping Services, Trans Ocean (Nigeria) Limited, Edward Nassar (Nigeria) Limited, Osoba Stevedoring Services, Eagle Line Limited and the Anansa Limited; Other lines are Quay Side Agency, El-Nassar, Nigerian Maritime Services, Nigmarship, Ocean Fisheries, Comexas, Panalpina World Transport, West Coast Merchants, Kuta Agency and Maritime Associate.

While few of them carry only passengers, others carry both passengers and cargo.

Central Water Transportation Company

The Central Water Transportation Company Limited was formed to provide relatively cheap, reliable and adequate services, principally along the Niger and the Benue, to the private as well as the public sectors of the Nigerian economy. The company which was launched at Onitsha is jointly owned by the Bendel, Benue, Plateau, Kwara, Sokoto, Niger, Borno, Bauchi, Gongola, Anambra, and Imo States.

ROAD TRANSPORTATION

The Nigerian road network totals over 95,374 kilometres of which about 50 per cent are paved. Responsibility for road construction and maintenance resides with various state ministries of works and with the Federal Government.

Trunk 'A' Roads

The Trunk "A" roads, which are in the form of a grid framework on which the rest of the road system is built, provide the links between the major centres and frontier posts. These comprise

the four routes from the ports of Lagos, Warri, Port-Harcourt and Calabar to the Northern States.

Trunk Road A1 connects Lagos with Sokoto via Ibadan and Kontagora. Trunk Road A2 connects Warri with Kano via Benin, Lokoja and Kaduna. Trunk Road A3 connects Port-Harcourt to Jos via Enugu and Makurdi. A survey has been undertaken to determine a better route to Enugu. Part of Trunk Road A3, from Jos to the Shendam Junction, has dual carriageways to deal with the growth of traffic which will result from the construction of the new Jos Airport.

The final North-South route is the A4 which will connect the Port of Calabar directly with Maiduguri.

Trunk B Roads

Trunk "B" Roads provide the links between the lesser centres. A considerable length, 16,000 kilometres of Trunk "B" roads has been taken over by the Federal Government. State and Local Governments are responsible for about 67,000 kilometres of Trunk "B" roads and local roads which serve mainly as feeder or farm-to-market roads.

Federal Roads, Bridges

All Federal roads are now being constructed to a design speed of 100 kilometres per hour. The main features of this design are a right of way width measuring 91 metres; a 7.3 metres wide pavement; 2.75 metres wide shoulders on either side (giving a carriageway width of 12.8 metres); 144.8 metres stopping sight distance; about 640 metres passing sight distance; 304.8 metres minimum horizontal curve radius; and 5 per cent maximum gradient.

All bridges are now being built to at least two-lane standard with two pedestrian lanes giving an overall width of 10.35 metres. Bridges across the major rivers—Niger and Benue—will as a matter of policy be built to at least four-lane standard.

Programmes and Projects

The Federal road programme for the 1975–80 Third Plan period involves a total road length of 30,487 kilometres, but in terms of point to point road distances, only 28,712 kilometres are actual. Main features include the continuation of construction of the main North-South, East-West roads which form the basic grid of the national network; the provision of further protection and preventive

maintenance of existing roads and those under construction; the continuation of projects not completed during the Second National Development Plan; and the execution of new road and bridge projects typical examples of which are: Kano-Daura-Kongolam Road; Lagos Island Ring Roads; Third Axial road and bridge in Lagos; Agwu-Oji River; Port-Harcourt-Aba-Umuahia-Enugu Road; Gembu-Jamtari-Mayo Belwe-Yola-Jimeta Road.

Motor Licensing Authorities

All motor vehicles used on Nigerian highways are required to be registered and licensed, under the Motor Traffic Act (cap. 137) and the Road Traffic Act. 1947. The Municipal Treasurer, Lagos City Council, is the licensing authority for Lagos. The licensing authority in other centres is the Senior Police Officer of the Local Government Authority.

Driving Licence

A fee of two naira is charged on initial registration in Nigeria. Persons in possession of up-to-date full driving licence issued by an approved licensing authority overseas are not required to undertake a driving test in Nigeria. Others must, however, obtain a learner's permit. Driving tests are arranged by any of the motor licensing authorities in the country and successful candidates are issued with driving licences.

City Transport Service

The Lagos City Transport Service, the largest municipal transport service in the country, runs about 300 buses carrying an average of approximately 9.5 million passengers a month. Some State Governments have organized long distance and inter-state bus services.

Nigeria changed from left to right-hand traffic on Sunday April 2, 1972.

NIGERIAN RAILWAY CORPORATION

Staff Strength

Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then the Railway undertaking was operated and managed as a Government department until October 1, 1955, when it was est-

ablished as a Public Corporation. The Nigerian Railway Corporation with its headquarters in Lagos is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Federal Government, and its day to day operation and management come under a General Manager. The Railway, with a staff strength of about 35,000 people, is one of the largest employers of labour in the country.

Single-track System

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 3,505 kilometers route of 1067 mm gauge and spans the States of Nigeria, except the Bendel and Cross River States. The system is single-tracked and consists of two main routes linking the two major ocean ports of Lagos and Port-Harcourt with the State capitals, industrial and commercial centres in the country.

Routes

The routes from Lagos and Port-Harcourt meet at Kaduna from where the line runs further north to Kano and then to Nguru, near the border with the Niger Republic. A 643.74 kilometre route completed in 1964 branches from Kuru on the Kafanchan-Jos line, runs through Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the Borno State, which is near the border with the Tchad Republic. Kafanchan is an important railway junction linking the railroads from Port-Harcourt, Jos, Maiduguri, Kano and Lagos. The mining district of Jos which is the hub of Nigeria's production of tin and columbite is well served by rail. From Zaria a branch line runs in a north-westerly direction to Kaura Namoda while another runs from Minna to Baro on the River Niger. In the South, a branch line runs from Ifo to Idogo, near the border with the Republic of Benin.

Services

The Railway provides limited, (stopping at "limited" stations) local and commuter passenger train services.

Advance bookings for accommodation are required for intending first and second class passengers on limited trains. First class passenger coaches contain 2-berth and 4-berth accommodation each fitted with toilet and shower facilities. Full luggage allowances for passengers travelling first class is 101.6 kg second class 50.8kg. and third class is 25.4kg. Catering services are provided on limited, and local passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on limited trains.

Main Cargoes

The principal commodities carried by the Railways include groundnuts, groundnut cake, groundnut oil, palm produce, cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite, hides and skins etc. The Railways also provide special equipment and facilities for the transportation of out-of-gauge or special loads, which in most cases can only go by this mode of transport. It handles substantial volume of transit traffics (imports and exports) for the neighbouring countries of Niger and Tchad.

In the year 1973/74, the Railways carried a total of 5,228,858 passengers, and 1,645,930 tonnes of freight.

A comprehensive tariff listing passenger fares, freight rate, special rates for certain commodities, and full details of ancillary services and charges can be obtained from the Chief Superintendent, Nigerian Railway Corporation, Ebute Metta, Lagos.

Workshops

The Corporation operates two workshops in Lagos and Enugu. These include the locomotive and the carriage and wagon workshops. The locomotive workshops undertake repairs and servicing of steam and diesel locomotives, rolling stock and other mechanical equipment of the Corporation. The carriage wagon shop is responsible for coach repair (including complete rebuilding of bodywork of coaches), the repair and maintenance of wagons and bogies, upholstery work for passenger coaches, and coach spraying.

Apart from the main workshops at Ebute metta and Enugu, the Corporation maintains mechanical workshops at the major railway depots for the maintenance and repairs of diesel locos at Zaria, Kafanchan and Port-Harcourt. The dieselisation of the Corporation's locomotives will improve both the operational and economic performances of the organisation.

Proposals

There are proposals to modernise the Nigerian Railway Corporation in both physical and manpower development aspects so that it can continue to cope with the increasing demands that are being made on it by the developing and dynamic Nigerian economy.

A provision of ₦885 million has been made for the development of the railway during the 1975-1980 Development Plan period. A new railway with a world standard gauge of 1435 mm is envisaged while the present system will be strengthened to cope with increasing

demand for rail facilities. Passenger coaches and diesel locomotives are already on order.

AIR TRAVEL

Nigeria Airways

The Nigerian Airways came into being in 1959 when it took over the operation of domestic air services in Nigeria from the disbanded West African Airways Corporation (W.A.A.C.)

Services

Scheduled domestic air services within Nigeria are exclusively operated by the Nigeria Airways Limited, and the airline operates scheduled international services to several countries along the west coast of Africa, as well as scheduled intercontinental services to various major airports in Europe. The latter, in some cases, are operated in joint pool arrangements with European lines. The service to New York is operated in collaboration with the Pan American Airline. The Nigerian Airways now has a total of 19 planes for domestic and international flights.

The company is an important link which connects about twelve towns in Nigeria. These are Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Port-Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano, Jos, Maiduguri, Sokoto and Yola.

Programmes

The Federal Military Government has already allocated about ₦51 million to the Nigeria Airways during the Third Plan period for the execution of its programmes and projects. These projects include the purchase of seven medium/short haul jet aircraft aimed at expanding aircraft capacity for domestic and African regional services, to keep up with increasing demand for such services; and installation of new hangars at both Lagos and Kano international airports, to provide the necessary facilities for increased local maintenance of the Airways' fleet.

Other projects are the construction of new booking centres, including residential accommodation for station managers at Warri, Benin, Ibadan, Yola, Calabar, Port-Harcourt, Enugu, Sokoto, Kaduna and Ilorin; provision of the airline with a central booking complex in the commercial centre of Lagos and the erection of a new head office for Nigeria Airways to relieve the acute congestion in the

existing head office building outside Ikeja airport, preferably in Ikeja or near Ikorodu road.

Airports

The Government plans to provide, during the 1975–80 plan period, all the old twelve State capitals as well as four other important commercial centres, with modern airports. These will be capable of taking the heavier medium haul jets. The sixteen airfields will include five international airports capable of serving the largest inter-continental aircrafts now or soon to be in commercial service.

A total capital of ₦394.6 million has been allocated for the development of the sixteen airports. Two of them, Lagos and Kano airports, are to be developed to full international standards. These will contain modern facilities and amenities for passengers at a cost of ₦228.3 million.

Phased development of airport facilities and the provision of technical installations like navigational aids and communication equipment are presently in progress. The Federal aviation programme for the 1975–80 period amounts to a total of ₦477 million.

Passengers

The demand for air travel in Nigeria has increased tremendously in recent times. Between 1972 and 1975, the Nigeria Airways carried a total of 800,000 passengers on its twelve major routes in the country.

On its West African coast route, 100,000 passengers were recorded while another 100,000 represented the airline's passengers carried on international routes within the same period.

Within the first six months of 1976, a total of 254,148 passengers were carried on its three major service routes. On the domestic route, 219,604 passengers were flown to the twelve airports in the country. 14,556 passengers travelled on the West African route, while 19,988 passengers were carried on the international route mainly to European countries.

The Nigeria Airways which is fully owned by the Federal Government is a member of the International Air Transport Association.

COMMUNICATION

Nigeria can look back today with a measure of satisfaction over the significant changes that have taken place since 1851, the

year when the postal services were first established in Lagos. Considerable expansion has taken place in the number and activities of post offices and postal agencies throughout the country.

Growth

Where in 1903 there were only 29 post offices handling 951,487 postal items, by 1964 there were 1,667 post offices and postal agencies and postal items handled had increased to 150,827,014. Ten years later, the number of post offices and postal agencies further increased to 1,741 while the number of postal items handled had increased nearly four-fold to 560,519,745.

Distribution

The Ministry of Communications has set up a vast road transportation system to cope with the distribution of mails in Ondo, Oyo, Ogun, Bendel, Imo, Cross River, Anambra, Rivers and Lagos States where considerable acceleration in mail delivery service has been achieved. In Benue, Gongola, Plateau, Bauchi, Kano, Borno, Sokoto, Niger and Kwara States, distribution of mails is done mainly by a combined air, rail and road transport system. Air transport is used mostly for the conveyance of external mails while sea transport is used for conveying postal items prepaid at second class (reduced) rates and for parcels.

Re-organisation

In order to provide an efficient and reliable telecommunications and postal services system which is of vital importance to the rapidly growing industrial, commercial and administrative sectors, the Ministry of Communications has been reorganised into a quasi-commercial, government-owned corporation.

Training Facilities

An accelerated expansion of telecommunications and postal training facilities has been undertaken to obtain the staff needed to cope with the rapidly increasing volume of work. Facilities are geared now to increasing the present capacity from 500 per year to about 3,000 trainees per year. The P and T Training Centre for technologists and technicians has also been expanded to accommodate an annual intake of 400. This number will be increased to an intake of 800 per annum when the Oshodi Training Centre expansion pro-

gramme is completed in 1978. There are also plans to build new schools at Kano, Bauchi, and Benin and to extend existing schools in Enugu, Kaduna and Ibadan. An estimated 10,500 technicians, 7,000 telephone operators and 4,000 telegraph operators have to be trained to man operating positions during the period 1975-1980. In addition to the training of indigenous staff, competent expatriate and managerial staff are recruited to help run and maintain the system.

Development Programme

In pursuance of its expansion and modernisation policy, a 10-year (1968-78) postal and telecommunications development programme was formulated. The first part of the 10-year programme with an estimated cost of ₦80.6 million was an integral part of the second National Development Plan (1970-74).

A total of ₦1,338,944 has been allocated to the communications sector in the current Third National Development Plan. The overall policy objective for the period is aimed at the effective realisation of an adequate and efficient telecommunications and postal services system. The modernisation and expansion of internal and external telecommunication and postal facilities form the main objective of the sector.

Telecommunication

The qualitative and quantitative provision of adequate telephone services was in the past limited by lack of funds. However, plans are under way for the construction of automatic telephone exchanges in fifty-one main centres and in many rural locations. This will make available the installation of 500,000 additional exchange lines, thereby raising the total number of telephone working lines in the country to 552,000 by 1980. About sixteen per cent of the total subscriber capacity is to be provided in rural areas thereby bringing the rural communities into the communication network of the country.

The trunk dialling system is in operation in Lagos, Ibadan, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Sokoto, Bauchi, Kano, Jos and Ilorin and the system is expected to be extended to cover State capitals and major towns such as Ondo, Okitipupa, Akure, Katsina, Shagamu, Benin, Warri, Abeokuta, Ilaro, Ijebu-Ode, Sapele and Agbor.

Plan for the use of T-COM system in Nigeria

Plan for the development of national telecommunications call for the accomplishment of the following goals within the next few years:

- (i)* Twenty-four new cities with primary telephone centres will be connected for the first time into the national long-distance telecommunications network.
- (ii)* The existing routes will be expanded in order to carry more telephone trunks and telegraph connections.
- (iii)* A capability to exchange television programmes between various parts of the country will be established for the first time.

Aerostat Stations

The proposed T-COM system comprises 5 aerostat stations affording communications coverage for approximately 90 per cent of the country. Each station utilizes two aerostats. The south-western aerostats would be tethered in the vicinity of Oshogbo, covering Lagos, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo and parts of Kwara and Bendel States. The south-eastern aerostats are based near Enugu and serve Cross River, Imo, Anambra, Rivers, as well as parts of Kwara, Benue and Plateau States. The respective coverage areas of the south-eastern and south-western aerostats overlap in the vicinity of Benin City. The north-western aerostats are located north of the city of Kotangora from where they reach north-western parts of Kwara and Kaduna States. The north-central aerostats fly from the vicinity of Jos and serve Kaduna and parts of Kano, Bauchi, Borno, Gongola, Benue and Plateau States.

Finally, the north-eastern aerostats work from an area near the city of Gombe and cover Borno, Bauchi and Gongola States as well as parts of Kaduna, Kano, Benue and Plateau States. The coverage area of the north-central aerostats overlaps those of the north-eastern, north-western and south-eastern aerostats, thus assuring reliable continuous communications over almost the whole Federation. Each aerostat will be fitted with custom engineered communications payloads consisting of radio relay transmitters, receivers, broadcast and telemetry equipment antenna, etc. to satisfy the particular needs of the area being served. The two payloads of each aerostat pair will be identical in configuration and transmission parameters and operate in a standby mode. This means that if one payload develops any malfunction, or the aerostat

has to be recovered for a periodic inspection, service and repair the traffic is switched over to the backup unit, which assumes all duties of the primary unit. With this concept, continuous coverage is assured. It should be pointed out here that each aerostat payload provides redundant or diversity protection of essential transmitters and receivers already on the aerostat, further assuring uninterrupted service.

Benefits

With the revolutionary and unique T-COM technology, it becomes possible to implement the nation's 20-year transmission and 10-year circuit goals within the next few years at substantial savings over conventional technology. In addition, a nation-wide colour and comparable black and white television and radio broadcasting service can be implemented so that these programmes can be received in every home in the country. In economic terms, the T-COM investment, while smaller, will begin to earn revenue much earlier than a terrestrial network of the same magnitude.

The T-COM system is not to replace the existing conventional telecommunication systems but to complement them. There are large areas of the country where cities are separated by long distances most especially in the north-western and north-eastern parts and these areas are now poorly served by telecommunications systems. Similarly, there are riverine areas in the southern parts that are not accessible and are thereby poorly served by the existing conventional telecommunications systems. T-COM System is expected to provide solutions to the required rapid telecommunications development in these areas.

Having regard to the rapid expansion of national telecommunications services envisaged in the Third National Plan 1975-80 whereby the number of telephone lines will be increased from the present approximate 52,000 lines by the addition of 500,000 lines, it has become necessary to seek beyond the existing conventional telecommunications systems other means of meeting the various categories of services.

Microwave Radio Systems

Expansion of the existing microwave radio systems through the addition of radio frequency channels on the Step I and Step III radio networks will make them capable of carrying both television and telephone messages. Conversion into micro-wave radio system

would enable a caller at Onitsha to reach someone at Kano within seconds. Two hundred and fifty power generation plants from 6.5 KVA to 200 KVA will also be provided to serve as standby for the new telephone exchanges and transmission terminal stations and as a primary source of power in areas lacking power supply.

Workshops

Another aspect of the P and T expansion programme is the equipping of its territorial headquarters workshop to hold more vital stocks and spare parts. Territorial headquarters which would benefit from the plan are Lagos, Ibadan, Benin City, Enugu, Port-Harcourt, Kaduna and Maiduguri. Other workshops in areas such as Onitsha, Jos, and Kano have been selected for further expansion to enable them undertake major civil, electrical, mechanical and telecommunication repairs, construction and maintenance. Sub-workshops for minor repairs of telecommunication equipment and vehicles as well as the manufacture of office furniture and maintenance of buildings have also been planned for Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Lokoja, Warri, Aba, Uyo, Minna, Makurdi, Yola, Mubi, Sokoto, Gusau and Maiduguri.

Telex/Gentex

Installation and commissioning of telex services started in the country by August 1974. At least ten state capitals have been linked with telex services; the commissioning of exchange equipment in the other capitals will be carried out as early as possible.

National telex gateway exchange of the Nigerian External Telecommunications Ltd. will be executed within the Third National Development Plan to meet both the present and future expansion of our national telex service. Transit and terminal exchanges in the network have been commissioned and put into service in Lagos, Benin City, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Sokoto and Maiduguri with voice frequency remote line units in Warri, Sapele, Agbor, Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Lokoja, Zaria, Makurdi and Bauchi. Installation and testing had been completed at Enugu and underway at Port-Harcourt, Aba and Calabar.

Within the Third National Telecommunications Development Plan period (1975-80), a further telex expansion project has been programmed, providing for the construction of telex and gentex exchanges in 13 locations and for the equipping of the exchanges with external line plant and teleprinter machines. This will provide

for an additional 6,200 telex working lines by 1980, and provide subscribers with automatic telegraph services throughout the country.

Satellite Earth Station

The ₦5.2 million Lanlate Earth Station with three repeater stations at Ikorodu, Ogido and Alabata has resulted in substantial improvement in the quality of international telephone, telegraph, telex, leased telegraph circuits and data transmission between Nigeria and the outside world. Facilities are also available to the system for the reception of real life television programmes via space. Following the fortification of the station with additional equipment, the Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET) Limited successfully transmitted events and activities of the January 1973 Second All-Africa Games live to most parts of the world via satellite. A second antenna will be built at Lanlate which will extend direct communications facilities and increase the coverage of the station to nearly two thirds of the global surface, thus making it possible to substantially improve the telephone service capability of NET. Hitherto, telephone traffic to Eastern countries is routed via European switching centres. A new satellite earth station will also be established in the northern half of the country. This new station will provide Nigeria's second international gateway complex and is aimed at meeting the anticipated future heavy demand for international telephone services in the country.

International Organisations

Besides the global satellite club (COMSAT), Nigeria became a member of the Universal Postal Union on July 10, 1961 and was until recently the chairman of the Parcels Post Committee of the Executive Council of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies and will remain in office until the next congress in Brazil in 1979. She was also admitted to the membership of the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.).

Apart from participating in several conferences and seminars held under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union, Nigeria is also actively interested in the activities of the Commonwealth Board on which she has a permanent representative.

TRADE UNIONISM

Administration

In August 1976, the Federal Military Government promulgated a decree which provided for the appointment of an administrator to perform the functions normally performed by the central labour organisation on behalf of trade unions in Nigeria. The decree was necessary in view of the long history of disunity among the various central labour organisations, of which there were four. The four central trade unions, the United Labour Congress (ULC), the Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC), the Nigerian Workers' Unity Front (LUF) and the Nigerian Workers Council (NWC) have over the years tried but failed to work together. According to Decree No. 44 of 1976, the registrations of the four central labour organisations has been cancelled.

Fine

The Decree stipulated that anybody, other than an appointed administrator, who forms a central labour organisation in the country may go to jail for two years or pay a fine of ₦2,000.

Duties

The administrator, to be appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Labour, will perform the duties of the trade unions. He will also represent the general interests of trade unions or any advisory body set up by the Federal Military Government. He will promote the education of members of trade unions in the field of labour relations and connected fields.

The administrator will collect and disseminate information and advise such trade union members on economic and social matters.

He will also advise, encourage and give financial assistance to trade unions in need and take steps to form a single central labour organisation to which all trade unions in Nigeria would affiliate.

Properties

The Decree directed that all properties movable or immovable, held or vested on any former trade union or any of their officials, should be vested in the administrator and held by him in trust for

all members of trade unions formerly affiliated to the banned labour organisations.

The Decree was necessary in view of the divisive forces which had been reigning among the leaders of central labour leaders since the early 40's.

History

Since the early 40's trade union leaders have been attempting to form a central labour organisation. The purpose of this was to regulate the terms and conditions of employment for workers. However, no sooner had such an organisation been formed than other divisive factors would separate the union leaders into many other factions. In 1943, the first central labour organisation—the Trade Union Congress was formed. This was followed in 1950 by the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) which was launched to unite the opposing labour factions. In 1953, the All-Nigerian Trade Union Federation (ANTUF) was born while the second Trade Union Congress came into being in 1959.

As soon as the United Labour Congress (ULC) was launched in Ibadan in 1962 after all representatives of trade unions from all over the country had met, a rival central organisation—the Independent United Labour Congress (IULC) was formed the same day.

Between 1962 and 1964, the formation of more labour organisations continued unabated. Three central labour organisations—the Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC) the Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC) and the Labour Unity Front (LUF) emerged in addition to the ULC.

NLC

The split and antagonisms remained among these labour forces until the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) was formed in December, 1975. Despite the formation of the NLC, however, the election of officers for the congress did not seem to reflect its oneness. Its past ideological bickerings continued and the situation made it difficult for the Government to have a strong organisation with which to deal. This made it necessary for the Government to take control of the administration of the trade unions by promulgating Decree No. 44.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SERVICES

History

Before 1967 the Social Welfare services of the Federal Government were performed by the Social Welfare Division of the Federal Ministry of Labour. These services were confined to the Federal Territory of Lagos, for constitutionally Social Welfare was the responsibility of the regional governments of the Federation.

Following the creation of Lagos State on May 27, 1967, and the inclusion of the Federal Territory of Lagos in the State, almost all Federal Government functions in the field of social welfare as well as staff of the Social Welfare Division of the Federal Ministry of Labour, were transferred to the Lagos State Public Service with effect from April 1, 1968. By the Federal Government Notice No. 292 of June 25, 1967, the Federal Ministry of Labour was made responsible for inter-governmental co-ordination of social welfare activities. It was also responsible for the administration of the Nigerian Farm-craft Centre for the Blind at Ikeja.

In realisation of the need to provide central direction, guidance and support for social development, including youth activities, the Federal Military Government decided in 1972 to establish a Social Development Division within the Federal Ministry of Labour.

By the Social Development Decree of February 28, 1974, the Federal Military Government established the Social Development Division as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Labour.

In 1975, a separate and totally independent Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports was set up by the Federal Government, to handle the responsibilities of the erstwhile Social Development Division. In addition to co-ordinating and supervising sporting activities and development, social development activities, youth development, voluntary youth organisations and national and international voluntary organisations, the Ministry is also responsible for relations with the Directorate of the National Youth Service

Corps, the National Emergency Relief Agency and the National Sports Commission.

The new Ministry has a number of Directors and other supporting staff required for the performance of the Division's responsibilities. Such responsibilities include:

(a) co-ordination of inter-governmental and inter-state social development activities; (b) conducting of research and surveys in various aspects of social development; (c) training of professional social workers and the organisation and co-ordination of training facilities for governmental and non-governmental social agencies; (d) handling of international casework and adoption inquiries; (e) promotion of legislation at the national level on matters affecting social development; (f) conducting of all international matters affecting social development; (g) co-ordinating with voluntary organisations at national and international levels; (h) handling of overseas and national repatriations; (i) organisation of national youth activities; and (j) development of sports.

The division was also responsible for the National Relief and Rehabilitation Agency and the National Advisory Committee for Social Development.

States' Social Welfare Departments

At State level, social welfare departments are responsible for the promotion of social welfare. The aim has always been to provide essential services for individuals and families in distress. While developing various programmes within their own sphere of activities, State Governments extend co-operation to voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with social welfare by giving assistance and subvention to deserving cases.

Services

One aspect of the work of departments of social welfare in the states centres around boys' and girls' clubs, community youth councils, women welfare clubs, and community development and education clubs. Club activities include leadership training courses, appeal work and other engagements for fund raising, initiation and execution of important community projects such as road and bridge construction, organization of public lectures, drama, debates, and film shows. Because of the need to foster an all-round personality development in the youth, great importance is attached to sporting activities among youth clubs.

Training courses are organized by the staff of the social welfare departments for youth clubs, and experts are invited to speak on topical matters like programme planning in youth clubs, the history of youth clubs in Nigeria, public health services, the psychology of adolescence, and the behaviour patterns of human beings from infancy to adulthood.

The second aspect of social welfare departments' services in the states is designed to help the individual overcome his problems by adjusting himself to this social environment through his own efforts assisted by the skilful use of professional relationship established by the social worker.

Duties of a social worker

The social worker deals with juvenile delinquents, children who are neglected and are in need of care and protection and adult offenders requiring corrective but constructive treatment. Problems involving unmarried mothers, paternity disputes, poor family relations and desertion also come within this section. These casework services are divided into the following four sections: juvenile probation; after-care service; adult probation and family and child care.

Juvenile Courts

Juveniles under the age of 17 years who are either offenders or beyond parental control or in need of care and protection are referred by the Juvenile Courts, the Police, social welfare agencies, state hospitals and parents or guardians to the Juvenile Work Community Centre for treatment. Juvenile courts comprise senior magistrates sitting with male and female lay assessors.

To enable the court arrive at a right decision regarding the treatment to be ordered in particular cases, the court usually calls for a Probation Officer's report on the offender. Such a report contains information on the social background and general condition of the offender and the attitude of the family, medical reports and other relevant facts.

Punishment for serious criminal offences range from probation to committal to approved schools.

Remand Homes

These schools provide full daily remedial and corrective training for juveniles who come into conflict with the law. The object of the training is to inculcate in the minds of these disturbed children a

sense of responsibility and service to the community as well as to bring a measure of interest, stability and discipline into their lives. Incidental to this is the opportunity to acquire manual skills that can be put to profitable use in later life.

These children are trained to read, write and calculate. Teaching is on an individual basis because of the wide divergence in the interest and educational background of the pupils. In addition to academic instructions, the girls receive lessons in needlework, handwork, housecraft and cookery. Remand home children are allowed to worship according to their religious beliefs.

Recreational activities cover indoor and outdoor games of which football, table tennis, draughts, ludo and cards are the most popular. Excursions to places of educational interest are arranged while the Federal Information Service organises monthly film shows at the homes.

Adoption

Nigeria does not have an adoption law. However abandoned children or those who come from unsuitable homes are placed with foster parents at government expense or at the expense of their parents or charitable organisations.

Adult Probation

The purpose of adult probation is to reform the offender (not below 17 years) by teaching him to observe and respect the norms of the community thereby deterring him from committing further offences.

The work of the probation service centres around government supervision, repatriation and remand. Before an offender is placed under probation, the court makes an order stating the terms of the probation, a violation of which may result in punishment.

Majority of probation cases involve wandering, stealing, gambling, breach of the peace and disorderly behaviour, fraud against a City Transport Service, loitering, forgery, adultery, impersonation and traffic offences.

Family Welfare Centre

Increasing numbers of men and women make use of the services provided by the Family Welfare Centre which is an evidence of the community's understanding of, and adjustment to, the role and responsibilities of the Centre.

The Disabled

As indicated earlier, rehabilitation of the disabled is a major aspect of the work of the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports. The number of the disabled in Nigeria and the categories of disability are not precisely known. But it is estimated that there are between 250,000 and 350,000 blind (10 per cent being children) and some 700,000 to 800,000 disabled in the Federation. Their care and rehabilitation are jointly carried out by the government, religious organizations and voluntary bodies. The programme is broadly divided into the following services: medical/physical, educational, vocational, placement, including sheltered workshops and self-employment and home-bound schemes.

Preventive, Curative Services

Most handicaps in Nigeria are preventable. Preventive services include the treatment of disabling cases at eye clinics, school clinics and hospitals and the organisation of lectures, newspaper articles, Radio/TV talks on personal hygiene, care of children, avoidance of predisposing causes and family care generally. The disabled are given such medical and para-medical treatments as would recondition them to participate as fully as possible in the daily life of the society. There are eye hospitals (in addition to the eye units in General Hospitals), mobile eye clinics, orthopaedic hospitals and Institutes of Child Health which offer preventive and curative services to disabled people in the country.

The education programme is geared towards making available to the blind and other disabled persons educational facilities which are now provided for the able-bodied. Primary education is mainly free. In order to enable the disabled to effectively take advantage of these facilities, additional special equipment and apparatuses as well as specialist staff are provided by the government directly or subsidized through the local agencies running schools or schemes for the disabled.

Education System

Nigeria operates an open education system which allows for disabled children to attend the same schools with normal children from primary to university levels. By March 31, 1973 there were some 561 blind children in normal schools all over the country. Five hundred (500) of them were attending primary school; 58 in colleges or secondary grammar schools and 3 in the universities.

Special Schools

In addition to the open education system, there are some 30 special (or residential) schools for the disabled. Those for the blind include the Sudan United Mission School, Gindiri; the Special Education Centre, Oji River; the Sudan Interior Mission School, Kano; and the Pacelli School, Lagos. Schools for the deaf include the Wesley School for the Deaf in Lagos; the Enugu Special School for the Deaf and the Ibadan School for the Deaf in Ibadan. These were established between 1958 and 1962.

Two new residential schools for blind were also established between 1969–71 by the Brethren Mission in Bauchi and Gongola States. These are Church of the Brethren Mission School for Blind Children, Baissa, Gongola State and another in Kaltungo, Bauchi State. The Atunda-Olu School, Lagos; the Cheshire Home, Lagos; The Child Care and Treatment Home School, Akoka; the Child Guidance Clinic, Yaba; the Child Treatment and Placement Home School, Apapa; the Educational Unit for the Handicapped at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi; the Red Cross School for Spastic Children, Igbobi and the Good Samaritan School in Ibadan cater for physically handicapped, emotionally handicapped, speech defective, and educationally sub-normal children.

Difficulties

The education of the blind and other disabled has progressed remarkably well in the country although this progress has not been without difficulties. In the main, the difficulties include: indifference of parents and the society generally to the educability of the disabled; poverty of parents and inability to finance education for the disabled where it is not free; militating circumstances of village life where, with no schools located in such villages, transportation of the disabled child to the school poses a great problem; lack of sufficient accommodation in residential schools; shortage of braille books or other equipment/apparatus, e.g. brailers, typewriters, maps, mathematical and other gadgets; shortage of teachers with specialized training which places heavy work-load on available teachers; inadequate facilities for the training of teachers of blind who work in circuits and have to cover long distances; the individualistic nature of the education of the disabled, particularly the blind, necessitates for effective results, such teacher to pupil ratio which virtually restricts the number of pupils admitted to residential schools; general frustration on the part of the teachers

of the handicapped arising from a status that is unfortunately not commensurate with output (qualitative and quantitative); lack of gainful employment for the disabled generally and particularly for those who are not secondary school material or are with additional severe handicaps.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is provided for disabled adults and children who, having completed their primary education, are not sufficiently equipped for secondary education or who due to family and other circumstances cannot continue with their education. The blind and deaf are given vocational orientation when they are in the top form of the primary school.

Vocational training is carried out in government Trade Centre, Yaba, which offers training in carpentry, painting, masonry, auto-mechanic, metal work and sewing (for girls); Farmcraft Centres for the Blind, (Lagos and Maiduguri) which train adults in farming; Vocational Training Centres (Oshodi, Ogbomosho, Kaduna, Oji River) which offer training in traditional crafts, home economics, telephony, mat weaving, mattress making, pillow stuffing, packaging and light workshop practice and Provincial Workshops (Bida, Kano, Katsina, Jos, Sokoto, Zaria, Bauchi, Gombe, Yola, Bama and Maiduguri).

The Provincial Workshops are sponsored by local authorities and provide some degree of sheltered employment to 'graduates' of these Vocational Training Centres.

Placement Service

The ultimate aim of rehabilitation of the disabled is placement and successful re-integration into the society although there are, no doubt, some cases where the process might include mastering the techniques of daily living. A number of trained disabled persons have been placed in industry or government establishments while some are self-employed. This number is rather small compared with those trained; but it is significant that through the co-operation of the government, employers in industry and voluntary organizations/agencies working for the disabled, a foundation is being laid for programmed placement and vocational counselling service.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund was launched on October 1, 1961, essentially as a savings scheme to which both the worker and his employer contribute in equal proportions for the benefit of the worker.

Contribution Rate

The current rate of contribution is 5 per cent of the worker's wages subject to a maximum of (N4-00) per month plus a similar amount from his employer. The scheme provides for cash payment to a member when his employment ceases due to old age or invalidity, and in the event of his death, to his dependant or next-of-kin. Cash payment is also made during long periods of unemployment or sickness and permanent emigration from Nigeria.

Coverage

All non-pensionable employees of the Federal and State Governments, the public corporations, as well as the employees of all private enterprises (at present limited to those employing 10 or more workers) are covered by the scheme. Those exempted from coverage include employees of local governments, certain classes of teachers; and persons accorded diplomatic or equivalent status. Voluntary coverage is provided for in the N.P.F. Act, 1961, the N.P.F. Act.

The Fund is governed by the N.P.F. Act, 1961, the N.P.F. (Amendment) Act, 1964; the N.P.F. (General) Regulations, 1961; and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

Registration

Registration of a covered worker is the responsibility of his employer. It is his duty first to register himself and after that to apply for registration of his employees on the appropriate statutory forms. On registration, an employer is issued with a registration certificate on which he receives a registration number which he is required to use in all correspondence with the fund. Similarly, a registered worker is supplied with a registration card with number on a water-proof card. This card is surrendered when claiming one of the main benefits in the scheme. These benefits are in respect of old age, invalidity, or survivorship. Other types of benefits

payable under the scheme are emigration grant, withdrawal grant and sickness benefit.

The National Provident Fund is extending the operation of its funds to local levels. Through the N.P.F. Advisory Council, a tripartite body of government, employers and workers, and another special body, the Investment Committee, consisting of those who contribute to the fund, have a say in its operation.

By June 1974, the N.P.F. had accumulated over ₦174,942,000. The National Provident Fund has its Head Office at 112, Broad Street, Lagos.

INSURANCE

European merchants with commercial interests in Nigeria first began the business of insurance in the country by taking out policies of insurance with the established insurers in their home countries. Later on, branches of the foreign insurance companies were established in Nigeria. Even then, no Nigerian law was passed to regulate the operation of the business until 1945 when an Act, The Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, was enacted.

The Act imposed, for the first time in this country, a statutory obligation on the users of all motor vehicles to take out insurance policies or provide security against their legal liability for death or bodily injury caused to third parties.

The law was further strengthened by the passing of the Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Act 1956, which protects the interest of a third party by transferring to and vesting in the injured party, the rights of the insured under the policy should the later become bankrupt or insolvent in the case of an insured company.

Insurance Companies Act, 1961

The most significant of these laws was the Insurance Companies Act, 1961, which lays down the conditions to be fulfilled before a company can be registered to transact any branch of insurance specified in the Regulations made under the Act in 1968. Although the Act was passed in 1961, it did not become operative until, May, 1967. It provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Insurance who must satisfy himself that the conditions precedent to registration, as laid down in the Act, are complied with before a Certificate of Registration, with which a company commences business, is issued.



UPE teachers-in training.

Primary school class



The Head of State, Lt.-General O. Obasanjo, registers a pioneer of the UPE.



NYC members at work.





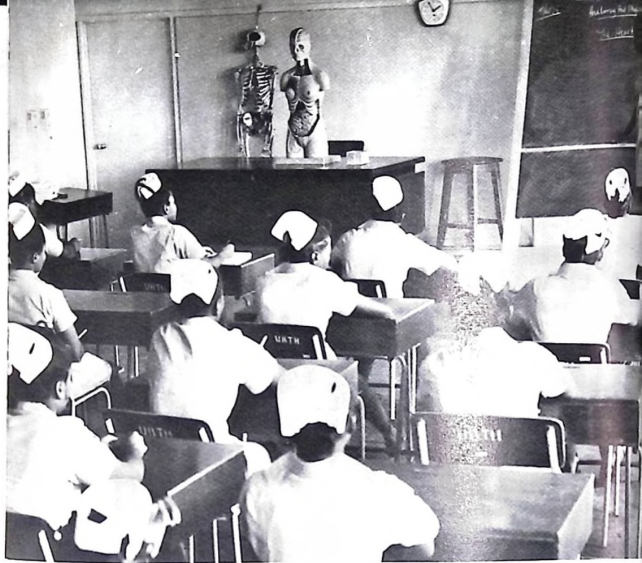
Time for experiment inside Federal Arts and Science School Laboratory, Lagos.

Adult Education class.



Surgeons at work





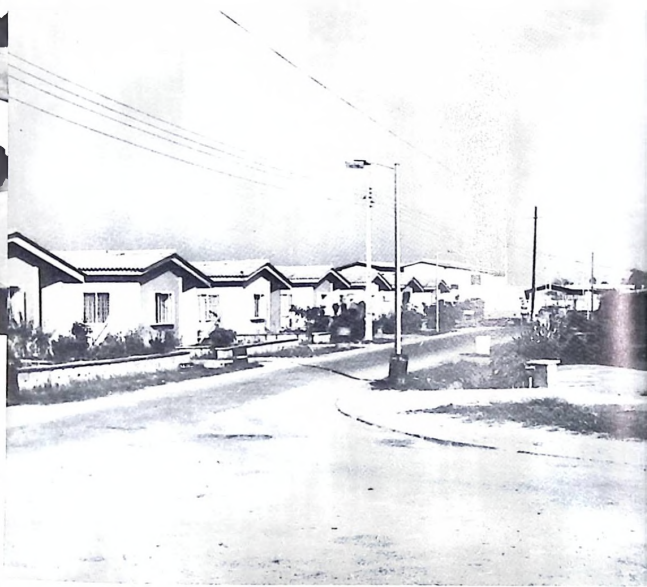
Nurses in training.



Nursing mothers listening to a lecture on post-natal care.

Dental trainees.





Modern housing estate, Lagos

Inside a Supermarket, Lagos.

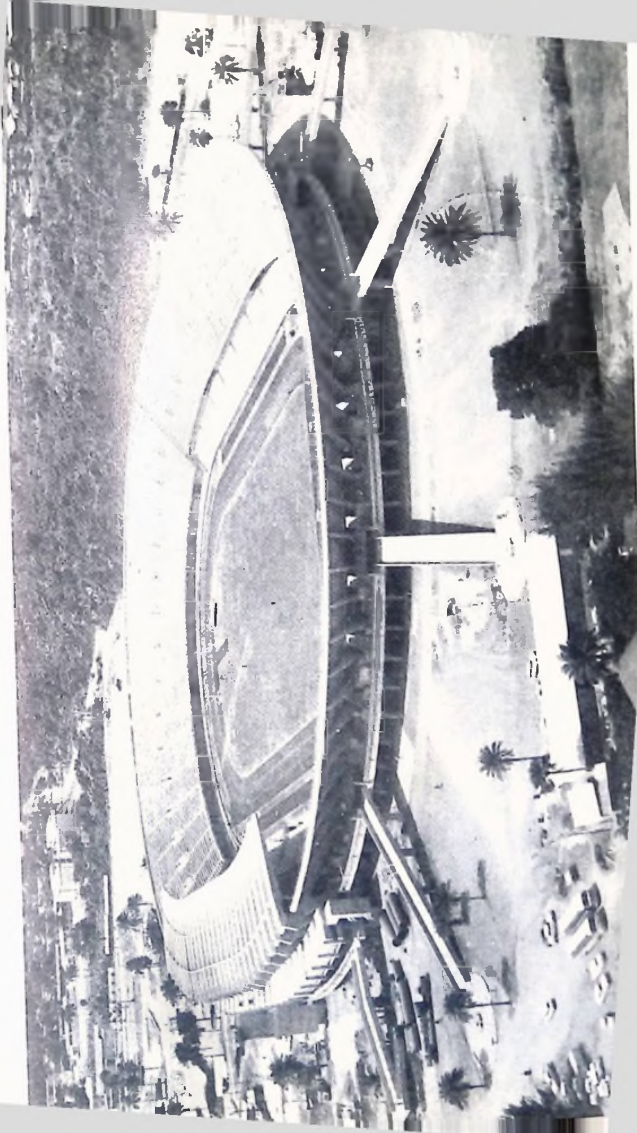




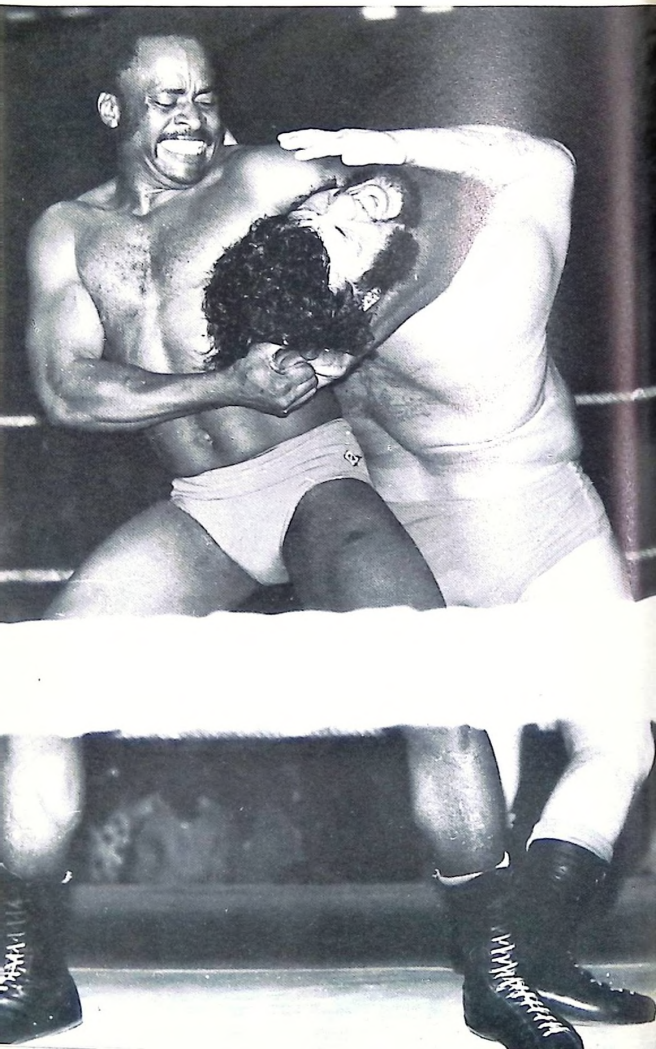
Newstand in a departmental store.



Time for haggling at a local market.



World Heavyweight Wrestling Champion, Michael Okpala, (Power Mike) in action against a British opponent.

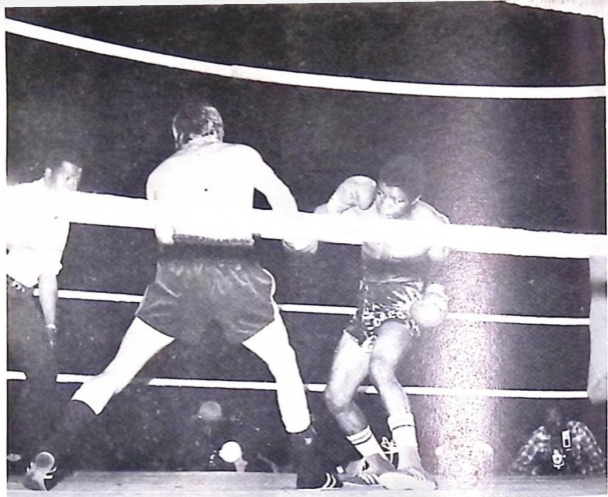




Football, Nigeria's foremost spectator sport.

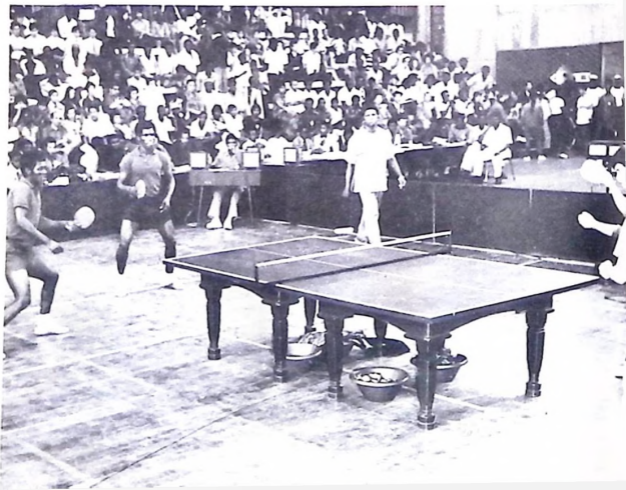
Nigeria's star athletes in action.





Commonwealth lightweight boxing Champion, Jonathan Bamidele (Dele Jonathan) fighting Scotsman, Jim Watt in Lagos for the title.

Nigerian table tennis stars in action



The Act empowers the Minister (now Commissioner) to exempt any person, class of persons or class of insurance business either wholly or partly from complying with the provisions of the Act.

It further stipulates that companies applying for registration must satisfy the Registrar of their solvency, that their paid-up capital is not less than ₦50,000 for any insurance other than life insurance and that for any insurance including life, the paid-up capital must not be less than ₦100,000.

The Act empowers the Commissioner for Trade to require any insurance company to invest in Nigeria, a percentage of its premium in respect of its business within the country.

It provides for the appointment and functions of an inspector and describes Nigerian investments as stock, notes, bonds and other securities issued by the Government of the Federation or of a State. They could also be rights of a person to money, stock, shares, and debentures issued by a body corporate, an estate in fee simple, money, of various descriptions or property of such other descriptions, if any, as may be prescribed.

Insurance Companies Regulations, 1968

The Insurance Companies Regulations, 1968, define and classify insurance business into the following types: life insurance, fire insurance, accident insurance, motor vehicle insurance, marine, aviation and transit insurance, and workmen compensation insurance.

It sets out the various forms to be filled during registration as well as annually. Proper procedures for registration, withdrawal or cancellation of certificate of registration already issued are also contained in the regulation, but no provisions are made for the reinstatement of insurers whose certificates have been withdrawn.

NICON

In order to further guarantee security against risks of losses by both clients and insurers, the Federal Military Government has, through the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria Decree 1969, made it compulsory for any registered insurer in respect of every insurance policy issued or renewed by it on or after October 1, 1969, to reinsure with the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria an amount equal to 10 per cent of the sum insured in the policy,

subject to the provisions of the Insurance Companies Act, 1961 under which the company is registered. The registered insurer must offer to the Corporation an amount equal to 10 per cent of the premium received by the registered insurer on the issue or renewal of a policy.

The Corporation pays commission to a registered insurer in respect of any reinsurance ceded to it by the insurer and at such a rate as the Corporation may determine after taking account of any applicable commercial consideration. But it will not offer any profit commission on such cessions. The National Insurance Corporation also carries out various other classes of insurance.

Intermediaries

Insurance brokers and agents are two intermediaries which have developed with the insurance business. The broker is regarded as a specialist who plays an important role in the arrangement of insurances for his clients. The insurance agent on the other hand, works either full-time or part-time. While the full-time agents are engaged by insurance companies mainly for field work, part-time agents are generally professional men, such as lawyers or doctors who procure insurance through their connections or in the normal course of business.

Companies

Today about 73 insurance companies operate in the country with about ₦12 million paid-up capital and total investments of about ₦79 million. Amount of life insurance as at December 1974 totalled ₦27 million.

Indigenisation

In pursuance of the country's indigenisation policy, the Federal Government has signed participation agreements with eight viable foreign controlled insurance companies thereby acquiring 49 per cent of these companies' issued shares.

The agreements provide that the appointment of Directors to the Boards of these companies shall be on a pro rata basis, reflecting the shareholding position; but the right to appoint chairmen to the Boards rests exclusively with the Federal Government.

Insurance Institute

Nigeria has an Insurance Institute, and membership is open to all those engaged in full-time insurance business. The Institute, which was inaugurated in Lagos in 1959, conducts coaching classes for students wishing to qualify as Associate Members of the Chartered Insurance Institute.

HOUSING AND PLANNING

Shelter represents one of the most basic human needs, and has a profound impact on the health, welfare and productivity of the individual. In spite of its importance, there has always been a universal shortage of dwelling units in Nigeria where, as in other developing countries, population growth, urbanisation and socio-economic development are progressing rapidly. This was made more pronounced because throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, Government's limited intervention in the provision of housing consisted mainly in the development of a few middle-class housing estates, the introduction of mortgage lending through the Nigerian Building Society and staff housing loan schemes designed to promote owner occupation by civil servants.

Housing, both in the urban and rural areas was left mainly to private effort, thereby aggravating further the scarcity and resultant high rent and overcrowding of the available dwelling units.

Recent Developments

Recent developments in urbanised areas have resulted in the introduction of a new trend in the building industry—contractor financing. This is a system by which contractors develop private property and then lease them out for a number of years without actually paying any rents to the owners for the period of time required to recover the former's money. This has to a certain extent alleviated scarcity because more houses are being constructed than would normally have been the case had single individuals been left to finance the construction of housing units.

Building Materials

Moves have been made by the Federal Government in growing recognition of its social responsibility to provide shelter and amenities and to ease the problems in the building industry. These

moves include the reduction and abolition in certain cases, of import and excise duties on building materials; the abolition of the exportation of timber and the establishment of saw mills in order to avert possible depression which might be caused by this abolition; overhauling and streamlining of the approval procedure for building plans; assisting existing housing estates and encouraging the formation of housing co-operatives by providing them with finance and granting them an enhanced capital allowance. Ways of bringing about a further liberalisation of credit facilities for housing development, the objective being to enable medium income earners obtain reasonable credit facilities from lending houses, are being investigated.

Programmes

Government is undertaking extensive housing projects during the Third National Development Plan Period allocating a total of ₦1·837 billion to that sector by all governments of the Federation. Of this amount, ₦1·650 billion or about 90 per cent of public sector expense is the responsibility of the Federal Government. State governments' housing programmes also include both direct construction and credit schemes designed to promote individual home ownership.

Federal Government Housing Scheme

A dominant project in the National Development Plan is the execution of a housing scheme involving direct construction of low rental dwelling units to which an allocation of ₦1·500 billion has been made.

A comprehensive review of the development plan has resulted in a re-ordering of the plan's priorities with greater emphasis being given to such crucial areas as housing, health and agriculture. The scope of the housing programme has been sharply increased from 60,000 to 200,000 housing units mainly for low and middle income groups in various parts of the country. The use of local materials such as burnt bricks is also vigorously being promoted in order to minimise dependence on imported substitutes.

Policy

Already, 15,000 housing units have been completed in the first phase of the scheme, and a policy on housing has been formulated by which allocations would be made by ballot on an owner-

occupier basis. All available housing units would be allocated on an initial three-year tenancy in order to provide adequate time to work out the full implications of an owner-occupier scheme which will succeed the tenancy arrangements and to determine the management problems of the Federal Housing Authority Estates.

Although the scheme is intended to provide essentially for the general public, up to 15 per cent of the various categories of houses in every location has been set aside to meet the needs of the various governments in view of the current difficulties experienced in finding suitable accommodation at reasonable rent for public servants on important jobs.

Certain categories of people are ineligible for allocation under the scheme. These include children under 21, persons who already possess a house in the area or who have obtained loans from any government in the Federation for the purpose of erecting a house (unless that house is not situated in the applicant's place of work) and persons who have been ejected from a Federal or state government property for reasons of inability to meet the financial or maintenance needs imposed by the appropriate authority.

The Federal Housing Authority

The Federal Housing Authority is responsible for the formulation and enforcement of tenancy rules on all estates constructed under the Federal Government Housing Scheme. The Authority was set up under Decree No. 40 of 1973 to prepare and submit to the government from time to time, proposals for national housing programmes, and to make recommendations to the housing corporations of other states.

The affairs of the Authority are conducted by a Board of Directors which consists of a chairman, a Permanent Secretary from Cabinet Office, Permanent Secretaries in the Federal Ministries of Finance, Economic Development, Housing, Urban Development and Environment or their representatives, a representative of the Housing Unit in the Cabinet office; five other persons and a General Manager who is in charge of day-to-day administration of the Authority.

H.U.D.E.

A separate Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment has been set up to formulate housing policy and urban planning and development by the Federal Government. Its depart-

ments are responsible for physical environment planning, housing, water supply, sewage and mass transportation. The Ministry works in conjunction with the Federal Housing Authority and the Nigerian Building Society.

The Nigerian Building Society

The activities of the society are extended to all parts of the Federation and its loan facilities serve the mortgage finance needs of persons who wish to build or purchase houses in any place of their choice within the Federation. Its loans for real estate development purposes stood at ₦30 million as at August 31, 1975.

In order to make a positive impact on housing supply in the shortest possible time, the Nigerian Building Society has been converted into a Central Mortgage Bank with a capital of ₦500 million. The provision of additional funds and manpower will enable the society as well as the various housing corporations to extend easier terms and conditions to the public at large.

Town and Country Planning

Very little attention was paid to physical planning in Nigeria until quite recently. Houses and structures in villages, towns and cities were constructed with little regard to aesthetics or to symmetry. This has resulted in outmoded structures lacking in efficiency as well as in scenic beauty. Typical towns and cities consist largely of old residential areas which have simply grown on their own with little attempt at a systematic layout. Furthermore, in the face of rapid urban growth, the development of essential infrastructure such as housing, electricity, water supply, roads and packing facilities have fallen far short of demand. The system of local government based on elected municipal or town councils which was inherited from the colonial government further aggravated the situation by failing to provide efficient urban administration necessary for the successful execution of essential services.

Efforts

In recognition of the seriousness of these problems, extensive effort is being made to improve physical planning in the country as a whole, and especially in major urban centres which have become the main areas of population concentration and of modern industry, commerce and public administration.

Allocation

The sum of ₦636·70 million has been allocated to town and country planning in the 1975–80 Development Plan. Projects include the preparation of masterplans and regional plans, topographical and township maps, layouts for residential, industrial and commercial areas and the construction of new, and reconstruction of existing urban roads and drainage, parking facilities and street lighting.

Long-term plans

Intensive physical planning effort is being directed towards the development of new areas of settlement within the framework of long-term plans such as the nationwide Federal Housing Schemes. Layout in the older areas are being improved under renewal schemes in order to achieve greater functional efficiency and scenic beauty. Essential urban infrastructure and other social amenities are also being developed and brought in line with population growth, special emphasis having been laid on the reconstruction of township roads and drains which have been largely responsible for the environmental deterioration observable in the urban areas.

Sewerage, Drainage and Refuse Disposal

As in all other fields of housing, Nigerian towns and cities lack an efficient system of sewerage, drainage and refuse disposal. Although outmoded methods as still being employed in the disposal of human wastes in most urban and rural areas, there is a gradual movement towards the development of modern sewerage and drainage systems especially in the major urban centres.

Studies

Feasibility studies for central sewerage and integrated drainage systems are being carried out for all the state capitals. While central sewerage systems are being developed, all house owners are encouraged to install water system toilets with septic tanks. New plans for residential buildings will not be approved unless they make provision for water system toilets.

A sum of ₦273·99 million has been allocated to this sector in the Third National Plan with about half of this amount being assigned to the preparation of feasibility studies, detailed designs and construction of modern sewerage and drainage systems. The balance has been allocated to other facilities such as public conveniences and the purchase of refuse disposal vehicles and cesspit emptiers.

EDUCATION

History

Prior to the coming of the European, Nigerians had their own educational systems whereby the young individual was taught to conform with the social customs and traditions of his community, and to learn a trade of one type or another, so as to be a good citizen. Such education as was given was aimed at maintaining the continuity of culture by transmitting to successive generations not only accumulated knowledge but also the acquired standard of value.

Missionaries

With the growth of British commercial and colonial interests in Africa particularly in the 19th century, British missionaries intensified their efforts to establish formal education especially at the primary level in several parts of the land. The lead given by the missionaries was later followed by the government.

System

The system of education which grew from this humble beginning made reading, writing and arithmetic the three pillars on which the instruction in religious matters rested. It took little or no account of the technical needs and the culture of the indigenous peoples. The Nigerians who had the privilege of this education were appointed as clerks, teachers and catechists. Such appointments carried with them social prestige. This was the situation in most of southern Nigeria at the turn of the century.

In Northern Nigeria, however, the pattern was different. Such christian missionary activity involving the spread of Christianity was deliberately discouraged in the predominantly muslim areas by the colonial administration. The regime itself failed to provide any form of secular education for the masses for fear it might arouse muslim resentment or lead to political agitation against the colonial system. The gradual introduction of Western type of education in the South and its neglect in the north accentuated the differences in outlook between the two parts of the country.

Development

In the next stage of the educational development of Nigeria, the imperial government saw that it could no longer be indifferent

to the educational development of its subjects and therefore fashioned such policies as would make education in Africa a potent instrument for gradual religious, social and economic transformation of the Africans in response to the increasing influence of Western civilisation. The educational development as was envisaged permitted only of "a reasonable increase of school facilities for the masses" and a gradual improvement of the standard of higher education at the top and was severely limited by the meagre finances and personnel committed into the venture by the colonial administration.

Primary Schools

In the primary schools (due largely to the initiative of an African inspector of schools in Lagos) some attempts were made to adapt the curriculum to the local environment, teach local languages as well as the history and geography of Africa, traditional laws, customs and religion, manual labour and handicrafts.

Secondary Schools

Education in the few secondary schools that were established by Government or voluntary agencies was a wholesale importation of the British secondary education system which remained literary and classical and overwhelmingly imitative of the requirements for entry into British universities.

Fourah Bay College

As far as higher education was concerned, the curriculum of the missionary-owned Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, the only West-African institution of higher learning open to British West African colonies, was firmly centred in theology, classics and the arts. The college was part of the University of Durham and the students sat the same examinations and took the same degrees as the British citizens. Unlike the missionaries the Government did nothing about higher education for a long time.

Higher College, Yaba

It was not until the Higher College, Yaba, was founded formally in 1934 that the British Government began to give some thought to the policy which should govern higher education in Nigeria.

Even then, although the aim of the Higher College, Yaba, at that time was to emphasize science education and give training of a professional type including medicine and engineering to a few Nigerians, the courses were kept below university level and did not provide for full degree or professional status. The number of students was severely limited to the needs of the government and the diploma granted was recognized only by the Nigerian Government.

University of Ibadan

The next step in higher education was not taken until after the Second World War when the University College, Ibadan, was founded as a result of the Asquith and Elliot Commission Reports.

It was therefore not surprising that a few years before Nigeria attained independence many citizens had begun to express dissatisfaction with the type of education given in the new University College.

Diverse Policies

After independence, the Federal Government had little influence on educational matters at primary and secondary school levels as this was the constitutional responsibility of the regions. This resulted in an increasing diversification in educational policies and practices and varying standards of education from one state to the other.

Uniform System

In recent years, however, the Federal Government has, as a result of the work of the Nigeria Educational Research Council, the Joint Consultative Committee on Education and the National Council on Education introduced a more uniform system of education throughout the country through curriculum development, examinations and inspection.

Educational Administration

The nineteen states in the Federation of Nigeria share with the Federal Government concurrent responsibility for education at the primary and secondary levels. The Federal Government has exclusive legislative powers as well as full financial responsibility for higher education in the whole country.

National Organisations

In addition, the Federal Government plays a co-ordinating role with regard to broad direction of educational policy, planning and finance. Co-ordination of general educational policies and procedures is promoted through the National Council on Education which comprises all the Commissioners of Education in the country, and the Joint Consultative Committee on Education which functions at the level of top education officials and professionals.

Research Council

The Federal Ministry of Education plays a vital role in the maintenance of national educational standards by operating national organisations which are devoted to the development of education in some aspects. Some examples of such organisations are the Nigeria Educational Research Council which, among its other functions, is actively involved in curriculum review and renewal, and the Federal Inspectorate Service; others are educational services for the improvement of standards such as the Science Equipment Centre and the Schools Broadcasting Unit.

National Universities Commission

University and professional education occupies a special position in Nigeria. The Federal Government supports the universities with grants administered through the National Universities Commission which is set up by law and is not subject to the control of the respective government ministries. Direct government assistance to students takes the form of scholarships for undergraduate and post-graduate studies, bursaries and loans.

Bureau for External Aid

External aid in the field of education in the Federation is channelled through the Bureau for External Aid of the Federal Ministry of Education on whose co-ordination committee all the States are represented. The Federal Ministry of Education also acts as a liaison on educational matters between Nigeria and foreign countries, international and national organisations, agencies and foundations.

Primary and Secondary Schools

At the primary and secondary levels, educational institutions comprise government schools as well as local authority, voluntary

agency and private schools. All of these institutions are subject to government regulations and inspection, regardless of the body or persons administering them.

Status of Universities

The Universities and the Colleges of Technology are autonomous educational institutions.

Structure of Education System

Primary Education: The age at which pupils enter the primary schools is six years and the length of the primary school course is 6–7 years. The seven-year primary education course which still exists in some States is being phased out in favour of the six-year course. At the end of the primary school course a First School Leaving Certificate is awarded to successful candidates at the First School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Younger children, especially in urban areas, attend nursery schools which are usually private institutions and are becoming increasingly popular. Some States are even beginning to regard them as part of the school system and to treat them as such. Primary education is tuition-free in all States of the Federation but children buy their own uniforms. Books and stationery are supplied free.

One of the major educational achievements in the second National Development Plan 1970/74 is the expansion of primary schools which have been established to serve as models for the expansion and improvement of the existing ones. There has been a considerable increase in total enrolment in schools. The awareness of the great importance of science and technology in the development of a modern nation has necessitated the introduction of elementary science programmes in the primary school curriculum. The teaching of new mathematics has also started in the primary schools.

Secondary Education: Secondary education is the form of education children receive after primary education and before the tertiary stage. The schools may be secondary grammar, commercial or technical. They may also be multilateral or comprehensive schools.

Secondary school courses, except in the case of secondary modern schools, last for five years and lead to the West African School Certificate or the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of Education examination. Some secondary schools offer a further

two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination. Most States, however, are beginning to concentrate this course into a few Sixth Form Colleges. Secondary modern school courses last for only three years; but these schools exist in only a few States.

All secondary schools are fee-paying. Admission is generally by competitive entrance examinations, taken at the end of the primary school course and intake is limited only by available facilities. Most of the schools provide boarding facilities and are thereby able to admit students from beyond their immediate neighbourhood. There have been a steady increase in the enrolment as well as improved facilities in secondary schools. The new trend in secondary education is towards comprehensive schools which offer various courses in technical and commercial subjects, economics etc. in addition to the traditional arts and science subjects.

By far the greater number of secondary schools are maintained and controlled by State governments which, in most cases, have placed strong emphasis on reorganisation, consolidation, and expansion following State take-over of schools. Some new schools have been built too. Available statistics show that the number of secondary schools rose from 1,220 in 1970 to about 1,360 in 1973. Secondary school enrolment by 1974 stood at 649,000.

The Federal Government has supplemented State effort by the building of twenty-five Federal Government Colleges—two in each of the former twelve States except in Lagos State where there are three. They are built to promote the national consciousness so vital for national unity. Each Federal Government College admits students from all the nineteen States; thus making it possible for young people in their formative years to live, work and play together, and understand one another's differing backgrounds. Fourteen more are expected to be opened in future so that each of the nineteen States of the Federation will have at least two such colleges.

In addition, the Federal Government has established four new Federal Schools of Arts and Science which run advanced level courses. Three more of such schools have also been proposed, to bring the total number to seven.

Technical and Vocational Education: Technical institutions are either directly run by the Ministries of Education or are autonomous but maintained by government subvention. A few, however, are private and may qualify for government grants depending on

certain criteria. These institutions come under three broad groupings, namely:

- * post-secondary institutions such as Colleges of Technology or Polytechnics which train technicians. These are autonomous;
- * vocational schools which train for specific trades or skills such as carpentry, fitting, machining, painting, welding, etc. These come within the second cycle of education although some are run by industrial organisations; and
- * secondary technical schools which have a bias for technical subjects at secondary school level.

There are now eight Colleges of Technology or Polytechnics in Nigeria. They provide courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, business studies, company and public administration, banking and accountancy, secretarial studies, fine and applied arts, and other areas of technology for both full and part-time students. These courses lead generally to the Ordinary Diploma and Higher Diploma qualifications. For admission, candidates are required to possess the West African School Certificate or a minimum of five passes in relevant subjects at the Ordinary Level of the General Certificate of Education or equivalent. The duration of courses at the Colleges of Technology/Polytechnics is two years for the Ordinary Diploma and a further two years for the Higher Diploma. For entry to the vocational schools, at least three years of secondary education is required. Institutional training usually lasts from two to three years, depending on the trade, but a further period of training is necessary in industry.

Commercial Education: Facilities for commercial education exist at three levels, secondary, post-secondary and university levels. Many secondary commercial schools are privately owned. They provide various stages of training leading to either single subject examinations in skill subjects such as typewriting or shorthand, or to the General Certificate of Education and the West African School Certificate with commercial bias. At the post-secondary stage, courses are available in the Polytechnics and Colleges of Technology in accountancy, secretaryship, business studies, secretarial studies and banking and they lead to College Diploma or some recognised professional qualifications.

Special departmental schools such as the Federal Training Centre, run a range of secretarial and commercial courses geared towards the needs of government ministries. In the Universities,

degree courses are available in Business Administration and Accountancy.

Adult and Non-formal Education: State Governments, Local Education Authorities and voluntary agencies organise evening classes in both urban and rural areas for young people and adults both at the literacy and post-literacy levels. At the secondary level, there has been a big expansion, in recent years, of courses leading to the G.C.E. and R.S.A. examinations at both Ordinary and Advanced levels. This expansion is due mainly to University extension services and State Ministries of Education, but private enterprise has also played a part. A few continuing education centres, providing academic, professional and vocational education, exist in larger towns.

Technical evening classes and Vocational Improvement Centres do exist for adults, but these services need to be expanded urgently. In 1974, the Federal Ministry of Education, in an attempt to underscore the importance of adult and non-formal education and co-ordinate developments in this area, set up a new section on Adult Education, recently re-organised as the Vocational and Non-formal Education Section. In addition to data collection and dissemination of information, the section is actively engaged in organising seminars and workshops for the training of adult education personnel, is undertaking pilot experimental projects in functional literacy in conjunction with State governments, and is engaged in the development of curricula designed specifically for young people and adults. A national centre for the development of adult education is to be built at Kano during the Third Development Plan period and the site is currently being surveyed.

Special Education: There are, in the big towns, a few primary schools specially equipped to provide education for the blind, the deaf and dumb or other physically handicapped children. Most of the institutions of this nature are administered by philanthropic organisations and bodies; often with the financial support of State Government or Local Authorities.

Teacher Education: There are three categories of teacher training institutions in Nigeria. In the first category are the Grade II Teacher Training Colleges, offering courses leading to the Teachers' Grade II Certificate. In some institutions, holders of the First School Leaving Certificate are admitted for a five-year course, leading to

the Grade II Certificate, while in others, Secondary Modern School Certificate holders complete the course in three years. Colleges that admit holders of the West African School Certificate run one-year courses. Now that the minimum professional qualification considered desirable for teaching is the Grade II Certificate, many Grade III teachers go into the Teacher Training Colleges for a further two years' course in order to obtain the Grade II qualification.

In the second category are the Advanced Teacher Training Colleges which admit Grade II Teachers and holders of the West African School Certificate or equivalent qualification for a three-year course leading to the Nigeria Certificate in Education. All the Advanced Teachers' Colleges are affiliated to Universities.

In the above category also is the National Technical Teachers' College, Lagos, established by the Federal Ministry of Education to produce qualified teachers in the field of technical education. The college offers two types of courses, namely, a one-year pedagogical course for those who are qualified in various technical and vocational fields but lack teacher training, and a three-year course for holders of the West African School Certificate or equivalent qualification. Successful products of the latter are awarded the Nigeria Certificate in Education (N.C.E.) (Technical) Certificate.

University Institutes or Departments of Education constitute the third category. University graduates who wish to teach but have no teaching qualification can, for one session, acquire the Post-graduate Diploma or Certificate in Education qualification. Some University faculties of Education combine academic and professional training for students reading for the Bachelor of Education degree. In-service training is becoming a major aspect of teacher education in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Education and all the State Governments mount courses with academic and professional content. Special programmes are often arranged for uncertificated teachers and the number of participants is increasing every year.

University Education: There are thirteen Universities in Nigeria and they provide three to five-year courses leading to a first degree in various disciplines. There are also opportunities for higher degrees. The basic qualification for direct admission into Universities is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent qualification, but some universities offer a one-year preliminary course for School Certificate holders before they proceed to degree course. University enrolment in Nigeria totalled 25,000 in 1974.

Current National Educational Objectives and Policies

As outlined in the 3rd National Development Plan, "Nigeria continues to recognise education as a very powerful instrument for social change in a process of dynamic nation-building... Government commitment ... is the creation in the country of an educational system capable of ensuring that every citizen is given full opportunity to develop his intellectual and working capacities for his own benefit and that of his community". Government identifies six national objectives as follows:

- * to expand facilities for education aimed at equalising individual access to education throughout the country;
- * to reform the content of general education to make it more responsive to the socio-economic needs of the country;
- * to consolidate and develop the nation's system of higher education in response to the economy's manpower needs;
- * to streamline and strengthen the machinery for educational development in the country;
- * to rationalize the financing of education with a view to making the educational system more adequate and efficient; and
- * to make an impact in the area of technological education so as to meet the growing needs of the economy.

Highlights of the Development Plan arising from the above therefore are:

- * free universal and compulsory primary education throughout the country;
- * free education for handicapped and gifted children at all levels;
- * the expansion of secondary schools;
- * the introduction of a parallel system of secondary technical schools to supplement the present system of secondary education;
- * the production of trained teachers for schools at all levels and the up-grading of teachers-in-service;
- * (a) the expansion and consolidation of the six existing universities; and
- (b) the establishment of four new universities under the Federal Government leadership and control. They are sited at Sokoto, Maiduguri, Calabar and Jos. There will also be university campuses at Port Harcourt and Ilorin which will be affiliated to existing universities pending their development into full-fledged status.

Expenditure

Total expenditure in the educational sector during the plan period will be more than N2.5 billion. Adequate provision has been made for the extension of existing teacher training colleges and universities and for the construction of new ones in order to provide primary and secondary schools with graduate and highly qualified non-graduate teachers.

Universal Free Primary Education (UPE)

Primary education became free and universal throughout the country in September, 1976. As from 1979, it will become compulsory by law.

Consequent upon this decision by the Federal Government to launch The Universal Primary Education scheme throughout the country, a massive training scheme for Grade II teachers was begun in September 1974. This involved the expansion of physical facilities and services in the State training institutions and the building of new colleges. The Federal Military Government bears full financial responsibility for the scheme, provides overall co-ordination of Federal and State policy and planning and recruits teacher-trainers from local and foreign sources for deployment to the States which still retain basic administrative control of training colleges in their areas of jurisdiction.

Major Trend

The trend of government policy on education is clearly in the direction of free education at all levels: primary, secondary, technical, university and professional. Secondary education is being rapidly expanded to permit the fullest possible enrolment of primary school leavers and ensure an adequate input for expanded tertiary and higher education levels. The various governments are also proceeding with their differential rates of government take-over of schools. This is designed to permit the achievement of uniform standard in the content and quality of education provided and fees charged. In furtherance of these aims, all tuition and boarding fees in all secondary schools excepting private institutions have been pegged at the same level.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Co-ordination

The planing and provision of health services in Nigeria are the joint responsibilities of the Federal, State and local government authorities. The Federal Ministry of Health co-ordinates health services throughout the country and provides a link between Nigerian health institutions and health organisations throughout the world.

Each of the 19 States of the Federation has a Ministry of Health which takes charge of health services and trains personnel in various State-owned health institutions. In the towns and districts of some States, local government authorities perform health care and related services such as sewage and refuse disposal and general environmental health services. Voluntary agencies also provide substantial contribution to health care delivery and personnel training.

Policies

The policy and objectives of the Federal and State governments have been aimed at resolving the main identified health problems some of which are inadequacy and maldistribution and poor utilisation of health facilities, and institutions as well as of available manpower. The policies are aimed at developing and deploying health manpower, expanding hospital services and establishing comprehensive facilities for curative and preventive care for the population. Health projects in the Third Development Plan are also scheduled to undertake medical research, to control communicable diseases and establish a health planning unit equipped to collect, process and publish data on major health problems.

Programmes

Government programmes are defined under four broad headings namely: Hospital Service, Basic Health Service, Training and Supporting Programmes.

Teaching Hospitals

There are today six university teaching hospitals located in Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Zaria, Ife and Enugu for the training of doctors, medical technologists, pharmacists, nurses and other medical personnel. Two new ones are under construction at Sokoto and Maiduguri.

Nursing Schools

In addition to the nursing schools attached to the teaching hospitals, there are many other institutions for the training of nurses and midwives all over the country.

Para-medical schools

The Federal Government runs dental schools of hygiene and technology, medical laboratory technology, and radiography.

Other Facilities

In the State headquarters and population centres, general and district hospitals are in existence, some of which are being extended during the current development plan period. State governments also run a number of health centres and clinics in rural areas which provide primary health care. Focus of attention is directed at the development of comprehensive health service beginning with primary health care.

In addition to government hospitals, there are many hospitals, clinics, dental centres, eye clinics and other health institutions run by missions, commercial firms and private doctors.

Malaria Control Plan

The prevention of diseases is regarded as vital to the efficient development of medical and health services. Some 20 million naira has been allocated in the Third National Development Plan for the National Malaria Control programmes. The Federal Malaria Service in Lagos has for many years been making research into the deadly disease of malaria and its prevention.

Small-pox free area

Following intensive vaccination campaigns organised in collaboration with U.S.A.I.D., the World Health Organisation and other voluntary organisations and individuals, Nigeria has been certified a smallpox free area by the World Health Organisation (WHO) from April, 1976.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

The prevention and eradication of tuberculosis are among the priorities in the medical and health services programme of the country.

The Federal Government has established a Tuberculosis Service Centre where, among other things, school children are regularly examined to ensure that they are free from tuberculosis. Babies receive B.C.G. vaccinations either in maternity hospitals, infant welfare clinics or birth registries before their births are registered.

Food and Drug Decree

In recognition of the key roles which food and drugs play in the promotion and protection of the health of the public, the Food and Drugs Decree (No. 35) was promulgated in 1974 to ensure that food meant for public consumption in Nigeria is safe, wholesome and nutritious, and that drugs and cosmetics in general distribution are also safe, wholesome and efficacious. In addition, various fraudulent practices in the food and drug business which endanger public health are to be controlled. To ensure effective implementation of the food and drug control programme, provision has been made for the establishment of a network of laboratories and food drugs inspection units in different parts of the country. All products covered by this decree and manufactured outside Nigeria are checked at all entry points while those manufactured and distributed locally are regularly inspected and subjected to laboratory examinations to ensure compliance with the health requirements of the country.

Pharmaceutical Practice

Chemist shops exist all over the country. Only shops registered and supervised by qualified pharmacists are allowed to stock and sell certain types of medical preparations, particularly those requiring doctor's prescription for their application. Importation and exportation of certain classes of drugs and medicines are regulated by law.

Laboratories

The Federal Ministry of Health also runs a number of laboratories which monitor the quality of water, and examines industrial effluents and environmental pollutants to ensure that the environment is reasonably kept free from any toxic agencies.

Health Expenditure

Federal outlay for 1975-80 has been increased from ₦314 million to ₦1.7 billion. Major projects include the expansion of Basic Health Service Scheme which is being increased from an

average of 40 per cent to 60 per cent through the establishment of 285 basic health units.

THE STATES

Anambra

The largest hospital in the State is the 450-bed University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu, which produced its first medical graduates in 1975. A large number of the medical institutions in the State, including hospitals, clinics and maternity homes are privately owned, but there are many government-owned hospitals, dental and health centres. There is a psychiatric and an orthopaedic and plastic surgery hospital in the State. At least one government-run hospital exists in most of the divisional areas. Plans are in progress for the provision of medical facilities in areas where these services do not exist such as in the newly created divisions.

Facilities for inoculation against yellow fever, small pox and cholera for international travellers are available at Enugu while other types of inoculation and vaccination are carried out in other hospitals or health centres in the State.

Bauchi

As in every other state, Bauchi State supplies voluntary agencies and government-owned dispensaries and hospitals with free medical equipment for cholera and sleeping sickness. In addition to government hospitals, there are mission hospitals, leprosaria, dispensaries, maternity and child welfare clinics and dressing stations in the State.

Apart from the building of modern and well equipped hospitals in the State, expansion work is in progress in existing hospitals and new dispensaries and rural health centres have been built in the rural and semi-urban areas.

Bendel

There are 35 government-owned hospitals with about 3,000 beds. There are at least two general hospitals in each of the administrative divisions of the State.

Construction work is nearing completion stages in 18 other hospitals, many of which are at present being equipped. It is envisaged that when the hospital development programme is fully consummated, the number of beds would rise to about 4,500.

Among hospitals owned by voluntary agencies, commercial houses and private bodies are the Zuma Memorial Hospital, Irrua; Delta Hospital, Sapele; Dr Esiri's Infirmary, Warri; St. Camillus Hospital, Isele-Uku; African Timber and Plywood Industrial Clinic, Sapele; Baptist Hospital, Eku; UAC Hospital, Burutu; and Sight Hospital, Escravos. These have a combined total of 1,265 beds.

The government hospital in Benin-City has been up-graded to Specialist Hospital, with the appropriate complement of staff. A specialist hospital with 500 beds will be built in Warri, while the hospitals at Agbor and Auchi will be upgraded to 300-bed hospitals with psychiatric units. Arrangements have also been completed for the construction of 100-bed three area-hospitals to function as reference hospitals. They are to be sited at Ekiadolar, Sapele and Ugwashi-Uku. A school of nursing and mid-wifery is under construction at Agbor, bringing the number of such schools in the State to three. Other proposals include the establishment of comprehensive health centres in the 35 existing general hospitals and the construction of 13 new centres.

The Government Leprosy Settlement at Ossiomo, near Agbor, has over 100 in-patients. There are several leprosy clinics all over the state, with over 6,000 out-patients in attendance.

The figures of health facilities in the State so far are 11 urban health centres, 200 maternity homes, 192 dispensaries and 42 functioning dressing stations.

Benue

Benue State has a number of government, mission and private hospitals. General hospitals are located at some of the divisional headquarters such as Makurdi and Otukpo. There are mission hospitals at Nwanga and Gboko. Dispensaries, leper clinics and colonies exist throughout the length and breadth of the State. Some of them are run by missions. Others are the responsibility of the local authorities.

Health personnel are trained at the School for Nursing in Makurdi and annual grants are given to both mission and local authorities for the running of the various hospitals and clinics.

During the present plan period (1975-80), the State government plans to expand the existing general hospitals and build a new general hospital at Katsina Ala. Other health projects include the setting up of a Basic Health Programme comprising 23 comprehensive health centres with 30 beds each, 60 health centres with 15 beds each, 105 mobile clinics and 420 health clinics. N5.2

million has been earmarked for this project. There are also plans for the establishment of Schools of Nursing, Midwifery and of Health Technology.

Borno

The Borno State Government operates about 10 general hospitals.

In Maiduguri, the State capital, there is a general hospital and a nursing home, an eye hospital and a health centre. A Psychiatric hospital is also attached to the General Hospital, Maiduguri. There are general hospitals at Bama, Gwoza, Lassa, Ngoshe, Potiskwum, Nguru and Geidam.

Training facilities are provided by two nursing schools and a midwifery school. An epidemiology unit deals with the prevention of communicable diseases in the State.

Medical service is free and there are no private hospitals or clinics throughout the State.

Cross River

The State's public health, and administration of all Government-owned health institutions, health education, the training of health personnel in government institutions and other health matters are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

The Cross River State has about 300 health institutions including six specialist hospitals, six private and community hospitals, two industrial hospitals, two dental centres, two maternity hospitals, five leper settlements and 25 health centres, 107 dispensaries and 10 infant welfare clinics.

Some of the general hospitals and nursing homes are situated at Calabar, Ogoja, Uyo, Eket, Etinan, Ikom, Ikot Ene, Oron, Itu, Ituk-Mbang, Abak and Ikot Ekpene.

The specialist hospitals are the Calabar Maternity Hospitals and Calabar Mental Hospital; Calabar Dental Centre; Calabar Tuberculosis Hospital; Ikom Tuberculosis Centre and the Calabar Infectious Disease Hospital. Some of the Leprosy settlements are at Ekpene-Obom, Ikom, Ogoja and Itu.

The two industrial hospitals are the Dunlop Group Hospitals with forty-five beds in Akamkpa Division and the Pamol Hospital with thirty beds in Calabar Division and a few privately-owned hospitals also look after the health of the people within the state.

Out of a total allocation of ₦22.85 million for the health services during the Third Development Plan, the State would spend ₦10 million to develop four hospitals to group reference hospitals. There are also plans to build a nursing training centre in the State capital while a Teaching Hospital is currently under construction.

Gongola

Gongola State has about four Government general hospitals three of which are at Yola, Jalingo and Numan. Voluntary agencies and local dispensaries and hospitals are supplied with free medical equipment for infectious diseases.

The State's current development plan in the health sector is aimed at extending and improving medical facilities and at constructing rural health centres in rural areas of the State.

Imo

Health facilities are controlled by the State Ministry of Health which is statutorily responsible for the inspection, approval and registration of hospitals and other health institutions in the State.

General Hospitals are located at Aba, Owerri, Okigwe, Arochukwu, Uzuakoli, Ogwa, Okpuala Ngwa and Oguta. Joint hospitals are sited at Akahaba-Abiriba, Amigbo, Aboh-Mbaise, Mbiano, Umunato and Uburu. Seven voluntary agency hospitals also exist in the State. There is a psychiatric hospital at Aba and an eye clinic is attached to Aba General Hospital.

A leprosy eradication programme is in progress in many parts of the State and public health officials carry out inoculation exercises, inspection of premises and pest control exercises.

Four hospitals in the State are approved for the training of nurses; six hospitals run midwifery schools; community nurses are trained at the Aba Institute of Child Health; and public health inspectors at the School of Hygiene, Aba. A total of ₦24.5 million has been allocated to health services in the State for the year 1976-77.

Kaduna

Responsibility for the State's public health and administration of all Government-owned hospitals is shared by the State's Ministry of Health, the Ahmadu Bello University (Institute of Health) local authorities, missions and voluntary agencies.

Institution for the training of medical personnel in the State include the Kaduna Community Nurses Training School, the Zonkwa St. Louis Hospital, the Katsina School of Nursing, the Zaria School of Nursing, the St. Gerald's Hospital School of Nursing and the Kaduna School of Midwifery.

There are twelve general hospitals, one each at Katsina, Malumfashi, Dawa, Kafanchan, Zonkwa, three at Zaria and four in Kaduna. The Wusasa hospital in Zaria, the Zonkwa St. Louis hospital and the Kafanchan General hospital are run by missions while the Malumfashi hospital, Zaria General hospital, Kaduna General hospital and Kaduna Nursing Homes are run by the Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Health.

There are four specialist hospitals: one at Katsina, one at Kaduna and two at Zaria.

The Wusasa Specialist Hospital at Zaria is run by missionaries while the other three are run by the Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Health.

In addition to these hospitals, there are the Zaria Leper Training School run by the government, a leprosarium at Katsina run by missionaries, a mental home attached to Kaduna and many dispensaries run by local authorities with government grants and supervision.

The State has earmarked ₦23.8 million for health services during the 3rd National Development Plan.

Kano

The responsibility for public health in the State is shared with local authorities, missions, voluntary agencies and the State Ministry of Health.

There is at least one general hospital in each of the eight administrative areas.

The Ahmadu Bello University runs the only orthopaedic hospital. The S.I.M. runs a leper clinic and the only eye hospital, while the government runs the dental centre and the infectious diseases hospital.

There is a health service training school for the training of dispensary attendants, a school of nursing in Kano for training nurses and midwives, two satellite schools of nursing for training enrolled nurses and also a crash programme training school for nurses at Birnin Kudu.

These training institutions are run by the State government, while the local government is responsible for rural dispensaries,

sanitary services and leper clinics under the supervision of government staff. The State government subsidizes these services, and arranges seminars and refresher courses for local government and State government health staff from time to time.

There are at present more than 80 doctors serving in the State. Some of the pre-existing hospitals were greatly expanded and improved particularly in Kano City, which now has 671 beds and the Nassarawa hospital which has 100 beds. Each of these hospitals has a separate maternity unit. When Kano State was created, there were 585 hospital beds today they are more than 1,500.

The local Government Authorities and the missionaries have increased the number of their dispensaries to 106 and 9 respectively. The local Government Authorities also run 255 leprosy clinics.

Kwara

Kwara State has eleven general hospitals, fourteen private-mission hospitals, five leper colonies and hospitals.

The general hospitals are located at Ilorin, Offa, Pategi, Lokoja, Okene, Lafiagi, Omu-Aran and Kabba.

There is also a maternity hospital at Ilorin, two infectious diseases hospitals located at Lokoja and Okene and two rural health centres at Erin-Ile and Okegwen.

All over the State, there are many other health institutions such as maternity centres and homes, dispensaries, leprosy clinics and health centres.

In the Third Development Plan programme, the State voted 31.3 million naira for health. With this amount 22 comprehensive basic health units would be established. A new hospital would be built at Jebba and improvement of the existing government hospitals would be carried out. There would be take-over and up-grading of voluntary agency hospitals and government health institutions to fully-fledged hospitals.

A total of 88 health centres, 110 mobile clinics, 440 health clinics, a new school of nursing and midwifery complex and a school of health technology would be established.

Lagos

Health services in Lagos State are provided by the Lagos State Ministry of Health, the Public Health Department of the Lagos City Council, local authorities, the Lagos University Medical School and Teaching Hospital and private medical practitioners.

The State Ministry of Health takes charge of Government-owned health institutions in the State. The Lagos General Hospital has specialist clinics such as surgical, medical, ear, nose and throat, eyes, skin and venereal diseases units. The Massey Street Children's Hospital works in conjunction with the paediatric section of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital and gives medical attention to children mostly under five years of age. The Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi, deals mainly with accident and orthopaedic cases. A large physiotherapy section is provided to rehabilitate patients. The Psychiatric Centre, Yaba, takes care of mental cases under the supervision of specialists. A psychiatric unit is to be built at Ilasamaja which will contain a school for the training of psychiatric personnel.

In order to bring health services as near as possible to all the people in the State, the government is building a new 100-bed district hospital at Mushin to cater for the people of Mushin, Bariga and Shomolu, while the Ikeja General Hospital is to be expanded and upgraded to the status of specialist hospital.

The Lagos Island Maternity Hospital has a school for the training of midwives attached to it. The school is open to qualified nurses from all parts of the Federation.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital (I.D.H.) was built at Yaba many years ago, far away from dwelling houses to avoid the spread of infectious diseases to neighbouring houses.

Dental clinics are attached to the General Hospital and the Massey Street Children's Hospital. A third clinic is to start shortly at the Apapa Health Centre.

School medical services in Lagos are under the Lagos Ministry of Health as well as the Public Health Department of the Lagos City Council. The services obtainable in school clinics are free to all children below the age of 19 years. Preventive work as well as medical treatment is provided at these clinics by doctors and nurses who also visit schools to carry out medical examination and treatment of minor cases.

Health Centres have been built to bring health and medical services nearer to the patient's homes. There are now four of these centres operating in various parts of Lagos. Three more Health Centres are to be built at Agege, Isolo and Ojo/Ajeromi Districts.

The Public Health Department of the Lagos City Council deals with environmental sanitation, food inspection and eating premises, health education, family planning, domiciliary mid-wifery services, inspection of houses, infant welfare, control of

malaria, care of the aged and control of infectious diseases. To do these effectively, the Lagos City Council has health inspectors, welfare officers, health superintendents, health sisters, health visitors, community nurses and health assistants.

The health education of the people is now a joint responsibility of the Health Education Section of the Lagos City Council and the Ministry of Health. The Health Education Officer, assisted by a team of health sisters and community nurses, works in clinics, hospitals, health centres and in homes. This unit arranges health programmes on the Nigerian Television Service and also plans the welfare and care of handicapped children. Matters concerning the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), United Nations Children's Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), and international bodies like the Scientific and Technical Research Commission (S.T.R.C.) of the Organization of African Unity, Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.), International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) and those relating to foreign governments and organizations offering technical assistance are also dealt with in this unit.

The State's general hospitals are located in Lagos, Ikorodu, Epe, Badagry and Ikeja.

In its third development plan programme, health receives ₦53·901 million and this would be used for building 200-bed general hospitals at Ebute-Metta, Yaba, Surulere and Amuwo-Odofin. A new 100-bed hospital will also be built each at Ikorodu and Mushin.

The Igbobi Orthopaedic Hospital would be rebuilt at a cost of ₦6·3 million to provide 500 beds.

Niger

The State has a number of hospitals most of which are government-owned and are situated at Abuja, Kontagora, Minna and Bida. Other institutions include a dental and an eye clinic at Bida, rural health centres, maternal and child health clinics and leprosy clinics in different areas of the State.

Construction work has begun on the Mokwa General Hospital which when completed will accommodate 72 beds. Modernisation work has also been completed on the Bida General Hospital in preparation for its being used as a centre for the training of midwives. Psychiatric and paediatric wards will also be built at the same hospital.

The epidemiological unit at Minna takes care of the smallpox and measles eradication campaign, while the simulium and yaws control unit at Abuja checks the spread of conchocerciasis and yaws.

Ogun

The State's Ministry of Health is responsible for public health and the administration of all government-owned health institutions, health education and the training of health personnel.

General and district hospitals are located at Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Ilaro, Shagamu, Otta and Odogbolu/Aiyeye. Other health institutions in the State are the Aro Neuropsychiatric Hospital and the Lantoro Institution (both at Abeokuta), dental centres and voluntary agency hospitals.

Large scale improvement plans have been undertaken since the creation of the State. These include the development of the existing State hospitals in Abeokuta and Ijebu-Ode. Existing general hospitals at Shagamu and Ilaro will also be expanded and upgraded to the status of State hospitals. Other planned areas of improvement include the expansion of the Ijebu-Ode State Hospital and the construction of a ₦5 million Orthopaedic Hospital at Shagamu. Under the Federal Government Basic Health Services Scheme, construction of a number of comprehensive health centres, mobile clinics and health clinics will also be embarked upon.

The School of Nursing and the Oba Ademola Maternity Hospital in Abeokuta provide training for nurses and midwives in the State. A new School of Nursing and Midwifery in Ijebu-Ode is to go into operation before the end of this year whilst plans are at an advanced stage for the establishment of a School of Health Technology in the State.

Ondo

There are about twelve State General and District Hospitals in Ondo State. These are located at Akure, Ado-Ekiti, Ondo, Ikare, Okitipupa, Iyin, Ikere-Ekiti, Ijan, Ikole and Ijero-Ekiti.

Dental Centres, Health Centres, Local Authority dispensaries and maternity centres also exist together with voluntary agency hospitals. There is a leper settlement at Akure.

Oyo

The State government owns and maintains a number of medical institutions and hospitals, some of which are located at Ibadan, Oyo,

Igbetti, Ogbomoso, Oshogbo, Ede, Iwo, Ilesha and Ile-Ife. In addition the University College Hospital, Ibadan, and the newly established Clinical Faculty of the University of Ife help to increase facilities for meeting the medical needs of the people of the State. There are also many privately-owned hospitals and clinics.

₦17.5 million has been allocated to health for the year 1976-1977 out of which ₦440,000 is for the construction of district hospitals at Ikirun and Illa-Orangun, a rural health centre at Igboho and a State health office at Ibadan.

Plateau

Considering its population, Plateau State has an abundance of medical facilities. Government-owned hospitals exist at Jos, Pankshin, Langtang, Shendam, Keffi and Lafia. There is a welfare centre at Obi. Three mission-owned hospitals at Jos, two at Akwanga, and one each at Jingiri and Vom also cater for the health needs of the State.

Major efforts of government for this sector is aimed at providing medical and health services and making them available and within easy reach of every citizen. Efforts are therefore directed towards raising the number and quality of the hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and clinics. Major expansion work include the building of a new delivering suite and the expansion of the School of Nursing at the Murtala Muhammed Hospitals, Jos.

Rivers

The Rivers State has about seven general hospitals, five specialist hospitals, five mission and joint hospitals, twelve private hospitals and clinics, two dental centres, one industrial and commercial hospital and about four health centres.

As in every other State the Rivers State Ministry of Health is responsible for public health in general and for government medical and health institutions as well as for the training of health personnel for all government-owned health institutions and for health education services in the State.

The government hospitals are located at Degema, Ogoni, Port Harcourt, Yenagoa and Ahoada. The specialist hospitals include a tuberculosis hospital, a chest clinic and an infectious diseases hospital, all in Port Harcourt.

Mission and joint hospitals in the State include the Community Hospital, Ahoada; Joint Hospital, Etche (via Port Harcourt); Baptist

Hospital, Ahoada; Assumption Hospital, Omoku (Ahoada) and Okrika Joint Hospital. Leading private hospitals are the Delta Clinic, an industrial hospital at Port Harcourt and the Braithwaite Nursing Home also at Port Harcourt.

During the 1975–80 Plan period, nine comprehensive health centres, 36 health centres 45 mobile clinics and 180 health clinics will be provided. A total of N64.50 million has been allocated to these projects. In addition, 127-bed wards will be attached to the existing hospitals in the State for the treatment of infectious diseases.

The Port-Harcourt General Hospital, General Hospital Bori, and General Hospital Ahoada provide training facilities. Construction work on new schools of nursing and midwifery is in progress.

Sokoto

Government-owned hospitals exist at Birnin Kebbi, Gummi, Gusau, Sokoto and Yanri. New General Hospitals are under construction at Argungu and Koko.

A 500-bed Teaching Hospital has been planned for Sokoto, the State capital where there is also a family health clinic. Other institutions include dental clinics at Gusau, and Sokoto, and an eye clinic, a mobile clinic, a chemistry laboratory and a physiotherapy centre in Sokoto. Rural health centres exist in the rural areas and new ones are still under construction. Government-owned maternal and child health centres operate in the State together with a few run by local government and voluntary agencies.

There are over 200 leprosy clinics and the epidemiological unit at Birnin Kebbi takes care of the smallpox and measles eradication campaign.

CLUBS AND NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

There are a number of voluntary organisations in the country. While some of these have a religious bias and others are inter-denominational, accepting membership irrespective of creed or social status, a good number are basically inclined towards social entertainment.

Social Clubs

Social clubs such as the Island Club, Apapa club, High Society club and Ikoyi Club, for example, are elitist in nature, allowing membership to people only of a high social standing.

Alumni Associations

Secondary schools and institutions of higher learning have alumni associations for old students. Membership is restricted only to former students and activities are directed towards the upliftment of the alma mater.

Activities

Clubs meet regularly and activities such as club nights, dances, plays, funfairs, debates, symposia and tours are organised to raise funds and to provide avenues for social interaction.

Charitable Organisations

Charitable organisations like the Child Care and Treatment Home and the School for Handicapped Children, the Committee for the Care of the Deaf and Dumb and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade cater for the needy and handicapped sections of the society. Funds are realised through donations and from local and foreign philanthropists and through fund-raising activities.

Subventions

Government provides subventions to some of the charitable organisations. Membership is open to all, and activities are geared towards rendering aid to the poor, the needy and the handicapped.

The Motherless Babies Home provides shelter and care for abandoned babies or children who by a stroke of fate have been deprived of their parents. It is run by the Business and Professional Women's Society on a voluntary basis although grants are made to the home regularly by government.

Youth Organisations

Associations such as the Boys Brigade, Girls Brigade, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are youth-oriented and provide organised, open air, practical experience away from the classrooms for children and for young people. Although most of these associations are attached to schools, they are nationwide in nature; and local and international seminars and jamborees are arranged regularly where youths meet with their counterparts from other parts of the country and the world. Here they are given opportunities to exchange ideas and experiences.

Following is a list of some national voluntary organisations in Nigeria:

Organisation	Address
Anglican Youth Fellowship	— All Saints Church Yaba.
Anti-Tuberculosis Association	— Lagos City Council, Public Health Department, Broad Street, Lagos.
Boys Brigade	— P.O. Box 652, Ibadan. 179 Kalejaiye St., Lagos
Boy Scouts Association	— 1, Makoko Road, Yaba.
Business and Professional Women's Society	— 123 Marina, Lagos.
Child Care Social Services	— 21 Olonode Street, Yaba.
Child Care and Treatment Home/School for Handicapped Children	— Akoka Road, Yaba.
Committee for the Care of the Deaf and Dumb	— 27 Kakawa Street, Lagos.
Federation of Catholic Youth Association	— Catholic Secretariat, Race Course, Lagos.
Federal Nigeria Society for the Blind	— P.M.B. 2225, Lagos.
Federation of Nigeria Women Organisation	— 14 Isabo Road, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
Federation of Community Youth Council	— 27 Kakawa Street, Lagos.
Girls Brigade of Nigeria	— P.O. Box 1400, Ibadan.
Girl Guides Association	— 25 Obalende Road, Lagos.
Holy Cross Youth Organisation	— Holy Cross Cathedral, Box 162, Lagos.
Islamic Youth League	— 25 Adebisi St., Shomolu, Yaba.

Marriage Guidance Council	—	Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports, Lagos.
Methodist Youth Council	—	P.M.B. 1004, Yaba.
Federation of Boys and Girls Club	—	Community Development Division, 27 Kakawa Street, Lagos.
National Council of Women's Society	—	1 Tafawa Balewa Square, P.O. Box 3036, Lagos,
National Union of Nigerian Students	—	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.
National Youth Council of Nigeria	—	162 Herbert Macaulay Street, P.O. Box 4155, Ebute Metta. P.O. Box 764
Nigerian Red Cross Society	—	St. Gregory Road, Obalende. or 11 Eko Akete Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Salvation Army Youth Organisation	—	Salvation Army Headquarters, Odulami Street, Lagos.
St. John's Ambulance Brigade	—	27 Ikoyi Road, P.O. Box 2106, Lagos.
Young Men's Christian Association	—	77 Awolowo Road, P.M.B. 2106, Lagos.
Young Men Muslim Association	—	Islamic Congress Mosque, 45A, Ondo Street East, Ebute Metta.
Young Women Christian Association	—	8 Moloney Street, P.O. Box 449, Lagos.
Federal Nigeria Society for the Blind	—	P.M.B. 2225, Lagos

Nigerian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	—	11 Gray Street Onike, Yaba, Lagos.
Bendel Society for the Blind	—	P.M.B. 1070 Benin City.
Nigerian Society for Handicapped Children	—	Dept. of Paediatrics L.U.T.H.
National Advisory Society for the Deaf	—	P.O. Box 449, Yaba, Lagos.
Imo, Anambra States Council for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	—	P.O. Box 2, Oji River, Enugu.
The Family Planning Council of Nigeria	—	P.O. Box 3063, Lagos.
Nigerian Ex-Servicemen Welfare Association	—	c/o. Chief D.O. Fabiyi, 28 Odejayi Street, Surulere.
National Society for the Retarded and Disturbed child	—	169 Kirikiri Road, Apapa, Lagos.
National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs	—	c/o. The Secretary, Min. of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ibadan.
Nigerian Unemployed and Disabled Ex-Servicemen Association	—	c/o. Mr. W.A. Ossai Opitism, Ilado Library, Victoria Island P.O. Box 3460, Lagos.

CHAPTER 6

CULTURE

Nigeria is a large country with scores of grouping of people, each having a different environment, language, tradition, religion and outlook. Each group therefore produces something different from the other, which means that Nigeria can offer to the outside world goods to meet a variety of tastes.

ARTS

In the past, works of art owed their origin to a very strong patronage offered by religion and royalty. But these two factors have lost much of their influence and can no longer generate or sustain high quality works of art as before. Rather, it is the refined taste of discerning gift buyers which is, today, encouraging high standards of art.

Courses in Fine Art

The Universities of Zaria and Nsukka offer degree courses in fine art. Together, they have produced a fine crop of young painters and sculptors who aim to reach and excel, in the various media, those standards which the world knows so well in the Ife bronzes, the carved ivories that adorn the royal ancestral shrines in Benin, the ekpu figures of Oron or the Nok terracottas.

Archaeological finds

Apart from the Benin and Ife bronzes, archaeological finds at Igbo-Ukwu in Anambra State have revealed that this part of the country was also a home of advanced ancient works of art. The Igbo-Ukwu bronzes which have elaborate intricate symmetrical designs are as remarkable as the better known Ife works.

CRAFTS

The crafts of any given area in Nigeria have invariably been influenced by the availability of raw materials.

Grass Weaving

Because grass is plentiful in northern parts of Nigeria, northern craftsmen and women have learnt to make grass baskets, fans, tables and floor mats. Some of these objects are beautifully coloured and very durable.

Wood Carving

In the southern half, where there is abundant wood because of the heavy rains, wood carving is probably the commonest form of artistic expression. Though places like Benin and Awka are acknowledged as centres of wood-carving, wood carvers have flourished all over southern Nigeria since time immemorial, making figures for shrines, for portraiture, for masks, for representation of the spirits of the field, forest, stream, earth, sea, sky, water, fire and thunder. The works of these old carvers remain in many villages where they provide the villages with their shrines, utensils and ornaments to this day. Many of the older examples of these products are now preserved in the national and other museums.

Thorn Carving

A newcomer to the wide range of carved pieces is thorn carving. This is a delicate piece of decorative material, rather fragile, but exquisite. It is also one of the most adaptable materials in the hands of the carver. Because the thorn is soft, the carver can make from it different interesting objects. Thorns of different colours are sometimes glued together to give the effect of dresses, caps or head-ties and even shoes on a human figure. The innovator of thorn-carving is Chief J. D. Akeredolu who at the age of 12 discovered the use of the thorn of the wild cotton tree, first for producing name stamps and then sculptures. Several of his works in this field are now regarded as collectors items and are rare to come by.

Ivory Carving

Ivory carvings have for many years adorned ancestral altars in Benin and the palaces of Nigerian rulers and many of these

relics can be seen in museums in far away places. Ivory carvings are now available in homes and offices as paper knives, inlaid cigar boxes, cigarette holders, ladies' earrings, hatpins, necklaces and bangles and innumerable small pieces of decor.

Brass, Bronze Casting

Brass or bronze casting is still made but there is nothing produced now to compare with the fabulous Ife, Igbo-Ukwu and Benin bronzes. These perfect examples of portraiture and the 'cire perdue' method of casting, together with the equally perfect terracottas thought to be of the same period and possibly by the same craftsmen, have no equal anywhere.

Bead, Metal Work

The metal work, glass bead and bangle industries of Bida are a familiar offering to visitors to Nigeria. The bead makers in particular preserve their ancient skill as a family tradition. At one time the glass for this purpose was made locally; now any glass is melted down to be used by the guildsmen. The metal workers were originally the armourers of the North. Their art is now applied to the production of skillfully fashioned and decorated trays, bowls and pots, rings, bangles and the like.

'Morocco' Leather

The skin popularly known as Morocco leather comes from goatskin from Sokoto. It was erroneously given the name Morocco leather because, until recently, it reached Europe through Moroccan traders who bought them from Nigerian caravan traders across the Sahara desert.

'Village' Industry

Excellent leatherwork and calabash carvings are produced at Kano and Oyo. Raffia weaving is found at Ikot-Ekpene, pottery at Abuja. Indeed everywhere throughout the country, there can be found a local 'village' industry that is more often than not utilitarian but produced with care and traditional skill and embodying traditional designs of unknown origin.

Pottery

Excavations have revealed that pottery attained a high level of development in Nigeria several hundred years ago. The tradition has been maintained and Nigerian pottery today ranks among the most artistic in the world.

The best known pottery centre in the country is Abuja from where, in 1963, a Nigerian pottery worker, Ladi Kwali, toured Great Britain and Europe to demonstrate the art of pottery-making in Nigeria. She received enthusiastic ovations at all her demonstrations during the exhibition. Products of the pottery centre at Okigwe in Imo State are widely distributed in Nigeria and abroad.

Cloth Weaving

Another outstanding craft of Nigeria is cloth weaving. In Akwete, near Aba, in the Imo State is woven the cloth popularly known as Akwete cloth. This cloth is unique to Nigeria. It is also fast changing the dress fashion of many women who live in or come to the country. Produced on a broad loom, Akwete is usually about 1,200 mm. wide. This generous width makes it particularly suitable for dress designers who evolve new patterns without being hampered by the narrowness of their materials. Akwete is produced in attractive designs and rich colours.

There are also the Yoruba aso-oke weaving done on narrow looms notably at Iseyin, the Igbira weaving at Okene and the weaving in Kano.

Painting

Apart from such older crafts as bronze-casting, wood carving, leatherwork, pottery and weaving, a form of artistic expression that has quietly gained a stronghold but has not been given its due recognition in Nigeria is painting. As a medium of artistic expression, painting is not completely new in the country. The two groups of rock paintings in the adjacent provinces of Kano and Bauchi in Kano and Bauchi States of Nigeria amply testify to this fact. They are the most important yet found in the country. The Birnin Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities to some Saharan paintings.

However, the colouring of masks monochromatically or polychromatically is also a form of painting that has been in existence in Nigeria for as long as the festivals and ceremonies for

which such objects were made. Body painting and decoration for ceremonial rites and festivals are also a common practice in several parts of the country. The designs and decorations used in body-painting no doubt possess some esoteric connotations and the human body so painted at times in varied colours visually becomes a really beautiful 'living art piece'. Another form of artistic expression closely akin to painting that has been in practice in the country for a long time is the multi-coloured decoration of the inner and outer walls of houses with beautiful and elaborate symbols and designs. Some of such murals however have their origin in the Islamic influence on Nigerian culture and abound more in the northern parts of the country.

However, as a modern medium of artistic expression, painting, in its variegated forms, has grown tremendously in Nigeria in the last 50 years.

Pioneers

One of the earliest pioneers in this field, Chief Aina Onabolu (1882–1963) started pictorial art practice at his leisure in 1900 without any formal art education and subsequently received his first commissions for pictures two years later. By 1906, his paintings were being acclaimed as remarkable works of art, though he still had not read or received any lessons on modern art.

In 1920, Chief Onabolu went to England to study modern art following which he returned to Lagos two years later to introduce the teaching of Fine Art into Nigeria and to conduct classes in leading secondary schools after obtaining his Diploma in Fine Art (London and Paris). In 1923, he initiated and planned the structure of art education in Nigeria through the then colonial department of education.

Another pioneer in this field, Akinola Lasekan, started his art career as a textile designer in a French company in Lagos in 1935 at the age of 19 and later became a book illustrator for a missionary society. At the age of 24, he opened an art studio in Lagos and became an art teacher the following year. In 1945, he went for a course in commercial art in England and held a one-man exhibition in London in the same year.

Mr. Lasekan who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in 1962 and was known for his incisive cartoons during the colonial and post-colonial periods, later became a Lecturer in Fine Arts at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and a Senior Research Fellow at Ife University, Ile-Ife.

Following the brilliant examples set by those two pioneers, a host of gifted Nigerians, who later took up painting as their primary medium of artistic expression, have since gained global stature.

Some of them, like Professor Ben Enwonwu, combine painting with sculpture, displaying remarkable genius in both fields. Today, there are numerous formally trained and naturally talented painters of both sexes scattered all over the country.

International Fame

Those who have gained prominence at home and abroad in this field within a relatively short time include Ben Enwonwu, well-known for his landscapes, Simon Okeke, E. O. Okaybulu, Erhabor Emokpae, Bruce Onabrakpeya, Ayo Ajayi, Muraino Oyelami, Twin Seven-Seven and numerous others. A large number of the works of these Nigerian painters could be found in many galleries and private collections in Nigeria and abroad.

Innovations

Though it is just a little over 70 years since the first acclaimed modern painter emerged in Nigeria, the innate artistic ingenuity of Nigerians has been put into a remarkable display by a number of local painters. Painting as an art form has become so popular that apart from regular one-man or joint exhibitions held abroad by individuals or groups, some artists have banded together to form a 'school' or 'movement'. For instance, the Oshogbo movement has gained global identification by breaking fresh grounds with fruitful experimentations.

While most Nigerian painters started their career with such traditional means as oil, charcoal, pencil, pen or water colour, a number of innovators and experimentalists among them have widened the dimensions and horizons of fine art in and out of the country.

Works in the new areas have been classified as bronzed lino relief, lino cut, deep etching, print, collage, bead-mache, pointilism, etc. etc. The scope for experimentation seems limitless and the future of fine art looks very promising with the continued development of the country. Such experimentation in fact started from the days of pioneer artists in Nigeria when materials were either not available at all or too expensive for the beginners. For example, some works in oil were done on 'drill khaki' materials used by the

painters to represent canvas. Today, some artists use cardboards for better effect, others paint on plywood. Some who experiment with collage are known to employ animal skins, beads, cowries, coins etc. for visual or other effects. The painting style known as pointilism has been described as the assembly of tiny points to achieve the desired form or shape, the final effect of which is not unlike a photograph printed on a fine-grain paper.

Since the day Chief Onabolu returned to Nigeria 55 years ago to introduce fine art into Nigerian schools, art education has grown in importance throughout the country. Teaching, advertising, textile, publishing and other employment fields continue to offer job opportunities to gifted Nigerian artists.

Government Assistance

The Federal and State Governments of Nigeria have always shown keen interest in the development of the arts and crafts as a source of employment and means of developing aptitude, and have given every possible assistance to the industry. The governments encourage the formation of co-operative societies and provide money and materials for the erection of buildings for the display of finished products. Government co-operative officers visit the societies to advise on the best way of increasing production and sales, and help to arrange exhibitions both in Nigeria and abroad.

As a further step towards the development of arts and crafts, the governments are opening art schools and colleges such as the College of Technology, Yaba, and the School of Fine Arts at Ahmadu Bello University where students can develop their aptitude under the guidance of qualified instructors. Many of the students are sponsored by government or private organizations.

NIGERIAN MUSEUMS

The preservation and assessment of all that is rich and informative in Nigeria's past is now the responsibility of the Antiquities Commission set up in 1953 for this purpose. The Commission is also responsible for museums and national monuments.

National Museum, Lagos

This National Museum in Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. The collection, including archaeological exhibits, presents a kaleidoscope of the nation in its diversity of crafts.

Jos Museum

In Jos are preserved all the archaeological finds of the Plateau minefields, notably the 2,000 year-old terracottas of the Nok culture which represent the earliest known plastic art in Africa, south of the Sahara. In the grounds of the museum are a small zoo, and the beginning of an open-air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

Oron Museum

The museum in Oron preserves hundreds of hardwood ekpu carvings of the Ibibio tribe which are among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carving.

Ife Museum

The Ife Museum preserves the world famous bronze and terracotta heads found in that ancient, sacred city of the Yoruba.

Benin Museum

In Benin a small museum is filled with pieces representing the works of generations of artists.

National Museum, Kaduna

A branch of the National Museum has also been opened in Kaduna. It has archaeological, ethnographic and craft galleries. A 'living' crafts centre where traditional craftsmen and women can be observed at work is attached to the museum.

Others

In addition to a new museum at Owo, a town noted for its artistic traditions, the House of Images at Esie preserves a number of stone carvings. The newly established Odinani Museum at Nri preserves items of archaeological value including ancient bronze works and carvings from various parts of Anambra and Imo States.

Six new museums are to be built in the next four years. These are museums of antiquities at Sokoto, Maiduguri, Ibadan and Enugu. The other two are a Museum of Natural History and a Museum of Modern Art.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Carved Monoliths at Ikom

There are a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinity with the hard-wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. The most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave, a little beyond Km 177, on the Enugu–Ogoja–Gboko road. An annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

King Jaja's Statue, Opobo

The statue of King Jaja, the trader king who rose from the humble beginnings of a slave boy is located in Opobo.

The Residency and the Old Consulate, Calabar

These are relics of the early days of colonisation when the business of His Majesty the King was conducted through his Resident.

Chief Ekpo Ekpo Bassey's House, Calabar

The house, which is situated at 19, Boko Street in Calabar was the residence of Chief Ekpo Bassey.

Slit drums at Ikot Ekpene and Bende

These gigantic Ikoru drums, of which scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound conditions, used to be a treasured possession of many villages in the Okon, Afaha, and Otoro clan areas of Uyo as well as Bende in Imo State. They are carved from hard-wood and average 2.5m and .915m in diameter.

Obu House, Elu Ohafia

The Obu house of Ndi Anaga Ehi Ohafia is situated in Bende, Imo State.

Omu Okwu Temple, Bende

This is a temple dedicated to the ancestral gods of the Ndi Ezera Clan in Asaga, Bende, Imo State.

Rock Paintings at Birnin Kudi and Gaji

These two groups of rock painting in Kano, and Bauchi States are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birnin Kudi cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities with some of the Saharan paintings. Both are accessible by road.

Kwandon Kaya Bauchi

The army of the Emir of Bauchi, Yakubu I, are said to have erected a cairn of stones at the foot of Panshanu Pass near Km 50 on the Jos-Bauchi road. The cairn, known as Kwandon Kaya, was set up to commemorate the submission of the heathen tribes of the Panshanu hills.

Jebba Bronze

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom of the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa, (not excluding ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

Kano Makama's House

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of the Emir's Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a national monument and converted into a museum of antiquities, arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

Gobirau Minaret, Katsina

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Habe times, before the holy wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 15.25m tower are thought to be up to 250 years old.

Stone Figure, Igbajo

This is a fine stone figure mounted on a base embedded in the ground dedicated to Esu. The figure stands by the roadside in the centre of Igbajo in Oshun Division, Oyo State.

Oshogbo Shrine

This an ancient shrine dedicated to the Water Goddess, Oshun. The shrine which is still being used by worshippers of Oshun, is in the King's market at Oshogbo. Oshun's riverside shrine and sacred grove are found at Oshogbo Road, Oyo State.

Surame

Although abandoned about 260 years ago, relics of the ancient city of Surame still exist to this day, the city walls standing up to a height of 4.75m to 6m.

Katsina City Walls

The city walls of Katsina, stretching from Kofar Sauri to Kofar Yandala and the whole of the area on either side of the crest of the city walls have been declared a national monument.

The Old Iga Idunganran, Lagos

This is the traditional residence of the Oba of Lagos. Iga Idunganran which was built by the early Obas of Lagos contains relics of ancient Yoruba tradition such as ancestral shrines, objects of worship and of art.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Anambra	Ogbunike Caves; The Eze-Nri Palace of Enugu Nkwa.
Bauchi	Wakuri Crocodiles of Marawa Pools; Yankari Games Reserve; Wikki Warm Spring.
Bendel	The Royal Palace of Benin; Benin Museum.
Benue	Gboko Beruwuna Lake; Otukpo Salt One Festivals; Ibi (Nwunyo Fishing Festival); Dome Odu Festival.
Borno	Kiyarimi Zoo.
Cross River	Obudu Cattle Ranch; Ibeno Sand Basin; Ikom (Agbokim falls); Kwa falls near Oban; Ibeno Museum.
Gongola	Mambilla Plateau.
Imo	Umudike Museum, Umuahia.
Kaduna	Kusugu Well; Bayajjidda Sword.
Kano	Kano Mosque; The City Walls; Kano Market.
Kwara	Esie idols; Borgu Games Reserve, Jebba.
Lagos	National Museum; Bar Beach; Tarkwa Bay; Badagry.

Niger	Kainji Dam; Kainji Lake Motel; Abuja Pottery.
Ogun	Olumo Rock, Abeokuta.
Ondo	The Ikogosi Hot Spring; Idanre Hills; Igogo Festival Owo; Ogun Festival, Ondo.
Oyo	Ibadan University Zoo; Agodi Zoological Garden; Mbari Arts Centre Oshogbo; Ife Museum; Opa Oranya, Ife; Ife City Walls; Olumirin Water Falls, Erin Odo, Ilesha; Owa Obokun Palace, Ilesha; Oyo calabash works; Alafin palace; Oni palace.
Plateau	Jos and Pankshin volcanic mountains; Langtang Magic ring; National Museum, Jos; Panyam Fish Farm.
Rivers	Isaka Resort; Boat Regatta.
Sokoto	Tomb of Othman dan Fodio; Argungun Fishing Festival.

The Law about the Export of Antiquities

The export of antiquities (which in Nigeria includes all ritual art objects even if made at the present time) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No. 17 of 1963 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (LN. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Commission. Permits should be applied for with as much notice as possible from the Director, Department of Antiquities, Lagos or the Curator, Jos Museum, Jos.

MUSIC AND DANCE

Music for the Nigerian is part of every-day life and plays a primary role in his religious and social activities. For him, music-making is of spontaneous nature and its aim is the production of sounds which if not melodious are emotionally expressive. Traditional Nigerian music is to a wide extent, a combined vocal and instrumental effort. The two elements are rarely, if ever, treated as separate art forms.

The tonal characteristic of most Nigerian languages has a direct influence on melodic shape. It requires that a good Nigerian musician must also be a poet since he continually has to find the right words to fit a desired melody and to choose his words in such a way that they do not reiterate too monotonously the same notes.

Musical Instruments

Nigeria is rich in musical instruments. There are drums, string, wind and percussion instruments. Different communities have specialized in one type or the combination of two or more of these instruments. Thus, the northern States which have the majority of the country's strings, are the homes of brilliant strings and wind players. The mastery of the 'goge' alone establishes the supremacy of the northerners in string playing. Among the more common wind instruments is the 'algeita,' a real noise-maker which has the tone colour of an oboe but the strength of several trumpets.

The Yorubas are masters of drumming to whom belong the legendary 'talking' drums. The easterners are keyboard virtuosi, an ability they combine with an admirable dexterity at drumming. They use flutes in place of talking drums and their music is perhaps the most vigorous type of Nigerian music.

Dance

Music making seldom takes place without its participants indulging in dance movements. Nigerian dances are many and varied. They range from the graceful arm movements and swaying hips of the women to the body contortions and staccato earth-shaking footbeats of the men, from the gentle but precise footwork of the Kanuri, the Itsekiri and the Ijaw to the vigorous rhythmic dance of the Ibo and the Tiv. Whatever the dance, it is done with complete abandon and each movement is free, clean, sure and decided, showing absolute muscle control.

Mixed dancing groups exist all over Nigeria. However there is no pairing up and in fact no touching between the sexes.

Cultural Revival

Apart from the contributions of well meaning individuals, Nigerian cultural institutions are helping to revive and promote arts and crafts, music and dance, literature and drama. These institutions include the Festival of the Arts, the National Council for Arts and Culture and the Universities.

LITERATURE AND DRAMA

Poets, Novelists, Playwrights

Nigeria is extremely rich in oral traditions of poetry, myths, folk tales and proverbs. Written literature is by comparison as yet

very young. The English literature tradition dates back only 25 years to Amos Tutuola who attracted attention with his 'Palm Wine Drinkard' (1952). But it is to Cyprian Ekwensi that the honour of pioneering artistic authorship in Nigeria belongs. His first novel 'People of the City' was published in 1954. Chinua Achebe followed with his beautifully written 'Things Fall Apart' (1958). These three authors have since produced many works. Between 1958 and now, poets, playwrights and more novelists have joined their ranks. Foremost among the poets and playwrights are Gabriel Okara, Christopher Okigbo, Wole Soyinka, J.P. Clark and Ene Henshaw, Wale Ogunyemi and Zulu Sofola, a female playwright. The novelists include T.M. Aluko, Onuora Nzekwu, Nkem Nwankwo and Flora Nwapa, Vincent Ike, Kole Omotosho and Adaora Ulasi.

Written literature in the vernacular dates earlier than its English counterpart and numbers among its authors, T.O. Fagunwa, Pita Nwana and Dr. Abubakar Imam.

Nigeria's Travelling Theatre

Not very long ago, school variety concert shows and plays were the only modern drama Nigeria knew. In the 1930's itinerant theatre groups began to form and carry plays, especially morality plays from one town to another. Most of the plays based on Biblical stories were called *Cantata* as they were invariably produced in the operatic form. Outstanding composers of this period were late A.B. David, A.G. Onimole and A.A. Layeni. In 1944, Hubert Ogunde introduced professionalism into the operatic theatre. He also scaled over the religious fence of the previous composers and began to stage historical and topical plays.

For several years, Ogunde dominated the scene until the emergence in the late 50's and early 60's of such dramatists as Duro Ladipo and his National Theatre and the late Kola Ogunmola and his Travelling Theatre whose plays represent the first real excursion into the field of drama. Lately, the production of comedies was pioneered by Moses Olaiya and his Alawada group.

University Theatre

The recent developments in Nigerian drama cover radio, television and the stage. In the early 50's, the University of Ibadan developed theatre-on-wheels, a bold experiment designed not only to take first class plays to as many audiences as possible all over the country but also to overcome the absence of suitable halls and good stages. It was a very successful experiment.

The University now trains professionals and gives basic education in this field. The University of Ife too is taking a bold step in this field by setting up the Ori-Olokun Theatre as a full-fledged professional group attached to the University's school of African studies.

TV Series

In 1968, the birth of the first local drama series called the 'Village Headmaster'—a dramatic series depicting activities in a fictional Nigerian village featuring a headmaster, local chiefs, a local councillor and the village dispenser created by the Director of Nigerian Television, Mr. Segun Olusola, was introduced by the television service of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. It has turned out to be the most popular local TV drama in the country, as the series has been aired on television all over the country.

Problems and Progress

One of the greatest problems with which the development of modern stage drama in Nigeria was faced was the absence of qualified theatre directors and suitable plays. With the emergence of new authors, and directors, this problem has gradually disappeared. Playwrights like Wole Soyinka, Chief Hubert Ogunde, Duro Ladipo and the Ahmadu Bello University Drama Group have led troupes to perform on American and European stages in testimony to the great progress made in this field in relatively few years. Furthermore, Soyinka's 'Kongi's Harvest' and Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart' and 'No Longer at Ease' have recently been adapted into motion pictures starring Nigerian actors and actresses, testifying to the rapid pace of artistic adaptation and promise in the country based on indigenous resources.

Dramatic Training Facilities

Since dramatic performances aid the projection of Nigeria's cultural heritage, conscious efforts are being made by some of the Nigerian Universities to include drama in their curricula.

In the 1970/71 academic session for instance, the University of Ibadan transformed the former school of Drama into the Department of Theatre Arts. From that session, the University started offering single honours courses in addition to specialised courses for the professional diploma in theatre arts.

Integrated into the academic pattern of teaching and research is the Department's programme of experimentation in theatre and allied arts and the training of practitioners in the fields of drama, dance and music.

Apart from the basic training of the practitioners in the field of drama, there is an acting company whose actors and actresses are trained in acting and movement. These professionals, apart from occasional stage performance, record plays weekly with the then Western Nigeria Television. Outstanding among the professional actors are Jimi Solanke, Tunji Oyelana, Kayode Soyinka, the Lijadu sisters, 'Demola Onibonokuta and a host of others.

The Department aims at supplying high-level manpower for the country's National Theatre, culture houses, broadcasting houses, film industry and educational institutions.

The Institute of African Studies at the University of Ife has equally taken a bold step in the field of drama. One of the highlights of the Institute's activities is its annual Festival of the Arts. Among the major productions for the Festival are Ola Rotimi's *The Gods are not to Blame* (a play which subsequently won the first prize in the African Arts drama competition). Peggy Harper's *Alatangana* and Adegoke Durojaiye's *Gbe 'ku De*.

The Ori Olokun Cultural Centre, maintained by the Institute in Ife town, is the rallying point of most of these cultural activities.

The Ahmadu Bello University, in its efforts to provide and enhance the cultural heritage of Nigeria and providing an avenue for developing available talents, maintains a dynamic dramatic and cultural group.

RELIGION

Traditional Religion

Nigerian traditional religion has often been inadequately described as animism, fetishism or paganism. Viewed generally, it is the worship of a deity through the visible representation of that deity by animate and inanimate objects such as trees, streams, birds, animals or man-made images of clay, stone or wood.

Shrines

Religion forms an important aspect of the everyday life of the people. Every tribe possesses shrines dedicated to some gods to

whom sacrifices, prayers and libations are offered regularly. The gods are supposed to exercise protective powers over their worshippers.

Supreme Being

There is a wide variety of thought and belief among Nigerians concerning their gods. But most tribes recognize the existence of a supreme but remote being who is Lord of Heaven and the Creator. He is credited with having created the universe in which everything was good and beautiful. Among the various tribes He assumes different names. The Yorubas call him Olorun (Lord of Heaven). To the Ibos, he is Chineke (the Creator), and the Hausa—Ubangiji (God).

Deities, Lesser gods

Midway along the family tree of the deities come the lesser gods. Less powerful, though more accessible than the Creator, they act as intermediaries between Him and man and are more often consulted by people. They are many in number and are worshipped by the various tribes. Many have their own shrines and objects of worship which are used when prayers and appeals are made to them. Certain powers are ascribed to particular gods.

Spirits

Spirits are believed to be of a rank lower than the lesser gods. They are forces which can be mastered by careful handling and the correct use of invocations to make them perform the wishes of whoever has control or contact with them. There are both good and evil spirits wandering about the earth. Some are said to be the spirits of the dead who have been unable to return to earth in human form or to find a suitable resting place.

Sacred Objects

Sometimes objects are dedicated or made sacred to certain gods and spirits. In parts of Bendel, Imo and Anambra States there are sacred streams, sacred forests and sacred animals. Such objects are either worshipped or treated with respect so as not to offend the gods or spirits with which they are connected.

Discoveries, Influence

Traditional religion has left its mark on the people's way of life. Their agriculture, music, art, craft, language and economy still bear traces of this influence.

Fairly recent discoveries of African art works have stressed the fact that some form of civilization existed among certain ethnic groups in Nigeria before the advent of Europeans.

Islam

The Sofawa traditional rulers (Mals) of Kanem (present Borno), embraced Islam about the end of the 11th century. Islam was then a religion of rulers and courtiers. By the end of the 16th century, when Kanem was transformed into a muslim state, Islamic schools and centres of learning had sprung up all over the area now known as Sokoto State. It was in this same area that the religious revolution kindled by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, a divine Fulani scholar in Gobir whose ancestors settled in Hausaland around the 15th century, began. Preaching a pure concept of Islam and its laws, he was able to draw a large followership as a result of the maladministration, corruption and high taxation of the local rulers.

Jihad

Then in 1804, he launched a successful holy war or jihad to bring Hausaland under the control of moslem leadership. The jihad was successful throughout Hausaland and Dan Fodio sent out flag bearers from among his scholarly Fulani followers to enforce reforms. But he did not survive the task he started. He died in 1817 but his unfinished work was continued by his son, Muhammadu Bello, and his brother Abullahi of Gwandu.

Modibo Adama who came from one of the strongest Fulani spheres of influence south of Sokoto founded Adamawa. His campaigns for reforms which extended to some part of the present Cameroons added a considerable impetus to the cause of Islam. To the south, Malam Dendo and his successors undertook expeditions into northern Yorubaland, Bunu, Yagba, Akoko and Afenmai. Their activities were only interrupted by the advent of Europeans during the close of the century.

From this time on, missionaries from India and Pakistan played a remarkable role in the advancement of Islam in the south. Today, there are in Nigeria no fewer than 26 million moslems of various sects, chief among which are the Kadiriyya, Tijjaniyya, Islamiyya, Malikiyya and Ahmadiyya. No less than 100,000 Nigerian moslems made the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1976.

Christianity

Christianity was first brought to the shores of West Africa by Portuguese adventurers who began trading with the coastal tribes around the 15th century. But it was not effectively established in Nigeria until the 18th century when religious societies in England sent out missionaries to convert the Africans.

Missionaries

In 1799, the Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) was founded as a missionary arm of the Anglican Church of England. Close on the heels of the Church Missionary Society were the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee and the United Presbyterian Missions.

With the abolition of slavery, religious bodies began taking increased interest in the conversion of Africans, but the high mortality of Europeans along the coast effectively hindered their progress. Finally, Africans, particularly freed slaves from Sierra-Leone were trained as missionaries and carried the greatest burden of the work of the Church.

Large numbers of freed slaves had migrated to the cities along the coast, especially to Lagos and Abeokuta where both Anglican and Methodist missionaries had begun work in 1846 and 1842 respectively.

First Nigerian Bishop

In 1864, the Reverend Samuel Ajayi Crowther became the first African to be consecrated Bishop of the Niger Diocese. But he was beset with many problems, one of which was the hostility of the European clergy. At his death, the Hamilton-Allen report recommended that a European should succeed him. This aroused the hostility of many Nigerians against the domination of the local churches by foreign clergymen.

African Church Movements

The controversy over English missionaries in the C.M.S., the succession by a European as Bishop of the Niger Diocese after Crowther's death and the determination of the Society to maintain an English episcopate which would effectively control its activities resulted in a revolt among some African members of the church and led to the establishment of African Church movements.

Similar policies pursued by the Methodists and Baptists also resulted in a steady growth of disgruntled and disillusioned Africans who began moving out of the missions to establish the African Churches. The United African Methodists Church was formed in 1917 by a group of expelled Methodists who had been found guilty of marrying more than one wife.

Across the Niger

Although missionary stations had been set up along the coasts on the eastern side of the Niger, it was not until 1857 that the C.M.S. succeeded in penetrating the heart of Iboland by opening a station at Onitsha on the Niger. Later, in 1885, the Roman Catholic Church was also established in Onitsha. The Church of Scotland Mission had however been operating in the Cross River basin since 1846.

Northern Experience

Early attempts to bring Christianity to the northern part of Nigeria were unsuccessful. This was because of the vastness of the area, the difficulty in finding an easy route for travelling missionaries and the existence of an already large and expanding number of practising moslems who were hostile to the spread of a new religion in their land.

In 1841 two English Societies—the African Society and the Agricultural Society—collected enough money to begin a 'model farm' at Lokoja on the Niger. But malaria attacks which killed many of the Europeans brought the expedition to a halt.

It was not until 1886, when the Royal Niger Company received its charter giving it control over the Niger and its banks that the extension of trade went forward hand in hand with the spread of Christianity. The Sudan Interior Mission finally succeeded, after several attempts in establishing a station at Pategi.

Gradually, other missions—the Sudan Pioneer Mission and the Sudan United Mission—also helped to take the word inland. Today, the Sudan Interior Mission (S.I.M.) is the largest single mission in northern Nigeria with about 101 missionary stations.

Breakaway Groups

Similar moves were going on in the eastern side of the Niger Delta. By 1921 the breakaway groups there had formed the Garrick Breeds Church and the Christ Army Church.

The Christ Apostolic Church began as a reform movement in the St. Saviour's Church, Ijebu Ode, and finally established itself in the 1930's.

Moses Orimolade Tunolase and a woman, Abiodun Akinsowon (now known as Captain Abiodun) began the Cherubim and Seraphim movement. They held prayer meetings where ailing people were healed. This movement spread rapidly because of its African back-ground, but there has been continuous division among the members and today there are over 200 separate orders and 2,000 congregations.

Statistics

There are in Nigeria today over 19 million christians, 26 million moslems and 10 million people with other religions. The distribution of population according to religion in 1963 census is listed below:

	Christians	Moslems	Others
Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Niger, Plateau and Sokoto States	3,881,437	21,386,450	5,540,733
Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States	4,995,691	4,458,531	811,625
Anambra, Cross River, Imo, Rivers States	9,573,622	29,964	2,790,876
Lagos State	363,384	294,694	7,168
Bendel State	1,393,009	106,857	1,035,973

Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture

The Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC '77) was held in Lagos from January 15 to February 12, 1977. During the Festival, participants from all the black race assembled in Lagos and projected the achievements of black people as an entire civilisation on its own to the world without being parochial. The Festival also strengthened the common bonds among the black people of the world.

Zones

Sixteen zones were mapped out for the festival. These were the Carribean countries, South America, East Africa (Community), Eastern Africa, West Africa (Anglophone), West Africa (Francophone I), West Africa (Francophone II), U.K. and Australia/Asia.

Other Zones were Central Africa (I), Central Africa (II) and the erstwhile liberation movements recognized by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The international secretariat established in Lagos which serviced the International Festival Committee was also the principal instrument for implementing and executing the committee's decisions and generally organising the running of the festival. An emblem represented by one of Nigeria's art treasures and a flag approved for the festival featured in posters and other publications of the festival.

The Nigerian Government financed the expenses and operating costs of the International Festival Committee which handled the global organisation of the festival. This committee comprised leaders of the black communities of the sixteen zones into which the black peoples of the world were divided.

The main venues for most of the events included the National Arts Theatre complex at Iganmu, Lagos; and the Durbar Pavillion in Kaduna.

About 56 countries and communities in and outside the African continent participated in the festival.

During the festival, there was a colloquium on the theme "Black Civilisation and Education" as well as competition in events such as literature, films, domestic arts, drama and dance.

The National Arts Theatre

The imposing National Arts Theatre overlooking the Eko Bridge and standing 31 metres above ground level was built by the Federal Military Government. On completion, it was handed over to Federal Ministry of Information for supervision and maintenance. It covers an area of about 23,000 sq. metres, and its gradation of forms and contours, its proportions and radial development, give it characteristic deep shades and contrasts which form a befitting monument for the role it has been playing.

The Theatre complex comprises a main hall capable of accommodating approximately 5,000 spectators; a conference hall with 1,500 seats; and two cinema halls with a sitting capacity of 800 each. There is also a V.I.P. complex comprising a garage, a lobby and box. The complex also includes a Head of State's reception hall.

The Theatre's main hall, mostly intended for drama, singing and dancing performance and premiere film shows, boasts a unique vertically rotating stage which can be transformed into

spectator's stand accommodating 600 extra spectators. The orchestra platforms also drop down to floor level and a sliding stage can be pulled in to provide as arena for sports contest.

The acoustic and lighting provisions are such as to allow a wide variation in lighting and in sound amplification. An F. 17 radio frequency induction system together with portable receivers provide an ample communications network.

Delegates to international conferences can tune in to any of the six languages transmitted. The provision of portable radio receivers mean that delegates can in fact move anywhere within the precincts of the theatre complex and still listen to proceedings in the main hall.

Other facilities include a press complex, dressing rooms and cubicles for performers and contestants, a fully furnished kitchen, and a fire alarm system. P & T and NET telephone and telex systems link the whole complex with the outside world.

The aesthetic value of the place is further enhanced by the use of wood panelling and carvings and engravings by the well-known Nigeria sculptor, Erhabor Emokpae.

The Theatre served as the main venue of the 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture held in Nigeria in 1977.

The New National Council for Arts and Culture

A new National Council for Arts and Culture has been established by the Federal Military Government. The Council which was created by Decree No. 3 of 1975 formally came into being on April 24, 1976. It replaces the dissolved Nigerian Arts Council.

The Council consists of a Chairman; the Chairmen of States' Arts Council; the head of the Cultural Division of the Federal Ministry of Information; two representatives of the Federal Ministry of Education; the Director-General of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; the Director-General of the National Theatre; one representative of each University in Nigeria; three representatives and the Nigeria Police Force.

Other members are four persons representing women's cultural associations; eleven persons qualified or having special interest in arts and culture, and six persons representing traditional institutions and bodies for the development of Nigerian culture.

The functions of the Council will be:

- * to promote and foster the appreciation, revival and development of Nigerian arts and culture;
- * to plan and co-ordinate cultural activities in Nigeria and

foster the development of literary, visual and the performing arts in Nigeria; and

- * to assist the Antiquities Commission established under section 3 of the Antiquities Act in the creation, acquisition and preservation of artistic works, cultural monuments and depositories.

In order to ease the work of the Council, an executive committee was also established. The members of the committee are widely drawn from that of the Council. The committee is to direct, in accordance with the policy laid down by the Council, the day to day administration of the affairs of the council.

Both the Council and its executive committee are to have a common secretary.

CHAPTER 7

SPORTS

Today, more than ever before, the image of many nations is forged on the single anvil of the ability of their athletes and sportsmen to triumph over their counterparts.

Traditional Sports

Nigerians have always taken keen and active interest in sports. In traditional times, they devoted the season following the harvesting of crops to wrestling, archery, hunting, racing, swimming, canoe racing, and even horse racing and acrobatics, which have become an integral part of the culture. A good number of these sports suffered temporarily from the activities of the missionaries and the pursuit of the three R's in Nigeiran educational institutions. Today, there is a new approach to sports and recreation and Nigerians are participating fully in sports and its development.

National School Competitions

Before 1930, the main strength of Nigerian sports lay in athletics which was favoured by the Army and the teacher training colleges. For many years, primary schools competed in sports every Empire Day. The diversity of the sports programme depended on the various localities and the knowledge of the organisers. With the advent of the Grier Cup and the Hussey Shield competitions starting from 1933, secondary schools began to take a more serious interest in the development of athletics. The Hussey Shield Competition is now the premier athletics championships for secondary schools in the country. It has grown to become an inter-state secondary school athletics competition. There are other national school competitions in other sports such as the Morocco Cup for cricket and the Adebajo/Manuwa Cup for football.

International Competitions

The need for responsible organisation of athletics in the country led to the formation of the Amateur Athletics Association of Nigeria in 1944. But it was not until the Nigerian Olympic and the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association, NOBECGA, was founded that Nigeria officially entered the international fields of sports, and in 1950, participated for the first time, in sports of international calibre—the British Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand—and returned home with a silver medal in the high jump. Four years later, Nigeria won a gold medal in the same games—the British Commonwealth Games that took place in Vancouver, Canada.

Although Nigeria sent a team of observers to Britain in 1948 during the London Olympics, Nigeria's first official appearance in the Olympic Games was in Helsinki, in 1952. Thereafter, Nigeria has participated in all Olympics and British Commonwealth Games since 1950 with exception of the 1962 Commonwealth Games in Perth, Australia and the 21st Olympiad in Montreal, Canada, in 1976. Nigeria took part in the first All-Africa Games in Brazaville in 1965 in which she came out an overall third (behind Egypt and Kenya) with 20 medals: 9 gold, 6 silver and 5 bronze medals. Of these, the women athletes won 4 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze. During the Second All-Africa Games that took place in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1973, Nigeria moved one step upwards to place second to Egypt.

National Sports Commission

Sponsorship of competitions is the responsibility of the National Sports Commission, an organisation which came into being as the National Sports Council in 1963 when the Nigerian Government considered it necessary to establish a department which would co-ordinate the activities of all sports organisations in the country. Besides the National Sports Commission, some firms and industries and even private individuals have taken keen interest in the sponsorship and therefore, promotion of sports.

The National Sports Commission (NSC) was established by Decree No. 34 in August, 1971. Its function is to organise sports at the national level. The Commission appoints a governing body known as the National Association for each sport and each body advises it on technical matters related to its particular sport. The Federal Military Government set up the Commission because it

realized the very valuable role that sports play in the promotion of national unity, the promotion of good health and the building up of cordial international relations.

States Sports Councils

In each State of the Federation, there is a Sports Council—a State government agency similar to the National Sports Commission but which is responsible for the administration and the organisation of sports in its State. Each of the Sports Councils caters for as many sports as it considers necessary. These include football, cricket, athletics, table tennis, lawn tennis, boxing, hockey, basketball, volleyball, cycling, swimming, judo, wrestling, gymnastics, handball, squash racket, badminton and rowing.

Over the years, some of these sports have become more popular than others; some have been identified with some social rankings, while others have been recently introduced.

Football

Football is the most popular sport among Nigerians. Competitions in this sport are organised among elementary schools, secondary schools, universities and amateur clubs. Football is also played in other institutions of learning such as teacher training colleges and polytechnics as well as by industrial establishments. Though several football trophies have been donated and competed for, the most coveted is the "Nigeria Challenge Cup" which well over 132 clubs and urban associations competed for in the 1976-77 season.

Besides, Nigerian club-sides have always played matches against African, European, Asian and South American club-sides. The recent performances of our clubs in international championship contests have proved that the country has improved in this direction. Nigeria has always participated in the Africa Cup of Nations Championships competition since its inception. The Green Eagles won a bronze medal in the championships, organised by the African Football Confederation, coming behind Morocco and Guinea, in the series completed in March, 1976. This was the first time ever Nigeria would win a laurel in that series. The Nigerian national team has also taken part in the Olympic and World Cup Competitions. Nigeria qualified to represent Africa in the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games soccer competition but did not participate in the Games eventually.

NABA

The first Nigerian to win an Olympic medal was Nojim Maiyegun. It was a bronze medal won in boxing in the Tokyo Olympics in 1964. In this same sport, Nigeria also won another bronze medal, this time by Isaac Ikhuoria in the Munich Olympic Games in 1972. Nigerians have always fared well in boxing. It is probably for this reason that the Nigerian Amateur Boxing Association (NABA) was formed in 1950 to ensure effective control of the sport.

Professional Boxing

Although professional boxing is still not favoured in Nigeria, the country has produced two world champions in boxing—Hogan 'King' Bassey who was the World Featherweight Champion from 1957–59, and late Dick Tiger (Dick Ihetu) who was the World Middleweight Champion from 1962–63. One of Dick Tiger's Middle-weight title fights was staged at the Liberty Stadium, Ibadan, in 1963. His opponent in that memorable fight was Gene Fulmer. It is interesting to add that the first Commonwealth Boxing Title fight for the Lightweight Championship took place in Lagos, Nigeria, in May 1975. Dele Jonathan of Nigeria won the title by beating Jim Watts of Scotland.

Lawn Tennis

Lawn tennis, one of the oldest sports, has become very popular in recent times. It is controlled by the Nigerian Lawn Tennis Association which has been in existence since 1905. The Association promotes inter-state, national and international tournaments. Since the first All-Nigeria Championships was staged in 1957, many national and international tournaments like the national league tournaments, the International Lawn Tennis Circuit and the annual Nigeria versus Ghana Championships have evolved. The Association has 240 affiliated clubs, some 10,000 players and 2,111 lawn tennis courts all over the Federation.

In recent years, the Bendel State Committee of the Nigerian Lawn Tennis Association has been organising an international lawn tennis competition known as the Oqbe Hard Court International Lawn Tennis Tournament. This competition has gone a long way in attracting renowned professional and amateur international players into Nigeria.

'Asian' dancer from the Cross River State.





Takai dancers, Kwara State.

Obitun dancers from Ondo State.





Korotso dancers, Kano State.

Maiden dancers, Imo State.





Human pyramid by Mpokiti dancers, Anambra State.

Urhobo dancers from Sende! State.





String instrumentalists from the North.

Eyos performing in Adamu Orisha play, Lagos.





Duro Ladipo as Shango in the stage play 'Oba Koso'.



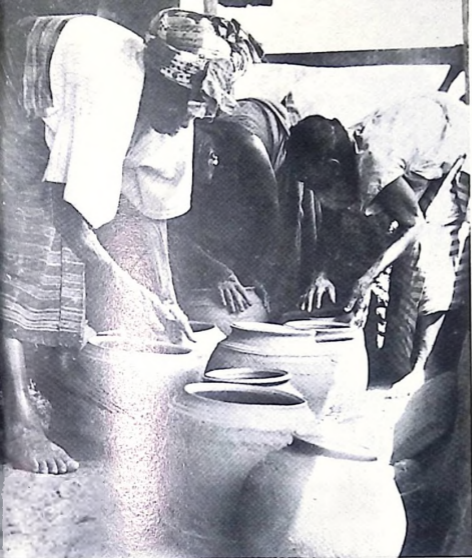
A story teller and his young listeners.



Wood Carver, Benin.

Calabash Carver, Oyo.





Potters at work in Ilorin.

Brass products, tourists' delights.





Bronze casting.

'Motherhood' —
carved by Erhebor Emokpae,
standing by the work.

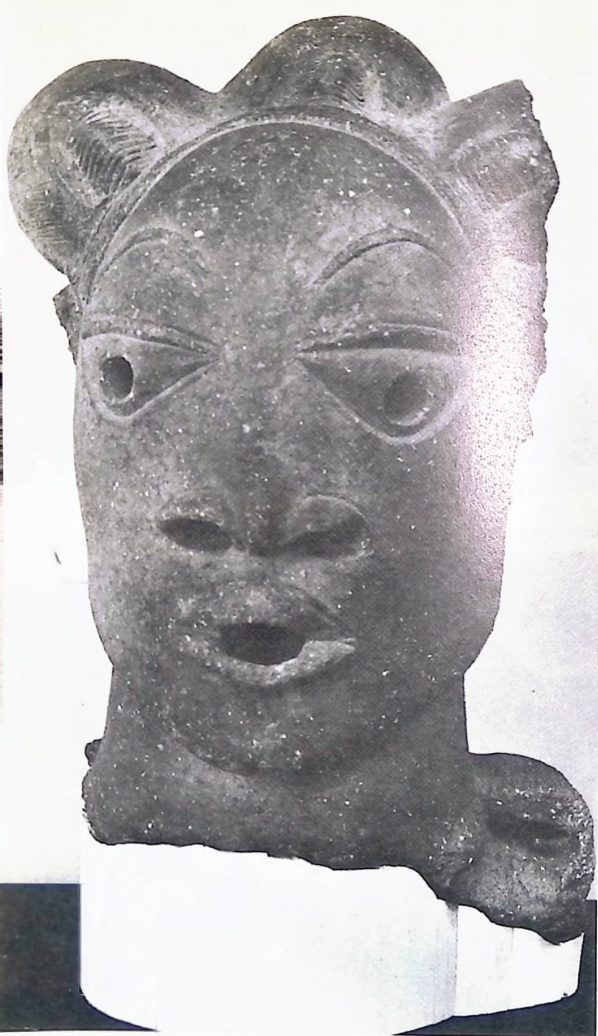




Hand woven materials

Family of leather workers.





Nok terra cotta head.



Benin bronze head



Ife bronze head.

Table Tennis

Nigeria has also been active in the field of table tennis. She participates regularly in international competitions at home and abroad. Nigerian players performed creditably in the world championships in Peking in 1961 and in Prague in 1963. The performances of the teams which represented the country in the World Championships at Ljubane, Yugoslavia in 1965, Munich I, Germany in 1969, Nagoya, Japan in 1971 where these teams were placed 37th, 29th, and 17th respectively have spurred the Nigerian government and private bodies into taking a greater interest in the promotion of the sport.

For example, Dunlop (Nigeria) Limited has, in recent times, sponsored contests in Lagos to which Britain, Russia, the People's Republic of China and other African nations sent teams. Some promising youngsters who participated in the 1st and 2nd National Sports Festivals were sent to China in 1973 and in 1975 for six-month intensive table tennis course as a way of encouraging others in the sport and improving on their techniques for future competitions, particularly, at the international level. The steady growth of the sport was further boosted by the staging of the 2nd Asian/African/Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Lagos, Nigeria, from July 13 to 26, 1975. Altogether, sixty-one different countries were represented at the tournament.

Basketball

Another sport which is growing very fast is basketball. This sport was introduced into many institutions in Nigeria as far back as the mid-1930's. It was not officially included in the regular sports calendar of Nigeria until 1965. The game is fast finding favour with many schools and clubs.

At the first inter-regional Basketball Championships held in 1965, Lagos, the North and the East participated. The Nigerian Amateur Women Basketball Association then existed as an independent Association. This however, has been merged with the men's own so that basketball is now under the control of the Nigerian Amateur Basketball Association.

Swimming

Swimming did not make any great impact as a modern sport until very recently, in spite of the efforts made by people like late Dr. O.B. Alakija in Lagos. This was probably due to the absence of

sufficient number of suitable swimming pools in different parts of the country. The situation, however, has greatly improved. In December 1971, the All-Nigeria Open Swimming Championships were held in Lagos. But before then, Nigeria had registered some successes at the African level when during the first All-Africa Games in Brazzaville, Nigeria won a bronze medal in one of the swimming events. Since 1971, Nigerian swimmers have participated in several international swimming competitions at the continental level. In this regard, Nigeria can now boast of three standard Olympic-size swimming pools in the country located in Lagos, Benin and Calabar.

Cricket

Like lawn tennis, cricket is one of the oldest sports organised in Nigeria. Early in the century, the British administrators in Nigeria, army personnel and school masters, played cricket. As of now, the post-secondary school leavers of a few secondary schools which still play cricket, together with a few expatriate cricketers form the nucleus of the various cricket clubs in Nigeria. The national team is drawn largely from Lagos which has the largest concentration of cricket clubs. The six Nigerian Universities also help to popularise cricket. Cricket festivals are held annually in Lagos. In addition to the annual programme, the association in 1975 introduced Cricket League Tournaments.

International engagements are few and these include the annual test matches with Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia and the recent competitions with East African countries. One of the major reasons that militate against mass participation in cricket is that the equipment for the game is too expensive.

Hockey

Unlike cricket, hockey has more following due to the relatively cheaper kits and the fact that its rules and regulations are basically similar to those of football. Besides, it is an Olympic sport whereas cricket is not. There are inter-club, inter-area and inter-state hockey competitions although both the National Sports Commission and the Nigeria Hockey Association are making concerted efforts to attain international standard of play. To achieve these objectives, tours of foreign hockey-playing countries are undertaken every now and then by selected national team and camps organised for intensive coaching of both men and women players. A national women's team participated in the International Women's Hockey Championship in Berlin, West Germany, in April, 1976.

Polo

Polo is a sport which has been left to certain classes of the society. It is popular more in northern parts of the country than other areas. Since the playing of polo depends on the availability of horses, the game enjoys a greater following in the northern parts of Nigeria where a lot of polo clubs exist. A number of tournaments are organised by the Nigeria Polo Association (NPA) each year. Prominent among these is the Kano Annual Polo Tournament which is open to all polo clubs in the country and it is often thrown open to foreign clubs also. Four trophies are competed for—the Emir of Katsina Cup (the premier trophy), Porter Cup, (for the losing team), the Grasher Cup (winners of Katsina versus the rest), and the Dantata Memorial Cup (among the highest handicap teams). It is of special interest to note that Nigeria recently played some international polo matches with the West Indies.

Squash Rackets

The game of squash is a relatively young sport in Nigeria. It was introduced during the colonial days. Prior to this, there were very few courts, and players were almost exclusively expatriates. It could be said that in the late 40's and early 50's, apart from King's College Lagos, and the Ikoyi Club, Lagos, which had open squash courts, the game was mainly played by officers of the Nigerian Army most of whom were also expatriates. The game remained popular with members of the Armed Forces even after the country's independence in 1960.

But since 1966, the country has witnessed an unprecedented and widespread interest and enthusiasm in the game. Its growth since then has been remarkably rapid and this prompted its recognition and introduction in August, 1974, as an organised amateur sport by the National Sports Commission, which is the highest Government agency that controls sports in Nigeria.

Squash Rackets featured prominently in the 2nd National Sports Festival of 1975. Nine States took part in the game.

At the international level, Nigeria was admitted into the International Squash Rackets Federation in 1975, and shortly after that, the Chairman of the Nigeria Squash Rackets Association, Commander (Dr.) Bolaji Sojinrin, was elected a member of the three-man sub-committee charged with the responsibility of deciding the criteria for admitting other countries into the Federation.

Nigeria was among the twelve nations that participated in the British Amateur Squash Rackets Open Championships which took place in London in December, 1975.

At present, there are a few open and indoor courts in each State of the Federation. But the National Sports Commission has planned to build more.

Wrestling

Although wrestling could be regarded as a national sport in Nigeria, practised in every village and town, modern wrestling is relatively a new sport in the country. Pioneers like Sokari Soberekon, Michael Bamidele, Maman Zaria, Power Mike, Ben Lion Heart and a host of others in professional wrestling gave the National Sports Commission the first impression that modern wrestling could be developed into a serious sport among Nigerian youths if properly handled.

As a first step, the National Sports Commission launched the Nigeria Amateur Wrestling Association in November, 1975, with Colonel W. J. Ukor of the Nigerian Army as its first chairman. The Association was given the assignment to organise and produce wrestlers who could represent Nigeria at Olympic Games.

A demonstration tour of the country was undertaken in February and March, 1976, to whip up interest in the game. There was tremendous response to the effort and several wrestling clubs have since sprung up in several parts of the federation.

Judo

Nigeria's first contact with judo as an organised sport was in 1973 when the National Sports Commission announced the formation of the Nigeria Amateur Judo Association. The formation of the association was encouraged by the brilliant performances of some young Nigerians who were hurriedly trained to represent Nigeria in this event during the second All-Africa Games held in Lagos in January, 1973.

Before the games, there was only one club (the Ikoyi Club) where judo was practised as a sport. When this game started in the club in 1967, it was confined mainly to expatriate officers serving in Nigeria. But the visit of two Japanese judo experts to Nigeria as part of their African tour in 1970 made it possible to introduce a few young Nigerians to the sport. After the visit of the Japanese experts who conducted a week's coaching course for

Nigerians, the Ikoyi Club decided to form a real judo club. The Ikoyi Judo Club which was inaugurated in 1971 produced the eighteen judokas who were collected together for more training in preparation for the 1973 African Games.

In April 1974, the Nigeria Amateur Judo Association was formally launched with Mr. Paul Goubsky as its Chairman. Since the formation of the association, interest in the sport has soared. There are now more than 15 judo clubs in the country with some 200 to 300 active members.

Stadia

Each Nigerian city or town has at least a football pitch where sporting activities take place. In more recent years, efforts have been made in all state capitals at building some forms of stadia. So far, only four of these stadia—the National Stadium at Surulere, in Lagos, the Liberty Stadium at Ibadan, the Ahmadu Bello Stadium at Kaduna, and the Ogbe Stadium at Benin—are of international standard. However, the University of Ife stadium compares favourably with all non-synthetic stadia anywhere in the world.

National Sports Festival

In the effort to whip up competitive interest in sports at all levels in all Nigerian communities, the first ever National Sports Festival in Nigeria was organised in Lagos from August 18 to 27, 1973. Competitions were held at village, district, zonal, state and at national levels prior to the Festival to ensure that all sections of the country felt its impact. Over 6,000 competitors from all over the Federation participated in this mammoth festival. There were three categories of competitors—the juniors (13 years and under), the intermediates (18 years and below), and the seniors (above 18 years of age).

During the First National Sports Festival, eleven sports were competed for. These were football, athletics, volleyball, boxing, basketball, lawn tennis, table tennis, swimming, cycling, hockey and cricket. In the second National Sports Festival of August, 1975, there was an addition of four more new sports, increasing the total to 15. These new sports are: handball, judo, squash racket and badminton. The growth in number has correspondingly met the growth in sports participation all over the country. The 1975 National Sports Festival drew into Lagos some 8,000 participants from the twelve states of the federation.

Fifteen events featured during the Second Festival. These were athletics (men and women), badminton (men and women), basketball (men and women), boxing, cricket, cycling, football, handball (men and women), hockey (men and women), judo, lawn tennis (men and women), squash racket, swimming (men and women), table tennis (men and women) and volleyball (men and women).

The theme of the Sports Festival was "Talent Hunting Through Mass Participation". It aimed at discovering new talents as a first step toward building up a massive sports reservoir from which Nigeria would field potential medalists at future international competitions, including the All-Africa Games, Commonwealth Games and the Olympic Games.

Bendel State emerged overall winners in both the 1973 and 1975 Festivals.

The National Sports Festival holds once in every two years. Some of the spectacular performances recorded during the festival included those of Vincent Ekunwen from the Bendel State who emerged as the Champion of the 1973 Festival by winning 10 gold medals, and the performance of late Master Abdullahi Garba, a 9-year old boy from Kaduna State, who participated in the intermediate category in the 5,000 metres race and impressively finished it. He died in May 1976 after a protracted illness.

Since the First National Sports Festival was held, the National Sports Commission has awarded several scholarships and now spends ₦90,000 annually to maintain its scholars in colleges and universities both at home and abroad.

Ministry

In all, Nigeria has attracted a lot of international recognition through sports and in this connection, several international sports teams have visited Nigeria in recent times. It is the desire of the National Sports Commission to consolidate the sports associations so far formed to ensure that the highest standards of performances are reached.

The Federal Government further demonstrated in 1975 its keen interest in sports by the creation of a new Ministry (Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports) which has taken over the responsibility for the organisation of sports in the country. The Federal Military Government and the State Governments have jointly earmarked a sum of ₦98.2 million for the

Development of sports during the current five-year Development Plan (1975–80).

Sports Training Institute

Lastly, it is significant to add that the National Sports Commission, in its pursuit of excellence in sports, is building a national sports training institute, in which coaches, sports administrators, sports broadcasters and sports medicine specialists, will be trained. This is needed to provide knowledgeable manpower that will help the growth of sports in the Federation.

CHAPTER 8

FACTS AND FIGURES

NIGERIA'S NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The National Flag

The Nigerian national flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part which is white symbolizes peace and unity while the two outer parts which are green represent the nation's vast agricultural wealth.

Armorial Bearings

In Nigeria's coat of arms, there is an eagle mounted on a black shield which is trisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield and at its base is a wreath of *costus spectabilis* flower cast in the national colours of white and green.

The black shield represents the fertile soil; the silver bands denote the Niger and Benue rivers which form the main inland waterways in the country. The *costus spectabilis* is a wild colourful flower which grows widely in Nigeria. The eagle stands for strength, and the chargers symbolize dignity.

The Nation's motto is *Unity and Faith*.

National Anthem

1. Nigeria we hail thee,
Our own dear native land,
Though tribe and tongue may differ,
In brotherhood we stand,
Nigerians all are proud to serve,
Our Sov'reign Motherland.
2. Our flag shall be a symbol,
That truth and justice reign,
In peace or battle honour'd,

And this we count as gain,
 To hand on to our children,
 A banner without stain.

3. O God of all creation,
 Grant this our one request,
 Help us to build a Nation,
 Where no man is oppressed,
 And so with peace and plenty,
 Nigeria may be blessed.

(Lyrics by Miss L.J. Williams: music by Miss Frances Benda).

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

NAME	APPOINTMENT
His Excellency, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo	Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in- Chief of the Armed Forces
Brigadier S.M. Yar'Adua	Chief of Staff Supreme Head- Quarters
Lt. General T.Y. Danjuma	Chief of Army Staff
Rear Admiral M.A. Adelanwa	Chief of the Naval Staff
Air Commodore J.N. Yisa-Doko	Chief of Air Staff
M.D. Yusufu	Inspector-General of Police
Major-General J.A. Akinrinade	G.O.C. 1st Infantry Division
Major-General M. Adamu	G.O.C., 2nd Infantry Division
Major-General E.O. Abisoye	G.O.C., 3rd Infantry Division
Brigadier M.I. Wushishi	G.O.C., 4th Infantry Division
Major-General J.J. Oluleye	Nigerian Army
Major-General G.S. Jalo	Nigerian Army
A. Suleman (D.I.-G.P.)	Nigeria Police Force
Brigadier A. Mohammed	Nigerian Army
Brigadier J.N. Garba	Nigerian Army
Col. A.O. Aduloju	Nigerian Army

Col. I. Babangida	Nigerian Army
Col. M. Buhari	Nigerian Army
Wing Commander M. Muhammed	Nigerian Air Force
Wing Commander I. Alfa	Nigerian Air Force
Captain V.L. Oduwaiye	Nigerian Navy
Lt.-Commander O.E. Ukiwe	Nigerian Navy
Buba Fika	Nigeria Police Force

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: It is the third organ of government and it formulates, at the Federal level, policies and executes decisions within the framework of the guidelines which the Supreme Military Council and the National Council of States lay down from time to time. In keeping with the intention of the military administration to associate as much as possible, the people of the country with the process of government, the Federal Executive Council is deliberately made up of both military personnel and a number of civilians. The members are allocated ministerial responsibilities as Federal Commissioners, as follows:

Ministry	Commissioner
Agriculture	Mr. B.O.W. Mafeni
Aviation	Mr. Shuaibu Kazaure
Communications	Mr. S.O. Williams
Co-operatives and Supply	Mr. U.A. Muttalab
Economic Development	Dr. M.T.O. Akobo
Education	Col. (Dr) A.A. Ali
Establishments	
External Affairs	Brigadier J.N. Garba
Finance	Major-General J.J. Oluleye
Health	Mr. K. Tinubu (Commissioner of Police)
Housing, Urban Development and Environment	Wing-Commander Muktar Mohammed
Industries	Dr. R.A. Adeleye
Information	Major-General I.B.M. Haruna
Internal Affairs	Mr. U. Shinkafi (Police)
Justice	Justice Dan Ibekwe
Labour	Major-General H.E.O. Adefope

Mines & Power	Mr. Effiom Otu Ekong
Petroleum & Energy	Col. M. Buhari
Social Development, Youth & Sports	Major-General O. Olutoye
Trade	Major-General M. Shuwa
Transport	Col. M. Magoro
Water Resources Works	Dr. I.U. William-Osisiogu
Special Duties (Black Arts Festival)	Major-General O.E. Obada
Special Duties (Federal Capital Develop- ment Authority)	Commander O.P. Fingsi
	Mr. Ajose-Adeogun

COUNCIL OF STATES

Head of State and Commander- in-Chief of the Armed Forces	Lt.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo
Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters	Brigadier S. M. Yar'Adua
Chief of Army Staff	Lt.—General T.Y. Danjuma
Chief of Naval Staff	Rear Admiral M.A. Adelanwa
Chief of Air Staff	Air Commodore J.N. Yisa- Doko
Inspector General of Police	Alhaji M.D. Yusufu
Col. J.A. Kpera	Anambra State Governor
Lt.—Col. Kaliel	Bauchi State Governor
Commodore H. Abdullahi	Bendel State Governor
Col. Shelleng	Benue State Governor
Wing Commander M.A. Amin	Borno State Governor
Col. P.U. Omu	Cross River State Governor
Col. M.A. Jega	Gongola State Governor
Lt.—Com. G.N. Kanu	Imo State Governor
Wing Commander U. Jibrin	Kaduna State Governor
Col. S. Bello	Kano State Governor
Brigadier G.A. Innih	Kwara State Governor
Commodore A.S. Lawal (NN)	Lagos State Governor
Commander M. Nyako	Niger State Governor

Lt.-Col. S.A. Balogun
 Wing Commander I.D. Ikpeme
 Brigadier D.M. Jemibewon
 Group Captain Dan Suleiman
 Col. Z. Lekwot
 Col. U.A. Muhammed

Ogun State Governor
 Ondo State Governor
 Oyo State Governor
 Plateau State Governor
 Rivers State Governor
 Sokoto State Governor

POPULATION

Nigerian

<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	55,558,163	28,041,361	27,516,802
Hausa	11,652,745	5,936,424	5,716,321
Yoruba	11,320,509	5,767,978	5,552,531
Ibo	9,246,388	4,684,849	4,561,539
Fulani	4,784,366	2,448,537	2,335,829
Kanuri	2,259,091	1,149,473	1,109,618
Ibibio	2,006,486	982,010	1,024,479
Tiv	1,393,649	711,481	682,168
Ijaw	1,088,885	522,661	566,224
Edo	954,970	473,002	481,968
Annang	675,004	332,173	342,831
Nupe	656,296	309,382	346,914
Urhobo	639,251	313,845	325,406
Igala	581,551	284,773	296,778
Idoma	485,562	232,314	253,248
Igbirra	425,783	233,920	191,863
Gwari	378,168	189,747	188,421
Ekoi	344,514	165,021	179,493
Mumuye	294,208	147,527	146,681
Alago	249,537	123,487	126,050
Ogoni	202,567	102,174	100,393
Isoko	200,357	99,392	100,965
Higgi	176,969	87,376	89,593
Bura	171,875	78,632	93,243
Efik	166,297	91,112	75,185
Ghamba	162,330	80,915	81,415
Shua Arab	155,531	81,028	74,503
Kaje	152,264	74,469	77,795
Jari	146,983	69,501	77,482
Kambari	145,610	73,121	72,489
Eggon	143,028	71,672	71,356

Kobchi	..	..	141,224	71,552	69,672
Angas	..	..	138,224	66,440	71,784
Karakare	..	..	128,802	62,053	66,749
Biom	..	..	118,736	59,418	59,318
Yergam	..	..	116,235	55,785	60,450
Other Nigerians	..	..	3,654,165	1,808,117	1,846,048

*According to 1963 census.

Each tribe or ethnic group has its own language, but the language of a major tribe is often widely spoken where a number of ethnic groupings form a geographical unit. English is the official and commercial language and it is widely understood in the larger towns.

Alien Population

According to the National Census figures of 1963, Nigeria has an alien population of 111,892. The breakdown of these figures is as follows:

<i>African</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Cameroon	.. ..	18,434	13,532	4,902
Niger	.. ..	8,807	6,430	2,377
Ghana	.. ..	7,563	4,401	3,162
Togo	.. ..	7,392	4,172	3,220
Dahomey	.. ..	5,214	3,136	2,078
Sierra Leone	.. ..	1,984	1,166	818
Chad	.. ..	1,626	1,139	487
United Arab Republic		1,123	640	483
Liberia	.. ..	712	433	279
Other African Countries		1,649	1,045	604
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL	54,504	36,094	18,410
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<i>Non-African</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
United Kingdom	.. ..	15,317	8,992	6,395
France	.. ..	9,643	7,395	2,248
United States	.. ..	4,031	2,060	1,971
Lebanon	.. ..	2,110	1,256	854
Netherlands	.. ..	1,798	1,029	769
Scandinavia	.. ..	1,624	935	689
Eire	.. ..	1,472	877	595
India	.. ..	1,454	976	478
Italy	.. ..	1,103	770	333

Germany	..	..	916	629	287
Pakistan	..	..	638	363	275
Canada	..	..	623	324	299
Greece	..	..	542	386	156
Other countries	..	..	5,688	3,451	2,237
Unspecified	..	..	10,431	5,024	5,407
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
			TOTAL	57,388	34,397	22,993
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sex Ratio and Age Distribution

The male and female populations of Nigeria are almost equal, with the men having a little edge over the women. The 1963 census gave the number of the male population as 28,111,852 compared with 27,558,203 for the female.

The number of children under five years formed 17·2 per cent of the total population while over 35 per cent of the population were in the 5–19 year age group. This is significant in Government planning and budgeting for education. The 20–40 age group formed 35 per cent of the population divided almost equally between males and females. A significant drop is noticeable in the percentage ratio of the population between the ages of 40 and 54. The population in this age group formed only 9·4 per cent of the national total. After this level the drop is even more pronounced.

In the 1963 Census figure there were only 2·7 per cent of people between the ages of 60 and 79 and a mere 0·7 per cent above the age of 80 years.

Religion

According to the 1963 Census figures 47·2 per cent of the total population are Moslems, 34·5 per cent are Christians and others 18·3 per cent. The table below shows the population by religion.

	<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Moslems	26,276,496	47·2	13,397,054	12,879,442
Christians	19,207,144	34·5	10,077,436	9,129,708
Others	10,186,415	18·3	4,637,362	5,549,053

Occupations

According to the 1963 National Census, Nigeria has a total labour force of 18·3 million of which 13·9 million are males and

4.4 million are females. There were 344,921 unemployed persons, 272,174 of these being males.

This labour force is shared out among various occupations with agriculture (including fishing, hunting, logging and related jobs) claiming the largest figure of 10.2 million.

The labour force was distributed as follows:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers ..	10,201,328	9,222,448	978,780
Sales workers ..	2,806,071	1,113,892	1,692,179
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers	2,190,073	1,676,302	513,771
Service, sports and recreation workers ..	870,884	641,671	229,213
Professional, technical and related workers ..	440,613	375,066	65,547
Transport and communications ..	279,255	273,255	5,824
Clerical workers ..	228,018	206,153	21,865
Miners, quarrymen and related workers ..	13,856	13,594	262
Unspecified occupations	891,415	55,298	836,117
Unemployed persons	344,921	272,174	72,747

It will be observed from the figures below that about half of the labour force in Nigeria are in the 20–35 year age group and about 80 per cent of the total labour force are under 45 years old. This is significant in a developing society where there is always the need to have a constantly trainable and adaptable pool of labour force.

It will also be observed that the labour force dropped significantly after the age of 54 years. Most employees in the Government service, mercantile houses and other establishments retire from paid service at the age of 55. A breakdown of the labour force by occupation showed that majority of the people employed after the age of 55 are farmers. They accounted for 1,177,08 of the 1,631,101 people employed beyond the age of 55.

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
15 — 19	1,932,252	1,404,183	528,061
20 — 24	3,666,148	2,704,397	961,759
25 — 34	6,049,272	4,535,868	1,513,404
35 — 44	3,333,864	2,597,676	736,188
45 — 54	1,693,199	1,335,924	357,275
55 — 64	879,090	699,652	179,438
65 — 74	405,679	324,216	81,463
75 and over	346,332	284,850	61,482

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

The following days are observed as Public Holidays every year throughout the Federation.

New Year's Day

Id-El Kabir — (two days)

Good Friday

Easter Monday

Id El Maulud

National Day

Id-El-Fitre — (two days)

Christmas Day

Boxing Day

The date for the Moslem feasts and some of the Christian holidays vary from year to year.

HOURS OF BUSINESS

From April 1, 1976, normal hours of work for civil servants throughout the Federation became 8 hours a day.

The new working hours in the public sector for the whole country are: 7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Monday—Friday i.e. five-day week. Although these are the general official hours, hospitals, educational institutions and statutory corporations or parastatals in the public sector whose activities require them to be on duty all the time could vary the working hours and make arrangements for special duties.

Business hours observed by commercial firms vary, but are usually 8.30a.m.—2.30p.m. and 2.00p.m.—5.00p.m. on Mondays—Fridays, and 8.30 a.m.—5.00 p.m. on Saturdays. Many commercial houses however do not work on Saturdays.

Commercial Banks work 8.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. on Mondays and 8.00 a.m.—1.30 p.m. from Tuesday—Friday.

CURRENCY

Nigeria changed to decimal currency on January 1, 1973. The unit of the currency is the Naira represented by the symbol ₦. The Naira is the major unit of the new currency and is divided into 100 (one hundred) Kobo represented by the symbol K.

The denominations of the coins under the decimal system are: $\frac{1}{2}$ k, 1k, 5k, 10k, 25k.

The notes are issued in denominations of 50k, ₦1, ₦5, ₦10.

IDENTIFICATION MARKS ISSUED BY MOTOR LICENCING AUTHORITIES

Anambra State

ANSG	—	Anambra State Government
AN-E	—	Enugu
AN-N	—	Onitsha
AN-B	—	Abakaliki
AN-S	—	Nsukka
AN-K	—	Amawbia Awka
AN-W	—	Nnewi

Bauchi State

BASG	—	Bauchi State Government
BA-B	—	Bauchi
BA-G	—	Gombe
BA-A	—	Azare
BA-M	—	Misau
BA-N	—	Ningi

Bendel State

BDSG	—	Bendel State Government
BD-B	—	Benin City Urban Area
BD-A	—	Asaba Urban Area
BD-S	—	Sapele Urban Area
BD-E	—	Abudu-Benin East Division
BD-Z	—	Iguobazuwa-Benin West
BD-J	—	Ubiaja-Ishan Division
BD-C	—	Auchi-Etsako Division
BD-D	—	Igarra-Akoko-Edo Division
BD-N	—	Afuze-Owan Division

BD-G	—	Agbor-Ika Division
BD-O	—	Ogwashi-Uku, Aniocha Division
BD-T	—	Kwale-Aboh Division
BD-F	—	Bomadi-Western Ijaw Division
BD-W	—	Warri Division
BD-P	—	Orerokpe-Urhobo West Division
BD-H	—	Ughelli-Urhobo East Division
BD-L	—	Olleh-Isoko Division
BD-U	—	Uromi

Benue State

BNSG	—	Benue State Government
BN-A	—	Ankpa Division
BN-D	—	Dekina Division
BN-G	—	Gboko Division
BN-H	—	Idah Division
BN-M	—	Makurdi Division
BN-T	—	Otukpo Division

Borno State

BOSG	—	Borno State Government
BO-M	—	Maiduguri
BO-D	—	Bama
BO-P	—	Potiskum
BO-B	—	Biu
BO-G	—	Gashua
BO-Z	—	Gwoza

Local Authorities (Borno)

BOLA-M	—	Maiduguri
BOLA-D	—	Bama
BOLA-P	—	Potiskum
BOLA-B	—	Biu
BOLA-G	—	Gashua
BOLA-Z	—	Gwoza

Cross River State

CRSG	—	Cross River State Government
CR-C	—	Calabar
CR-A	—	Abak
CR-E	—	Akamkpa

CR-K	—	Eket
CR-T	—	Ikot Ekpene
CR-N	—	Etinan
CR-M	—	Ikom
CR-B	—	Obubra
CR-J	—	Ogoja
CR-R	—	Oron
CR-U	—	Uyo
CR-H	—	Itu
CR-P	—	Opobo
CR-D	—	Obudu

Gongola State

GGSG	—	Gongola State Government
GGLA	—	Gongola
GG-Y	—	Yola
GG-N	—	Numan
GG-W	—	Wukari
GG-G	—	Ganye
GG-M	—	Mubi
GG-J	—	Jalingo

Imo State

IMSG	—	Imo State Government
IM-A	—	Aba
IM-W	—	Owerri
IM-U	—	Umuahia
IM-L	—	Orlu
IM-N	—	Nkwere
IM-G	—	Okigwe

Kaduna State

KDSG	—	Kaduna State Government
KDLG	—	Kaduna Local Governments
KD-A	—	Kaduna
KD-B	—	Kafanchan
KD-C	—	Katsina
KD-D	—	Zaria

Kano State

KNSG	—	Kano State Government
KN-K	—	Kano City
KN-H	—	Hadeja
KN-Z	—	Kazaure
KN-D	—	Dambatta
KN-R	—	Rano
KN-G	—	Gumel.

Kwara State

KWSG	—	Kwara State Government
KW-A	—	Ilorin Division
KW-F	—	Oyun Division
KW-G	—	Lafiagi/Pategi Division
KW-B	—	Kabba Division
KW-L	—	Kogi Division
KW-N	—	Borgu Division
KW-E	—	Igbirra Division
KW-M	—	Igbomina/Ekiti Division

Lagos State

LASG	—	Lagos State Government
LA-A	—	Lagos Division
LAA-A	—	Lagos Division
LA-K	—	Ikeja Division
LA-D	—	Ikorodu Division
LA-E	—	Epe Division
LA-B	—	Badagry Division

Niger State

NGSG	—	Niger State Government
NG-M	—	Minna
NG-B	—	Bida
NG-K	—	Kontagora
NG-A	—	Abuja

Ogun State

OGSG	—	Ogun State Government
OG-E	—	Abeokuta
OG-J	—	Ijebu Ode

OG-R	—	Shagamu
OG-D	—	Ilaro
OG-T	—	Otta
OG-B	—	Ijebu-Igbo

Ondo State

ODSG	—	Ondo State Government
OD-E	—	Ekiti Central
OD-A	—	Akure
OD-J	—	Ekiti West (Ijero)
OD-K	—	Akoko (Ikare)
OD-R	—	Ekiti South (Ikere)
OD-L	—	Ekiti North (Ikole)
OD-T	—	Okitipupa
OD-D	—	Ondo
OD-W	—	Owo

Oyo State

OYSG	—	Oyo State Government
OY-A	—	Ibadan
OY-L	—	Ilesha
OY-F	—	Ile-Ife
OY-W	—	Iwo
OY-H	—	Ogbomosho
OY-Y	—	Oyo
OY-K	—	Shaki
OY-S	—	Oshogbo

Plateau State

PLSGH	—	Plateau State Government House
PLSG	—	Plateau State Government
PLLA	—	Plateau Local Administrations
PLA		
PLB		
PLC		
PLD		
PLE		

Rivers State

RVSG	—	Rivers State Government
RV-P	—	Port Harcourt

RV-A	—	Ahoada
RV-B	—	Brass
RV-G	—	Bori
RV-D	—	Degema
RV-R	—	Obio
RV-H	—	Diobu
RV-SS	—	Prestige mark to replace RIV.

Sokoto State

SOSG	—	Sokoto State Government
SO-A	—	Argungu Division
SO-B	—	Gwandu Division
SO-S	—	Sokoto Division
SO-G	—	Gusau town
SO-Y	—	Yauri Division
SO-Z	—	Zuru Division

FGN	—	Federal Government of Nigeria
2-FES	—	FESTAC vehicles
NSC	—	National Sports Commission
FNCD	—	Federation of Nigeria Corps Diplomatique
NA	—	Nigerian Army
NN	—	Nigeria Navy
NPF	—	Nigeria Police Force
NPS	—	Nigeria Prisons Service
NAF	—	Nigerian Air Force

VALUE OF NIGERIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE: 1964-1975

N^o Million

Year (1)	Imports (2)	Exports (3)			Total Exports (Including Re-Exports) (4)	Total Trade (Col.(2) + Col.(4) (5)	Balance of Trade (6) (4) - (2)
		Oil	% of Oil to Total Exports	Non-Oil			
1970	756.4	509.8	57.6	375.6	885.4	1,641.8	+ 129.0
1971	1,078.9	953.0	73.7	340.3	1,293.3	2,372.2	+ 214.4
1972	990.1	1,176.2	82.0	258.0	1,434.2	2,424.3	+ 444.1
1973	1,224.8	1,893.5	83.1	383.9	2,277.4	3,502.2	+ 1,052.6
1974	1,737.3	5,359.1	92.5	435.3	5,794.4	7,531.7	+ 4,057.1
1975*	3,717.6	4,047.5	91.8	361.6	4,409.1	8,126.8	+ 691.6

SOURCES: 1. Review of External Trade, 1974 Issue

2. Federal Office of Statistics Trade Tabulation for December 1975

FOOT NOTE: 1975 figures are provisional.

NIGERIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

N'000

Period	Total	Current Revenue				Capital Fund		
		Customs and Excise	Direct Taxes	Development Grants (a)	Others	External Grants	Loans	Others
1972	1,305,724	506,960	565,292	—	236,472	70	201,540	—
1973	1,500,856	486,383	629,635	—	384,838	—	62,539	—
1974	2,171,370	509,209	1,215,341	—	446,820	1	215,940	—
1975	5,177,063	521,619	3,138,982	—	1,516,462	137	190,032	—

NIGERIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Period	Current Expenditure					Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	Capital Fund		
	Total	Nigeria Govern- ment Expendi- ture	State Grants and Allocations (d)	Develop- ment Schemes			Loans and Grants	Works	Total
1972	1,095,746	529,530	326,216	240,000		+ 209,978	109,182	212,210	321,392
1973	1,287,947	688,997	322,331	276,619		+ 212,909	132,333	317,010	449,443
1974	1,401,325	795,789	323,745	281,791		+ 770,045	237,146	529,258	766,404
1975	3,141,165	808,601	833,701	1,498,863		+ 2,035,898	164,565	1,683,973	1,848,538

STATES GOVERNMENTS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE N'000

Period	Current Revenue			Current Expenditure	Capital (C)		
	Total	Federal Sources (a)	States		Revenue		Expenditure
					Grants	Loans	
BENUE-PLATEAU							
1972 (e)	23,130	19,296	3,834	18,686	—	4,764	11,350
1973 (e)	24,572	20,032	4,540	23,962	—	78	29,836
1974	27,679	20,080	7,679	27,153	8,314	9,000	41,567
EAST-CENTRAL							
1972 (e)	71,612	50,610	21,000	57,538	5,668	11,972	11,056
1973 (e)	59,314	32,006	27,308	61,200	1,852	3,800	56,198
1974	63,996	36,675	27,321	75,201	—	—	—
KANO							
1972 (e)	30,106	23,100	7,006	29,726	2,440	3,600	25,300
1973 (e)	36,018	26,400	7,618	35,424	2,060	8,320	27,900
1974	35,040	26,565	8,475	34,544	3,910	23,648	39,077
KWARA							
1972 (e)	15,030	12,120	2,912	14,730	—	—	—
1973 (e)	18,692	15,470	3,222	19,920	—	12,342	21,386
1974	20,438	15,421	5,017	21,287	4,209	17,800	42,223
LAGOS							
1972	44,380	15,134	29,246	31,196	856	3,060	17,094
1973 (e)	42,474	14,986	27,488	42,322	518	11,094	52,098
1974	51,733	13,962	37,771	50,395	4,984	1,600	54,901
MID-WESTERN							
1972	54,822	44,776	10,046	40,574	466	4,088	25,220
1973 (e)	67,292	54,842	12,450	42,196	—	—	29,108
1974	98,485	87,616	10,869	—	3,605	9,900	20,588
NORTH-CENTRAL							
1972 (e)	22,570	16,810	5,760	22,546	—	4,800	17,450
1973 (e)	27,344	20,414	6,930	27,082	—	10,264	35,098
1974	28,593	21,397	7,196	31,427	—	—	—
NORTH-EASTERN							
1972	33,708	26,828	6,880	34,646	—	10,258	16,664
1973	33,994	27,626	6,368	34,809	6,757	11,083	24,494
1974	39,283	29,757	9,526	39,118	10,875	16,983	43,007
NORTH-WESTERN							
1972 (e)	25,560	21,250	4,310	18,620	1,210	6,122	12,718
1973 (e)	29,362	23,852	5,510	29,240	2,414	13,570	31,098
1974	30,761	24,660	6,101	30,382	20,680	7,655	22,097

STATES GOVERNMENTS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (Contd.) N'000

Period	Current Revenue			Current Expenditure	Capital (C)		
	Total	Federal Sources (a)	States		Revenue		Expenditure
					Grants (d)	Loans	
RIVERS							
1972 (e)	27,720	21,488	6,232	28,164	—	—	—
1973 (e)	44,940	37,474	7,466	38,630	3,580	2,000	39,034
1974	42,064	34,251	7,813	—	4,570	12,047	50,426
SOUTH-EASTERN							
1972	28,612	22,820	5,792	24,452	—	40	10,444
1973 (e)	29,500	21,740	7,760	30,994	—	—	52,718
1974	31,408	22,931	8,477	32,798	23,208	—	49,478
WESTERN							
1972	65,696	50,172	15,524	65,990	52	29,208	31,078
1973 (e)	73,962	54,108	19,854	72,726	—	—	25,620
1974	53,508	39,291	14,217	73,178	9,831	24,109	—

BANKS
Central Bank of Nigeria

The Central Bank of Nigeria was established in July 1958 and opened for business on July 1, 1959. The Federal Government provided the capital of the bank whose seven-member Board of Directors (including the Governor and the Deputy Governor) is also appointed by the Head of the Federal Government. The bank exercises the sole right of issuing the country's currency and discharges the responsibility of promoting monetary stability and a sound financial structure in the country. In this regard, it keeps the Federal Government always informed about the monetary and banking policy it is pursuing or intends to pursue, and always carries out monetary and banking policy the Federal Executive Council may direct to be pursued. It is banker and financial adviser to the Federal Government. The country's external reserves are held by the bank, which also exercises control over their outflow.

The Central Bank is also the bankers' bank; it conducts regular examination on the affairs of every commercial bank in the country so as to ensure an efficient and sound banking system. The bank operates a Call Money Scheme and has in various ways promoted the growth of other financial intermediaries, in some of which it holds equity shares.

The bank does not normally conduct banking business with the general public. It is, however, the sole lender to the commodity boards for the purchase and marketing of export crops.

The bank has branches at Benin City, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Maiduguri and Port Harcourt; it maintains currency sub-centres at Calabar, Ilorin and Sokoto. The Bank's Head Office is situated in Tinubu Square, Lagos.

African Continental Bank Limited

Incorporated in Nigeria in 1937. Present name registered in 1948.

Authorized capital: ₦12,000,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦12,000,000.

Head Office: 148, Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches: 35 branches in Nigeria, 1 in London.

Aba, Abakaliki, Agbor, Agege, Asaba, Benin (two), Enugu (three), Ibadan (two), Ile-Ife, Ilesha, Jos, Kano, Nkalagu, Nnewi, Nsukka, Okigwe, Onitsha, Orlu, Owerri, Port-Harcourt, Sapele, Ughelli, Umuahia, Umunze, Warri, Lagos (six), London—(80 Cheapside, E.C.2).

Wema Bank Limited

A private company incorporated in Nigeria in 1945.

Authorized capital: ₦4m.

Paid-up capital: ₦2.8m.

Head Office: 52/54 Denton Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.

Branches: Abeokuta, Ago-Iwoye, Ifo, Ijebu-Igbo, Odogbolu, Shagamu, Ibadan (three), Idi-Iroko, Lagos (four).

Bank of America (Nig.) Limited

A wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America NT and SA.

Authorized capital: ₦1.5m.

Paid-up capital: ₦1.5m.

Head Office: 136 Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches: Apapa, Kano, Port-Harcourt.

Standard Bank Nigeria Limited

A public company locally incorporated in Nigeria in 1969.

Authorized Capital: 10,000,000 ordinary shares of ₦1.00

Subscribed and fully paid-up capital: 9,700,000 ordinary shares of ₦1.00.

Head Office: Unity House, 37, Marina, Lagos.

Branches: Aba (two), Abeokuta, Agbor, Agege, Apapa (three), Benin (two), Bukuru, Calabar, Enugu (three) Ikot Ekpene, Ilesha, Ilorin, Ilupeju, Jos (two), Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Kaura Namoda, Kontagora, Lagos (eight), Maiduguri (two), Mallum Fashi, Nguru, Ogbomosho, Onitsha (three), Oshogbo, Owerri, Owo, Oyo, Port Harcourt (four), Potiskum, Samaru, Sapele (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ughelli, Umuahia, Uyo, Warri (two), Yaba, Zaria.

Bank of the North Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1959.

Authorized capital: ₦8,500,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦8,500,000.

Head Office: 5A/6A Lagos Street, Kano.

Branches: Kano (two), Apapa, Gusau, Gombe, Ibadan, Ilorin (two), Jos, Kaduna, Kafanchan, Keffi, Lagos, Maiduguri, Sokoto, Zaria, Potiskum, Azare, Bauchi, Nguru, Gboko, Offa, Okene, Daura, Pankshin, Bida, Minna, Yola, Funtua, Talata Mafara, Ankpa, Numan.

Barclays Bank of Nigeria Limited

Registered in-Nigeria in accordance with Banking Decree 1968/69 to take over the existing business of Barclays Bank, D.C.O.

Authorized capital: ₦20 million.

Paid-up capital: ₦17,280,000.

Head Office: 40 Marina, Lagos.

Branches: (63 full branches, 20 sub-branches, 10 agencies) Aba, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Apapa, Asaba, Bauchi, Benin, Bida, Birnin Kebbi, Bukuru, Calabar, Ebute-Metta, Enugu (two), Funtua, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (three), Katsina, Lagos (five), Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Mallam Maduri, Minna, Offa, Ondo, Onitsha (two), Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikeja, Ilorin, Jos (two), Kaduna (two) Kano (three), Port Harcourt (two), Potiskum, Sapele, Surulere, Warri, Yaba, Yola, Zaria, Auchi, Awka, Aguata, Gboko, Bacita, Effurun, Ikirun, Iseyin, Mubi, Orlu, Ogoja, Ughelli, Uromi, Yelwa, Samaru.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited

Incorporated in Nigeria on May 12, 1962.

Authorized capital: ₦2 million.

Paid-up capital: ₦1,341,007.

Head Office: 28, Okpara Avenue, Enugu.

Branches: There are 11 branches.

Enugu (two), Port Harcourt, Aba (two), Abakaliki, Afikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Ohafia, Owerri.

Co-operative Bank Limited

Authorised capital: ₦2,000,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦1,410,510.

Head Office: Co-operative Buildings, New Court Road, Private Mail Bag 5137 Ibadan.

Branches: Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Benin-City, Eruwa, Ikirun, Ile-Ife, Ibadan (two), Idanre, Ile-Oluji, Lagos, Owo, Shaki, Yaba.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited

Established in Nigeria in 1933.

Authorised capital: ₦15,000,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦10,000,000

Head Office: 82/86 Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches: 57 branches in Nigeria, 1 in London, world-wide correspondents. Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Badagry, Benin-City, Enugu, Ede, Ibadan (four), Ile-Ife (two), Ijebu-Ode, Ikole-Ekiti, Ilaro, Ikare, Ikerre-Ekiti, Iwo, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ilesha, Jos, Kabba, Kano (two), Kaduna, Keffi, London, Lagos (twelve), Maiduguri, Okene, Owo, Ondo, Omu-Aran, Otukpo, Oyo, Okitipupa, Ogbo-mosho, Oshogbo, Port-Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Shaki, Warri, Zaria.

United Bank for Africa Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. It took over the Nigerian branches of the British and French Bank Limited (now Banque National de Paris) on 3rd October, 1961.

Authorised Capital: ₦10,000,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦8,000,000.

Head Office: 97—105, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2406, Lagos.

Branches: Lagos (ten), Ibadan (three), New Bussa, Benin, Warri, Onitsha, Enugu, Aba, Port Harcourt (three), Kano, Kaduna, Zaria, Mallam Maduri, Maiduguri and Biu.

The New Nigeria Bank Limited

Established in February 1971.

Authorized Capital: ₦4 million.

Paid-up capital: ₦1,015,488.

Head Office: Benin-City.

Branches: Agbor, Auchi, Benin (two), Lagos, Sapele, Warri, Ubiaja (mobile), Jos and Ughelli.

Pan African Bank Limited

Established in June 1970 and licensed as a commercial bank in April 1971.

Authorized Capital: ₦8,000,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦4,000,000.

Head Office: 5, Azikiwe Road, Port Harcourt.

Branches: Port Harcourt (two), Bonny, Boni-Ogoni, Ahoada, Elele and Lagos.

Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited

Established in March 1973.

Authorized capital: ₦12,000,000.

Paid-up capital: ₦12,000,000.

Head Office: Kaduna 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way—5th Floor, Private Mail Bag 2155, Kaduna.

Branches: Area Offices in Enugu and Ibadan.

Objectives

The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for developing and, thereby, enhancing the level and quality of agricultural production including horticulture, poultry farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and any other type of farming, as well as storage, distribution and marketing of such production in Nigeria.

The bank is not aiming at maximizing its return on capital as commercial banks normally do, but primarily intends to improve rural life and the agricultural economy of the country as a whole by boosting income and purchasing power of the rural population. Also, it shall strive to increase the volume of lending resources to the agricultural and livestock sectors as such by starting a number of rural savings schemes at a later date. The main emphasis in its

lending policies will not be placed on security but on creation of repayment capacity with the borrowers as a result of technically and economically sound use of investment funds provided.

Nigerian Bank For Commerce And Industry was established under the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry Decree 1973 which came into operation on April 2, 1973.

Authorised Capital:

₦50 million which comprises 500,000 shares of ₦100 each. ₦10 million has so far been paid up by its shareholders namely: Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

Head Office: 3, Prison Street, P.O. Box 4424, Lagos, Nigeria.

Functions

The principal functions of the bank include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to *indigenous* persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in industry and commerce, the conduct of merchant banking business as well as other commercial banking business as may be deemed appropriate. While a considerable proportion of the bank's medium and long term loans to indigenous persons and institutions were granted especially in furtherance of the Indigenisation Decree during the bank's first phase of operations, such loans and credit facilities have also been always available in respect of other viable businesses and projects including expansion of existing businesses and new projects. The bank does not normally engage in financing:

- (a) real estate business;
- (b) bulk advances to any entity, including State Governments;
- (c) infra-structure, such as roads, schools and hospitals; and
- (d) mining businesses.

The bank does not also normally grant applications for loans below ₦20,000. It normally limits the granting of required financial assistance to limited liability companies and other corporate bodies.

The bank may, in appropriate cases, consider requests from partnerships and other organisations for loans in respect of projects which meet the bank's criteria of viability. These criteria include:

- (a) management competence;
- (b) proven credit-worthiness of the sponsors;

- (c) reasonable financial involvement of the sponsors in the project;
- (d) satisfactory prospects of recovering the loans granted, including interest charges, in the normal course of business; and
- (e) appropriate security.

Representative Offices

Representative offices of the bank have been established in Benin City and Kano. Such offices are being planned for Maiduguri, Jos and Port Harcourt respectively. The establishment of representative offices is intended to bring the services of the bank nearer to prospective investors throughout the Federation.

Staff

The bank has a team of highly qualified and experienced Nigerians on its staff ready to attend to all sound business proposals. The Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry exists for the provision of necessary financial assistance for sound and expeditious economic development of Nigeria.

KANO CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

Established: December, 17, 1974

Authorised Capital: ₦3,000,000

Paid-up capital: ₦1,481,970

Head Office: 10E, Bello Road, P.M.B. 3229, Kano.

The Bank Of India (Nigeria) Ltd.

The Bank commenced operations in Lagos in September, 1962, it was incorporated in May, 1969.

Authorised Capital: ₦1,500,000

Paid-up capital: ₦1,500,000

The Bank is a subsidiary of Bank of India, Bombay, which owns shares to the value of ₦800,000. The remaining shares of ₦700,000 are owned by Indian residents in Nigeria and Nigerian nationals.

Head Office: 47/48, Breadfruit Street, Lagos.

Branches: Ibadan, Oshodi and Isolo (Lagos).

The First National Bank Of Chicago (Nigeria Ltd.)

Established: July 1974

Authorised capital: N1,500,000

Paid-up capital: N1,500,000

Head Office: 18, St. Gregory's Road, S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12028, Lagos.

Udt Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.

Established: February 26, 1960 as United Dominions Corporation, changed to UDT Bank (Nigeria) Ltd., a Merchant Bank in April, 1973.

Authorised capital: N2,000,000

Paid-up capital: N1,500,000

Head Office: UDT Bank (Nig.) Ltd., 40, Marina Lagos, P.O. Box 2413, Lagos.

Nigerian Acceptances Ltd.

Established as a merchant Bank in 1960

Authorised capital: N2,500,000

Paid-up capital: N2,500,000

Head Office: 47, Marina, P.O. Box 2432, Lagos.

Branch: Kaduna.

The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.

Established in 1964 with initial resources of N8.50 million through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Ltd. which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company. As at about December 31, 1975, the bank's resources stood at about N90 million funded mainly by the Federal Government. By December 31, 1975, NIDB had sanctioned more than 275 investments amounting to N134 million some of which have been fully amortised and cancelled. NIDB is a development finance company which provided medium and long term finance mainly investments.

NIDB holds 45% of the share capital of ICON Ltd. (Merchant Bank), which is Nigeria's merchant bank.

Headquarters: NIDB Ltd., Mandillas House, 96/102, Broad Street,

Lagos.

ICON LIMITED (Merchant Bankers)

ICON was first established in 1962 as ICON Securities Limited, but was later reconstructed into a merchant bank and its name changed to ICON Limited (Merchant Bankers) on March 11, 1975.

Authorised capital: ₦2,000,000

Paid-up capital: ₦1,500,000

Head Office: 43/47, Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches within Nigeria: As of now, there are no branches outside Lagos.

NIDB holds 45% shares

NICON holds 15% shares

Barring Brothers & Co. Ltd. (London) 15% shares

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 25% shares

Mercantile Bank Of Nigeria Limited

The Mercantile Bank of Nigeria was incorporated as a private limited liability Company under the name of South-Eastern State Bank Limited on July 28, 1970. The Bank was renamed Mercantile Bank of Nigeria on December 24, in the same year. It received banking Licence on February 12, 1971 and was opened to the public on July 1, 1971 with the commencement of business at its first branch in Calabar where the bank also has its Head Office.

The Bank's capital structure is as follows:

Authorised capital: ₦4,000,000

Issued and fully paid-up: ₦2,008,526

Head Office: 1 Barracks Road, Private Mail Bag 1084, Calabar, Telephone 2069 1—19.

Branches: Calabar, Uyo, Ikom, Oron, Opobo, Ikot Ekpene, Ugep Obubra, Lagos, 43A Mbukpa Road, Calabar.

International Bank For West Africa Ltd.

Establishment: 1959

Authorised capital: ₦6,000,000

Paid-up capital: ₦3,600,000

Head Office: 94, Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches: Lagos, Apapa, Kano, Port Harcourt, Aba, Warri, Kaduna, Enugu, Gumel, Ikeja and Benin.

The Federal Savings Bank

Apart from the normal postal and telecommunication services being rendered by the Post and Telegraphs section of the Ministry

of Communications, the P & T also operates a savings bank in all its main post offices.

The post office savings bank has been reorganised and reconstituted into what is now the Federal Savings Bank. The Federal Savings Bank is operated almost like those of the commercial banks. Like the commercial banks, the Federal Savings Bank's excess funds are invested in various government securities.

The Federal Savings Bank facilities have been extended to even some postal agencies. The bank now pays a higher rate of interest and withdrawal from savings has been facilitated, resulting in an increase in the volume of transactions.

The bank operates in 297 post offices and 270 postal agencies and five State offices.

Head office: Mooney Street Lagos.

POSTAL SERVICES

Postal Services (Inland)

1. Postage rates:

<i>(a) Letters—</i>						
Up to 20g	...	...	...	...	...	5k
Each additional 20g or part thereof	...	...	...	...	...	2k
<i>(b) Aerogrammes—each</i>						
...	...	...	...	...	...	5k
<i>(c) Post cards—each</i>						
...	...	...	...	...	...	3k
<i>(d) Printed Papers including Newspaper and Book Packets:</i>						
First 50g	...	...	...	...	...	2k
Second 50g	...	...	...	...	...	2k
Additional 50g or part thereof	...	...	...	...	...	1k
<i>(e) Parcels—</i>						
Not over 1kg	...	...	...	...	...	30k
Over 1kg but not over 2kg	...	...	...	...	...	40k
Over 2kg but not over 3kg	...	...	...	...	...	55k
Over 3kg but not over 5kg	...	...	...	...	...	70k
Over 5kg but not over 7kg	...	...	...	...	...	80k
Over 7kg but not over 8kg	...	...	...	...	...	95k
Over 8kg but not over 10kg	...	...	...	...	...	N1-00
Receipt for posting ordinary parcels	...	...	...	...	...	2k
Retention fee for inland parcels	...	...	...	...	...	20k
C.O.D. Delivery fee	...	...	...	...	...	20k

(f) <i>C.O.D. fee on Trade Charges—</i>				
Up to N10-00 ... ..	...	...	...	25k
Over N10-00 but not over N20-00	...	...	...	32k
Over N20-00 but not over N40-00	...	...	...	35k
Over N40-00 but not over N60-00	...	...	...	42k
Over N60-00 but not over N80-00	...	...	...	50k
Over N80-00 but not over N100-00	...	...	...	60k
(g) <i>Registration Fee—</i>	...	...	...	20k
(h) <i>Express Delivery Fee—per item</i>	...	...	...	40k

2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:

Postal Order Poundage

5k and 10k denominations	...	...	...	2k
15k and 50k denominations	...	...	...	3k
60k—N1-10 denomination	...	...	...	4k
N4-00 denomination	...	...	...	8k
N6-00 denomination	...	...	...	9k
N8-00 denomination	...	...	...	11k
N10-00 denomination	...	...	...	12k
<i>Money Order Commission—</i>				
Up to N10-00 ... ..	...	...	...	19k
Over N10-00 but not over N20-00	...	...	...	28k
Over N20-00 but not over N40-00	...	...	...	32k
Over N40-00 but not over N60-00	...	...	...	41k
Over N60-00 but not over N80-00	...	...	...	50k
Over N80-00 but not over N100-00	...	...	...	62k

3. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:

Postal Enquiry fee—

Annual Rental for Private Boxes—

Personal (Small)	...	...	...	N4-00
Business (Large)	...	...	...	N8-00
Annual Service Fee for Private Bags	...	...	...	N6-00

4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS:

Registered Items maximum payable	...	...	...	N20-00
<i>Ordinary parcels—</i>				
Up to 1kg	...	...	...	N2-30
Over 1kg but not over 3kg	...	...	...	N3-50
Over 3kg but not over 5kg	...	...	...	N5-80
Over 5kg but not over 10kg	...	...	...	N9-30

POSTAL SERVICES (International)

1. SURFACE POSTAGE RATES

(a) *Letters—*

Up to 20	8k	10k
Over 20g but not over 50g	15k	20k
Over 50g but not over 100g	18k	25k
Over 100g but not over 250g	45k	60k
Over 250g but not over 500g	75k	N1-00k
Over 500g but not over 1kg	N1-25	N1-68k
Over 1kg but not over 2kg	N2-00	N2-68k
Postcards (each)	5k	7k

<i>O.A.U. Countries</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
8k	10k
15k	20k
18k	25k
45k	60k
75k	N1-00k
N1-25	N1-68k
N2-00	N2-68k
5k	7k

(b) *Printed Papers and Book Packets—*

Up to 20g	...	...	5k
Over 20g but not over 50g	...	...	8k
Over 50g but not over 100g	...	...	10k
Over 100g but not over 250g	...	...	15k
Over 250g but not over 500g	...	...	25k
Over 500g but not over 1kg	...	...	40k
Over 1kg but not over 2kg	...	...	68k
Over 2kg but not over 3kg	...	...	N1-05
Over 3kg but not over 4kg	...	...	N1-38
Over 4kg but out over 5kg	...	...	N1-75

Small Packets—

Up to 100g	...	...	10k
Over 100g but not over 250g	...	...	20k
Over 250g but not over 500g	...	...	35k
Over 500g but not over 1kg	...	...	60k

2. AIRMAIL POSTAGE RATES:

Letters—

Per 10g Africa except few non-OAU countries	12k
Per 10g America (North and South)	30k
Per 10g Asia and the Far East	30k
Per 10g Australia/Oceania	35k
Per 10g Europe (East and West)	18k
Aerogrammes (each)	10k

Postcards (each)

Per 10g Africa except few non-OAU countries	7k
Per 10g America (South and North)	15k
Per 10g Asia and the Far East	15k
Per 10g Australia/Oceania	18k
Per 10g Europe (East and West)	10k

Printed Papers and Small Packets—

Per 10g Africa except few non-OAU countries	7k
Per 10g America (South and North)	12k
Per 10g Asia and the Far East	12k
Per 10g Australia/Oceania	15k
Europe (East and West)	8k

3. **PARCEL AND REGISTRATION:**

Registration Fees	20k
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Insurance Fees:

Insured value up to N8-00	27k
Insured value over N48-00 but not over N96-00	37k
Insured value over N96-00 but not over N120-00	40k

Retention Fees

Parcels	N2-30k
Bulk Post Consignment	N4-60k
C.O.D. Clearance Fee	20k

4. **REMITTANCE CHARGES:**

Money Order Commission—

Up to N2-00	5k
Over N2-00 but not over N4-00	10k
Over N4-00 but not over N6-00	15k
and thereafter 2k for each N2-00 or part thereof up to a maximum of N80	

5. **MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:**

<i>Postal Enquiry fee</i>	20k
<i>Express Delivery fee</i>	40k
<i>Customs Clearance fee</i>	
Letter packets	20k
Parcels	45k
International Reply Coupons (each)	20k

6. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS:

<i>Registered letters (Maximum)</i>	N9-33
<i>Parcels:</i>	
Up to 1kg... ..	N3-50
Over 1kg but not over 3kg	N4-83
Over 3kg but not over 5kg	N9-33
Over 5kg but not over 10kg	N14-00

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Using the NET (Nigerian External Telecommunications) Services:

TELEPHONE:

When you want to make an international telephone call to someone in another country or a person aboard, a ship at sea, all you do is to book through 24085 or 50190. You can dial 59666/399 or 59666/252 if you want further information about overseas calls. Take note that as a telephone subscriber you may be connected to any other subscriber in any part of the world and most passenger ships at sea.

Facilities Available:

You can make *fixed time calls* by booking for particular times at no extra charge and also *collect calls* when the charge for the call is to be transferred to the distant number.

TELEGRAM: For this you do any of these:

1. **Write out your message and submit it at the NET counter at Marina or the branch office at 44 Balogun Street, from 08.00—19.00 (Monday—Friday), 08.00—13.00 (Saturday) or at Sub-offices—12 Wharf Road, Apapa; 17 City Way, Yaba and 5 Kodesho Street, Ikeja from 08.00—13.00 (Saturday).**
2. **Dictate it over the telephone to the NET and if you have a Credit Account with NET, call the Phonogram Section on 59666.**
3. **Send it by Printergram. But this service is limited to only telex subscribers with Credit Account at the moment. And for direct contact with NET Acceptance Section, call TLX197.**

PHOTOTELEGRAM:

All you do is to submit your pictures at NET counter at 15 Marina, Lagos.

COMPLAINT:

In case of complaint on any of the services, contact the Commercial Section on 25623 or 59666/245; 249.

INTERNATIONAL TELEX:

What is a telex?

It is a telecommunication system making use of teleprinter machines and providing the subscriber with a duplicate of every message sent. The Telex machine is like a typewriter and is simple to use. A telex subscriber has automatic access to any other telex subscriber in Nigeria. He can also be connected to any telex subscriber anywhere in the world through the International Exchange of NET. This international telex service is available all round the clock to offer instant communication, anytime it is needed.

How to lease one

The leasing of teleprinter equipment is the responsibility of the P & T and enquiries for this can be addressed to the Chief Traffic/Commercial Manager.

Rental Charges

The basic charge is ₦130 per quarter covering the provision and maintenance of the teleprinter and associated equipment.

Public Telex Booths

Anyone who wants to send a telex message to an oversea telex subscriber can do so from any of the public telex booths installed at NET, Marina. The service is available all round the clock and can be useful when you want to send a telex message if you are not a telex subscriber or when you are away from your own office or outside normal office hours. You have to pay 50k for the use of the machine and for the service of NET operators if the latter are required, you pay 50k for the first three minutes and 50k for each additional minute. Fully automatic subscriber to telex service is available

and following are such countries with their access codes: Denmark 55, Belgium 46, Britain 51, France 42, Germany (W) 41, Netherlands 44, USA 23, Norway 56, Hongkong 802, Cyprus 605, Canada 21, Italy 23, Lebanon 494, Switzerland 45 and Japan 72.

But semi-automatic and manual services are available to all other places with which the NET has established service.

How to make a call

1. Start the teleprinter by pushing the start key (CA);
2. Type on the keyboard the following sequence—196—
3. The teleprinter would then do the next stop which will be the print out of a three digit number followed by—? Example: 003—?
4. Then depress the figure shift key 'figs' and type the 'access code' of the country you want, e.g. 51 for Britain immediately followed by the required telex number and the " + + sign. Example: 51213652 +
No space should be sent during this sequence.
5. The teleprinter will now automatically print out a date/time group and the Answer back of the calling number. Your printer looks like this:
196
003 +? 51213652 +
21405 NETAD NG (Your correspondent)
6. Start your answer-back
7. Proceed with the transmission of your message.
8. When transmission is completed, start your own answer back and the answer back of your correspondent. Clear the call by depressing the break key (CL).

CONTACTING SHIPS AT SEA

The preparation of a radiotelegram addressed to ships at sea is similar to an international telegram in relation to the text, the signature and the name and address of the sender.

How to prepare

The address must consist of three parts:

- (a) The addressee's name. To avoid confusion on board, use Christian name or initials with the surname.

(b) The name of the ship. Connect double names, e.g. IBADANPALM.

(c) The radio station e.g. LAGOS RADIO.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, U.N. AND O.A.U. AGENCIES IN NIGERIA

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation & Address</i>
Australia	H.E. Mr. W.H. Bray	High Commissioner Investment House, 21/25 Broad Street, Lagos.
Algeria	H.E. Mr. Aziz Hacene	Ambassador 26, Maitama Sule Street, Ikoyi.
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Douglas S de Olano	Ambassador 93, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Austria	H.E. Elmar Gamper	Ambassador Block A, 11th Floor, 8-10, Broad Street, Western House, Lagos.
Botswana	H.E. Miss G.K.T. Chieppe	High Commissioner 3, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1E 6J11.
Britain	Mr. J.R. Williams	High Commissioner Kajola House, 62-64, Campbell Street, Lagos.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Alfred Ameel	Ambassador 8-10, Broad Street, Western House, Lagos.
Brazil	H.E. Mr. G.H. Lima	Ambassador 21-25, Broad Street, Lagos.

Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. I. Ignatov	Ambassador 25, Norman Williams, Street, S.W. Ikoyi.
Benin	H.E. Mr. Eustache Prudencio	Ambassador 36, Breadfruit Street, Lagos.
Canada	H.E. Mr. G. Kidd	High Commissioner New Niger House, Tinubu Street, Lagos.
Cameroon	H.E. Mr. Yerima Lamine	Ambassador 5, Femi Pearse Street, Victoria Island.
China	H.E. Feng Yu-Chiu	Ambassador 19A, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Dr. J. Vrla	Ambassador 2, Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Finn Aasberg-Peterson	Ambassador 14, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Egypt	H.E. Mr. Nasser Moursi- Mahmoud	Ambassador 81, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Equatorial Guinea	H.E. Mr. Ondomba Nfono	Ambassador 7, Bank Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Ethiopia	H.E. Mr. Yoftahe Dimetros	Ambassador 14, Ademola Street, S.W. Ikoyi.
Finland	H.E. Mr. E.J. Hedmanson.	Ambassador 8-10, Broad Street, Lagos.
France	H.E. Mr. M.C. Carraud	Ambassador 161, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Gabon	H.E. Mr. Georges Akoma Ogouligende	Ambassador 74, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Ghana	H.E. Col. S.M. Asante	High Commissioner 21-23, King George V, Road, Lagos.
Germany	H.E. Dr. Heinz Droege	Ambassador 15, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Greece	H.E. Mr. P.D. Rellas	Ambassador 7, Thompson Avenue, Ikoyi.
Guinea	H.E. Mr. Mouctar Koura Balde	Ambassador 8, Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
German Democratic Republic	H.E. Mr. G. Kunzel	Ambassador
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Marton Szabo	Ambassador 9, Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
India	H.E. Mr. S.K. Roy	High Commissioner 107, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Iceland	H.E. Mr. N.P. Sigurdsson	Ambassador (Resident in London)
Indonesia	H.E. Rear-Adm. R. Sumengkar	Ambassador 5, Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Iraq	H.E. Mr. Saib Bafi	Charge d'Affaires 7, Keffi Street, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Ireland	H.E. Mr. M. Flynn	Ambassador New Africa House, 31, Marina, Lagos.
Ivory Coast	H.E. Mr. B. Toure	Ambassador 5, Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Italy	H.E. Dr. L. Gasbarri	Ambassador Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island Lagos.
Iran	H.E. Mr. S. Firovz	Ambassador 20, Apartment, 5th Floor, Adeola Odeku Street, Victoria Island.
I.L.O. Area Office	Mr. G. Fogam	Director 11, Okotie-Eboh Street, Ikoyi.
Japan	H.E. Mr. S. Matsui	Ambassador Plot 24/25, Apese Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Kenya	H.E. Mr. Raphael Kiilu	High Commissioner 25, Queens Drive, Ikoyi.
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Hussein Al-Abdallah	Ambassador 57, Raymond Njoku Road, Ikoyi.
Liberia	H.E.	Ambassador 23, Ademola Street, Ikoyi.
Libya	H.E. Mr. A.M. Sharafeddin	Charge d'Affaires 46, Raymond Njoku Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos.
Malawi	H.E.M.V. Gondwe	High Commissioner (Resident in Addis Ababa)
Malaysia	H.E. Mr. Yusof Ariff	Ag. High Commissioner Kofo Abayomi Street/ Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Mali	H.E. Mr. Guordo Sow	Ambassador (Resident in Accra)
Netherlands	Mr. W.G. Zeylstra	Ambassador 24, Ozumba Mbadiwe, Avenue, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Niger	H.E. Mr. O.G. Youssoufou	Ambassador 15, Adeola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Aage Fredench Bothner	Ambassador Western House (12th Floor), 8-10, Broad Street, Lagos.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. S. Zafarul Islam	Ambassador 20, Keffi Street, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Pedro Angara Aragon	Ambassador 9, Alhaji Ribadu Road, Ikoyi.
Poland	H.E. Mr. Zbigniew	Ambassador 32, Gerrard Road, Old Ikoyi.
Romania	H.E. Mr. Octavian Carare	Ambassador 30, Raymond Njoku Road, S.W. Ikoyi.
Sierra Leone	H.E. Dr. W. Ftzjohn	High Commissioner 192, Awolowo Road, South-West, Ikoyi.
Somalia	H.E. Mr. Y.O. Azhari	Ambassador 14, Norman Williams Street, Ikoyi—Lagos.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. M. Aref	Ambassador 182, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Senegal	H.E. Mr. M. Diouf	Ambassador 8, Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Spain	H.E.	Ambassador 9, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
Sudan	H.E.	Ambassador 40, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.

F.A.O.	Mr. W.V. Rose	Chief of Mission 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
O.A.U.S.T.R.C.	Mr. A.O. Odelola	Executive Secretary Nigerian Ports Authority, Building (4th Floor), Lagos.
World Bank	Mr. Peter Reitter	Resident Representative I.B.R.D. in Nigeria, 5th Floor U.B.A. Building, 97-105, Broad Street, Lagos.
Cocoa Producers' Alliance (C.P.A.)	Mr. A.O. Oshinib	Secretary-General 8-10, Broad Street, Lagos.
African Groundnut Council	Mr. Dieume D. Gueye	Executive Secretary 10, Alhaji Ribadu Road, Ikoyi.

HEADS OF NIGERIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation & Address</i>
Algeria	Mr. H.E. Mr. L.A. Maliki	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 27, Bis Rue Blaise, Pascal B.P. 629. Alger RP. Algiers, Algeria.
Belgium	H.E. Dr. G.O. Ijewere	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Avenue de Tervueren 3B, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.
Botswana *Lesotho *Malagasy	H.E. Mrs. R. Mohammed	High Commissioner Nigerian High Commission, P.O. Box 274, Gaberone, Botswana.

Brazil South America* (except Argentina)	H.E. Mr. O. Alo	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, SDS Edificio Vanacio II, 4th Floor, Caiza Postal, 11/1190 Brasillia DF Brazil.
Cameroon	H.E. Mr. M. Sani	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 448, Yaounde, Republic of Cameroun.
Congo Brazaville *Buea	Mr. J.A. Ichull	Charge d'Affaires a.i. Embassy of Nigeria, Brazaville.
Canada	H.E. Mr. A.M. Bello	Ambassador Nigeria High Commission, Place de ville, Tower A Suite 2000, 320, Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canad
Peoples Republic of China	H.E. Mr. J.T. Yusuf	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 33, San Li Tun, Peking, China.
Republic of Benin	Mr. E.M. Ihama	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 698, Cotonou, Dahomey.
Equatorial Guinea	H.E. Lt. Col. W.E.	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.
Ethiopia	H.E. Mr. A.B. Ayodele	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

France <i>*Tunisia</i>	H.E. Mr. J.N. Ukegbu	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 149, Avenue Victor- Hugo, Paris 16e, France.
Ghana	H.E. Mr. I.J. Sagay	High Commissioner 65, Farar Avenue, P.O. Box 1548, Accra.
Gambia	Mr. H.A. Bayero	Acting High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, 75, Gloucester Street, P.M.B. Banjul, The Gambia.
Germany <i>*Vatican</i>	H.E.S.U. Yolah	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 53, Bonn-Bad Godesberge, Kennedyalle 35, W. Germany, Bonn.
Guinea	H.E. Mr. C.C. Uchuno	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 54, Conakry, Guinea.
Mali	Mr. P.O. Ousman	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 57, Bamako, Republic of Mali.
Hamburg	Mr. I. Attah	Consul-General Consulate-General of Nigeria, 2, Hamburg 13, Haller- strasses 76, W. Germany.
India <i>*Ceylon</i> <i>*Burma</i> <i>*Thailand</i>	H.E. Mr. A.G. Gobir	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, 169/170, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3, India.

Ireland	H.E. Mr. M.O. Adefope	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 56, Leeson Park, Dublin-6, Republic of Ireland.
Italy *Spain *Greece *Cyprus	H.E. Mr. I.D.J. Durlong	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 11, Via di Volla, Sacchetti, Rome, Italy.
Ivory Coast	H.E. Mr. B.O. Tonwe	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 35, Boulevard de la Republique, B.P. 1906, Abidjan.
Japan *Philippines	H.E. Mr. P.L. Udoh	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 2-2 Chome, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
Kenya	H.E. Mr. G.A. Bukar-Kolo	High Commissioner Nigerian High Commission, P.O. Box 30561, Nairobi, Kenya.
Libya		Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 4414, Tripoli, Libya.
Morocco	H.E. Alhaji Ado Sanusi	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 2, Rue A1 Bousiri, Agdal, P.O. Box 347, Rabat, Morocco.
Niger Republic	H.E. Mr. I. Jimeta	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 617, Niamey, Niger Republic.

*Upper Volta	Resident in Niamey	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 132, Ougadougou, Upper Volta.
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. S. Williams	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Wagenaarweg 5, The Hague.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. A.D. Gadau	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1075, Islamabad, Pakistan.
Poland <i>*Bulgaria</i> <i>*Czechoslovakia</i> <i>*Yugoslavia</i>	H.E. Mr. Y.W. Sada	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, U.1, Gruzinska 3, Warsaw 33, Poland.
Saudi Arabia <i>*Jordan</i> <i>*Kuwait</i> <i>*South Yemen</i>	H.E. Alhaji M.S. Kotangora	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 655, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Romania	H.E. Mr. L.S.M. Osobase	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Strada Orlando, No. 9, P.O. Box 37, Bucharest.
Senegal <i>*Mauritania</i>		Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 72, Boulevard de'ta, Republique, P.M.B. 3129, Dakar, Senegal.
Sierra Leone	H.E. Mr. J.G.O. Olaitan	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, 21, Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Sudan <i>*Somalia</i>	H.E. Mr. N. Mohammed	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1538, Khartoum, Sudan.

Port Sudan	Mr. B.A. Jimeta	Consul Nigeria Consulate, P.O. Box 475, Port Sudan, Sudan.
Sweden *Norway *Denmark *Finland	H.E. Mr. G. Dove-Edwin	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Strandvagen 7B, P.O. Box 628, 11456, Stockholm, Sweden.
Switzerland *Austria *Turkey	H.E. Mr. B.A. Clark	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 11, Belpstrasse, 3000 Berne, Switzerland.
Geneva	H.E. Mr. B.A. Clark (Resident in Berne)	Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, 44, Rue de Lausanne, 1201, Geneva, Switzerland.
Tanzania	H.E. Isa Modibbo	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 9214, Dar-Es-Salaam.
Tchad	Mr. —. O. Esan	Charge d'Affaires a.i. Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 752, Fort-Lamy, Tchad.
Central African Republic	H.E. Mr. D.D. Obunge	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 1010, Bangui, Central African, Republic.

Togo	H.E. Mr. A. Adekuoye	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1189, Lome, Togo.
United Arab Republic * <i>Syria</i> * <i>Iraq</i> * <i>Lebanon</i> * <i>Obua</i>	H.E. Mr. A.Z. Mahmud	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 13, Sharia Gabalaya, Zamelek, Cairo, U.A.R.
Uganda * <i>Burundi</i> * <i>Rwanda</i> * <i>Malawi</i>	H.E. Mr. G.C.B. Okany	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 4228, Kampala, Uganda.
United Nations * <i>Jamaica</i> * <i>Trinidad</i> * <i>Tobago</i> * <i>Barbados</i>	H.E. Mr. L.O. Harriman	Ambassador Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, 757, Third Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
United Kingdom		High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, 9, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.
Edinburgh		Area Officer Area Office of Nigeria, 3rd Floor, 2/12, North Street, Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2.
Liverpool	Mr. S.J. Omoregie	Area Officer Area Office of Nigeria, 209-215, India Building, Water Street, Liverpool 2.

U.S.A. <i>*Mexico</i>	H.E. Mr. E.O. Sanu	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 1333-16th Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
New York	Mr. G.O. George	Consul-General Consulate-General of Nigeria, 575, Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.	H.E. Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Ul, Kachalova 13, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Zaire	H.E. Mr. E.O. Enahoro	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 141B, Boulevard du 30 Juin, B.P. 1700, Kinshasa, Republic of Zaire.
Zambia	H.E. Dr. E.N. Oba	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, Zambia Bible House, P.O. Box 2598, Lusaka.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. D.S. Omatzone	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 8, Farbi Sokak, P.O. Box 270, Cankaya, Ankara.
Australia	Mr. E.O. Fowora	Acting High Commission Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 241, Civic Square, Act 2608, Camberra, Australia.

Iraq	Mr. S.O. Ogunjuyigbe	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 5933, Bagdad.
Spain	H.E. Mr. I.C. Olisemeka	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria Terra de Madrid Plts 16, Apto 1 Plaza de Ispania 18, Madrid.
Portugal	Mr. P.B. Koroye	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, Avenue Frei, Miguel Contreira 54A-10, Lisbon.
Equatorial Guinea	Mr. D.A. Oweredaba	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, No. 4 Pasco Delos Cocoteres, Malabo.
San Francisco	Mr. P.O. Nnochiri	Consul-General Consulate-General of Nigeria, 360, Pst Street, San Francisco, California 94106.
Austria	H.E. Mr. O. Adeniji	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Ungargasse 46, P.O. Box 262, Vienna, Austria.
Mozambique	H.E. Mr. T.A. Mgbokwera	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 4693, Maputo, Mozambique.
Angola	H.E. Mr. M.M. Bello	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Caixa Postal 479, Luanda.

*Countries to which diplomats are concurrently accredited to are indicated in italics.

HOTELS IN MAJOR CITIES & TOWNS

There is a number of first class hotels all over the country, especially in the State capitals. Accomodation is available in single and double rooms as well as chalets and suites.

Prices vary between ₦5—₦15 for single room per day according to location and standard and ₦10—₦40 for double rooms. Chalets and suites cost between ₦22—₦75 per day.

HOTEL INFORMATION

<i>Town</i>	<i>Catering Rest House or Hotel</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
ABA	Phoenix	Aba 2041
	Seagaul Hotel	
	Hotel de Comfort	
	Hotel de Gracia	
	African City Guest House	
	Eyimba Hotel	
	Commonwealth Hotel	
ABEOKUTA	Catering Rest House	Abeokuta 6
AKURE	Catering Rest House	Akure 2033
BAUCHI	Catering Rest House	Bauchi 45
BENIN	Catering Rest House	Benin 72
	Bendel Hotel	Benin 1003
	Chrisbo Hotel	Benin 98
	M.N.D.C. Rest House	Benin 813
	Green Garden Hotel	Benin 98, 456
	Motel Benin-Plaza	Benin 1090
	Sunfresh Guest House	
	Hotel Joromi	
	Palm Royal Motel	
	Airport Hotel	Benin 459
BIDA	Catering Rest House	Bida 25
CALABAR	Catering Rest House	Calabar 113
	Metropolitan Hotel	Calabar 490
	Taj Mahal Hotel	Calabar 230
	Corner De Lux Hotel	Calabar 369
	Government Guest House	
Hotel Manilla	Calabar 535	
Express Hotel		

ENUGU	Hotel Presidential	Enugu 3511
	Phoenix Hotel	Enugu 2074
	Dayspring Hotel	Enugu 2239
	Atlantic Hotel	Enugu 2760
	Palm Beach Hotel	
	Tourist Hotel	
	Club Safari	
	Green Hotel	
	Queens Hotel	
	Metro Hotel	
	Hotel De Placia	Enugu 2229
	Ambima Hotel	
GUSAU	Enugu Guest House	
	New Haven Resort	
IBADAN	Catering Rest House	Gusau 6
	Catering Rest House	Ibadan 24537
IKEJA	Greenspring Hotel	" 24276
	Lafia Rest House	" 22851
	Premier Hotel	" 23041
	Esco Hotel	" 23665
	Atico Rest House	" 25213
	Catering Rest House	Ijebu-Ode 101
	Lagos Airport Hotel	Lagos 33051
ILESHA	Catering Rest House	Ilesha 2227
	High Way Hotel	Ilesha 2070
ILORIN	Catering Rest House	Ilorin 2018
	Kwara Hotel 9A, Ahmadu Bello Avenue P.M.B. 1475 Ilorin	
	Unity Hotel	Ilorin 2410
	Starlit Hotel 10, Unity Road, Ilorin	
	Niger Hotel Box 80, Ilorin	Ilorin 2302
JOS	Catering Rest House	Jos 2348
	Hill Station	Jos 2073
	Vom Catering Rest House	Vom 11
	Ambassador Hotel	Jos 3141
	Jubilee Hotel	
	Plateau Pax Hotel	
	Terminus Hotel	Jos 2277
	Rendezvous Hotel, Textile Road, Kakuri	Kakuri 23318
KADUNA	Kaduna Guest Inn, Ibadan Street, Kaduna	Kaduna 23454

	Hamdala Hotel	Kaduna 2505
	Annex Bungalows and Chalets	Kaduna 2305
	Durbar Hotel Independence Way	
	G. R. A.	
KANO	Central Hotel	Kano 3057
	Kano Guest Inn	Kano 2717
	Airport Hotel	Kano 3011
	Bagauda Lake Hotel	
	Catering Rest House	Katsina 67
LAGOS	Federal Palace Hotel	Lagos 26691
	Ikoyi Hotel	.. 24075
	Bristol Hotel	.. 25901
	Mainland Hotel	.. 44033
	Domo Hotel	.. 26868
	Niger Palace Hotel	.. 43412
	Airport Hotel	.. 44699
	Angel's Lodge	.. 33051
	Caban Bamboo	.. 42454/43534
	Excelsior Hotel	.. 45906/41694
	Geralco Guest House	.. 47762
	International Guest House	.. 51456/53935
	Majestic Hotel	.. 42731
	Maryland Guest House	.. 34475
	Oasis Guest House	.. 57879
	Pension Smith Guest House	
	Regent Hotel	.. 26881
	Tip Top Guest House	.. 33982
	Victoria Hotel	.. 33955
	Eko Hotel	
LOKOJA	Catering Rest House	Lokoja 27
MAIDUGURI	Lake Chad Hotel	
	Beach Guest House	
	Catering Rest House	Maiduguri 44
	Borno Guest Inn	
MAKURDI	Catering Rest House	Makurdi 22
ONITSHA	Phoenix Hotel	Onitsha 2671
	Guest House	Onitsha 2096, 3093
OGBOMOSHO		
	Catering Rest House	
OSHOGBO	Catering Rest House	Oshogbo 2357
OWERRI	Stanza Hotel	
	Executive Hotel	

ONDO PORT— HARCOURT	Owerri Motel	
	Tourist Hotel	
	Ikogosi Rest House	
	Hotel Presidential	PH. 333
	Catering Rest House	
	Cedar Palace Hotel	PH. 275, 276, 8177
SOKOTO	Donds Tourist Hotel	
UMUAHIA	Catering Rest House	Sokoto 31
	Phoenix Hotel	Umuahia 112
WARRI	Catering Rest House	Warri 67
	International Hotel	
ZARIA	River Valley Hotel	
	Palm Grove Motel	
	Bendel Hotels	
	Catering Rest House	Zaria 2451
	Catering Rest House	Samaru 2031

CHAPTER 9

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Nigeria has well over a hundred news publications. These include daily and weekly newspapers, monthly magazines, quarterly and half-yearly periodicals and scores of house journals published by companies and professional organisations.

All the national newspapers are edited and managed by Nigerians but in some, expatriate technicians are helping with the day-to-day technical aspects of production. The papers circulate to all parts of Nigeria, neighbouring African countries and overseas.

First newspaper

Nigeria has enjoyed Freedom of the Press since its first newspaper 'Iwe Irohin' was published by Reverend Henry Townsend at Abeokuta in 1859. The tradition has been kept up till this day.

The 'Iwe Irohin' was soon followed in 1863 by another newspaper called the 'Anglo-African' in Lagos. Since then, several newspapers have appeared and disappeared from the news-stands all over the country.

National newspapers

National papers currently publishing in Lagos include the 'Daily Times' the 'West African Pilot', the 'New Nigerian' (Southern edition) the 'Sunday Punch' and the 'Daily Express'. The 'Daily Times' has a Sunday edition titled 'Sunday Times'.

Outside the Federal Capital of Lagos, there are some important newspapers which are regularly published. These are the 'New Nigerian' printed and published daily (except Sundays) in Kaduna. The 'Nigerian Tribune' printed and published by the African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, Ibadan, the 'Daily Sketch' and 'Sunday Sketch' printed and published at Ibadan by the Governments of the Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States 'The Nigerian Observer' and 'Sunday Observer' printed and published in Benin by the Bendel State

Government, 'The Nigerian Chronicle' published daily in Calabar by the Cross River State Government. 'The Daily Star' and the 'Weekly Star' incorporating the Renaissance in Enugu and the ANIM, a bi-weekly, all published by the Anambra and Imo State Governments. The 'Nigerian Tide' and 'Sunday Tide' published daily and weekly in Port Harcourt by the Rivers State Government, and the 'Nigerian Standard' and 'Sunday Standard' published daily and weekly in Jos by the Plateau State Government and the 'Nigerian Herald' published by the Kwara State Government Newspapers Corporation.

Vernacular newspapers

There are some notable vernacular papers like 'Irohin Yoruba', 'Gaskiya ta fi kwabo' and 'Gbohungboun' which are quite influential.

The Federal Military Government has taken over complete ownership of the 'New Nigerian' newspaper and acquired 60% shares in the 'Daily Times'.

By the government's action, the newspapers will be able to expand their activities to cover more effectively all parts of the country and provide one of the main channels of communication with the people.

Below are detailed information about important news media in the Federation:—

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Daily Times	P.O. Box 139 Lagos.
New Nigerian	P.O. Box 254 Kaduna.
West African Pilot	P.O. Box 183, Yaba.
Nigerian Tribune	P.O. Box 78, Ibadan.
Daily Express	57 Igbosere Road, Lagos.
The Nigerian Observer	18 Airport Road, Benin City.
The Nigerian Chronicle	P.M.B. 1074 Calabar.
The Daily Sketch	Sketch Buildings, Ibadan.
The Daily Star	9, Works Road, Enugu.
Evening Times	P.O. Box 139, Lagos.
Nigeria Tide	P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt.
Nigerian Herald	P.M.B. 1369, Ilorin.
Nigerian Standard	P.M.B. 2112, Zaria Road Jos.
Evening Star	9 Works Road, Enugu.



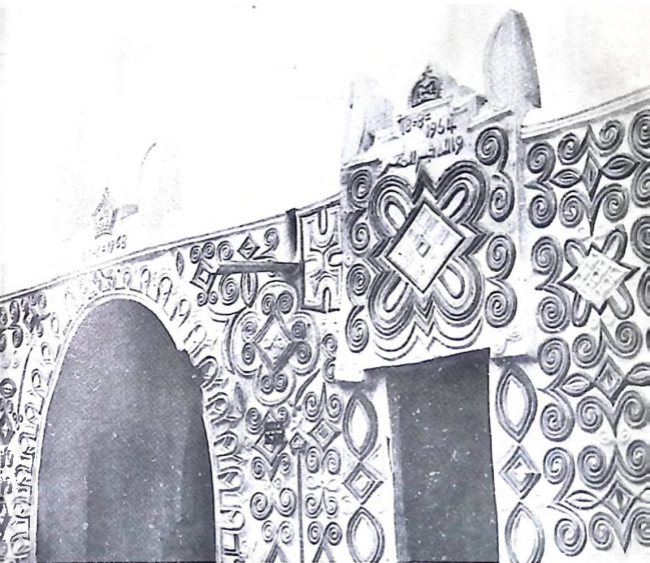
Kano City.

A view of Lagos.





Children at play near Independence Building (right) and Western House (left) —two of the tallest structures in Lagos.



Style of architecture typical of the northern parts of the country.



A view of Lagos, Marina.

Elephant at the Ibadan University Zoo.



Ibadan, largest city in West Africa.





Agbokim falls, Cross River State.



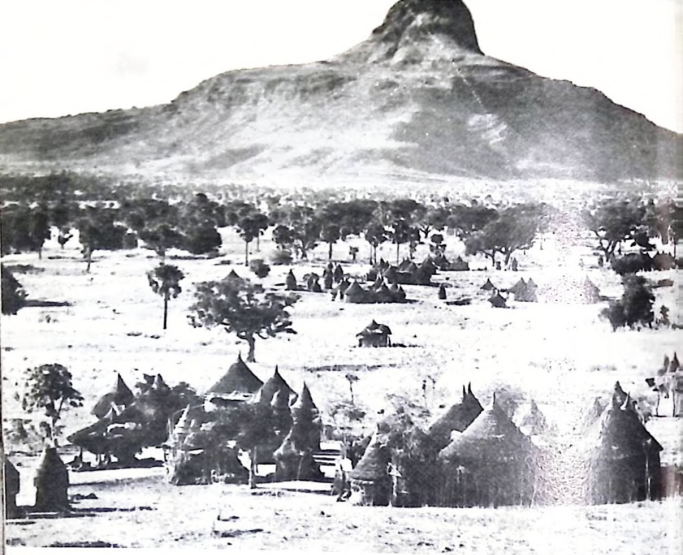
Opa Oranyan, Ile-Ife.

Stone formation.



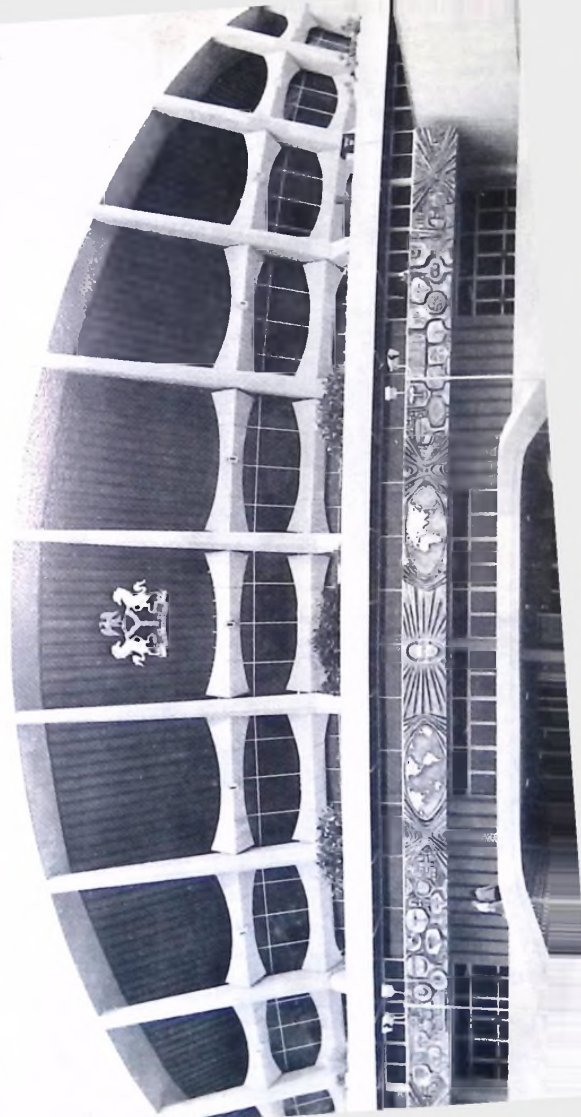
Oshun Shrine, Oshogbo.





Hamlet on the Jos Plateau.

National Arts Theatre, Lagos.

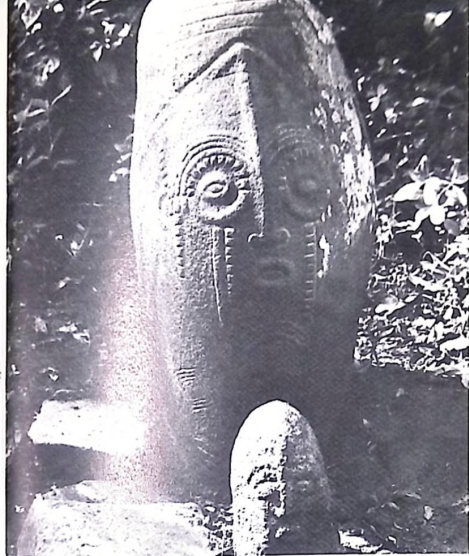




House of Images, Esie

Students taking a look at the legendary Kusugu Well, Kaduna State

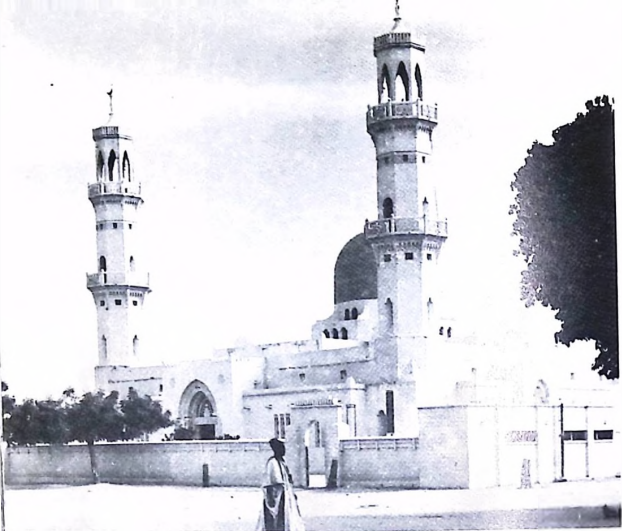




Stone monoliths.



Gobarau minaret,
Katsina.



Kano mosque.

Chathedral Church of Christ, Lagos



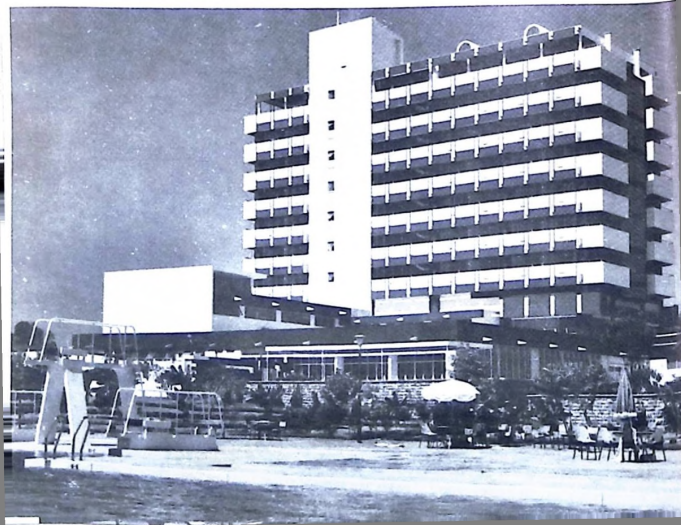
Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos.





Hotel Presidential, Port Harcourt.

Hamdala Hotel, Kaduna.



WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Times	P.O. Box 139 Lagos.
Times International	P.O. Box 139 Lagos.
Business Times	P.O. Box 139 Lagos.
Irohin Yoruba	P.O. Box 163 Lagos.
The Sporting Record	3 Kakawa Street, Lagos.
Lagos Weekend	P.O. Box 139, Lagos.
Radio-TV Times	Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Nigerian Standard	5 Zaria By-Pass Jos.
Weekly Star	9 Works Road Enugu.
The Sunday Sketch	P.M.B. 5019, Ibadan.
Nigerian People	33, Ephraim Street, Calabar.
Business Weekly	125, Apapa Road, Ebute-Metta.
Sunday Observer	18 Airport Road, Benin City.
The Sunday Chronicle	P.M.B. 1074, Calabar.
Sunday Tide	P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt.
Gboungboun	Sketch Building, Ibadan.
Sunday Punch	P.M.B. 1204 Ikeja.
Everybody's	P.O. Box 3284 Ibadan.
Independent	P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan.
Nigerian Star	97, Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt.
Weekly Pools Guide	P.O. Box 78, Ibadan.
Ogene	9 Works Road, Enugu.

NIGERIAN PERIODICALS

Abacus	Ibadan University Press.
Abincin Yini	Kungiyar Zumuntar Littatafan Evangelical to Nigeria.
Accounting Graduate	Accounting Students Association, School of Administration, University of Lagos. 9 Works Road, Enugu.
Academic Star	Ibadan City Academy.
Academician, The	Ahmadu Bello University, Inst. of Admin., Zaria.
Administrator, The	Adventist College, of UN. Africa Students' Assoc., Ilishan-Remo.
A.C.W.A. Herald	Adview Publication, 15 Abeokuta Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.
Advertisers' Viewpoints	Nigerian Tourist Association, 47, Marina P.O. Box 2944, Lagos.
Africa 1969	

Afikpo Magazine	Government Secondary School Afikpo.
Afmeds	Military Public Relations Div., AFMS, Ministry of Defence.
African Challenge, The	S.I.M., H.Q., Jos.
African Film	Drum Publications (Nig.) Ltd., 37, Ibadan Street, Ebute-Metta.
African Journal of Education	Dept. of Education, University of Ibadan.
African Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences.	Development House, P.O. Box 399, Apapa.
African Journal of Psychiatry	Association of Psychiatrist in Africa, c/o. Dept. of Mental Health University of Benin.
African Notes	Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan.
African Statesman	Committee of Ten, P.O. Box 428, Apapa.
Afriscopes	P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos.
Agrometeorological Bulletin	Nigerian Meteorological Dept., Strachan Street, Lagos.
A.M.S. Magazine	Assoc. of Medical Students of Nig. University College Ibadan.
Anchors Aweigh	Western Naval Command, Nigerian Navy.
Amber	Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.,
ANIM	9 Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu.
Animal News	S.P.C.A., P.O. Box 104 Yaba.
Aworerin	Ministry of Education, Oyo State, Ibadan.
Black Image	Black Image Organisation, P.O. Box 295, Ikeja.
Black Orpheus	Mbari Club, Ibadan.
Bulletin of Rural Economics	Department of Agric. Economics & Ext., University of Ibadan.
Business Quarterly	Trade Division, Ministry of Trade & Transport, Enugu.
By the Lagoon	Cathedral Church of Christ, Marina, Lagos.
Catholic Life (Monthly)	P.M.B. 1004, Calabar.
Trust	P.M.B. 2128, Lagos.
Lagos Life	Acting Editor, P.O. Box 3445, Lagos.

Nigeria Magazine (quarterly)	P.M.B. 12524, Lagos.
Lagos This Week	P.O. Box 626 Apapa.
Message	P.M.B. 3122, Surulere, Lagos.
Spark	P.M.B. 1153, Yaba, Lagos.
Teen & 20	Trophies Publication Ltd.,
Today Challenge	The Sales Manager, P.M.B. 12067, Lagos.
Atoka	West African Book Publishers Ltd., 17, Martins Street,
Drum	P.M.B. 2128, Lagos.
Dokita	University of Ibadan, Medical Students Association.
Entertainer (The)	P.M.B. 5019, Ibadan.
Focus	Rofa Publishing Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 497, Kaduna.
Food & Agriculture	F.A.M.A., P.O. Box 8089, Lagos.
Happy Home	Punch Nig. Publication, P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja.
Home Studies	Daily Times (Nig.) Ltd., Lagos.
Ife African Studies	Inst. of African Studies, University of Ife.
Ikenga	Inst. of African Studies University of Nigeria Nsukka.
Management in Nigeria (bi-monthly)	NIM, P.O. Box 2557, Lagos
Medipharm	Literamed Publications (Nig.) Ltd., P.M.B. 1068, Ikeja.
Modern Woman	Modern Publications Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 2583, Lagos.
Newbreed	Newbreed Organisation, P.O. Box 5415, Lagos.
New World	Novosty Press Agency, 4, Elsie Femi Pearse Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Nigerian Accountant	Institute of Chartered Accountants, P.O. Box 1580, Lagos.
Nigerian Business Digest	Universal Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 1580, Lagos.
Nigerian Bulletin on Foreign Affairs	N.I.I.A., P.O. Box 1727, Lagos.
Nigerian Medical Journal	Nigerian Medical Assoc., P.O. Box 1108 Lagos.

Nigerian Journal of Public Affairs	Institute of Admin., A.B.U., Zaria.
Nigeria Trade Journal	Federal Ministry of Information.
Nigeria Year Book	Daily Times (Nig.) Ltd., Lagos.
Odu	University of Ife Press.
People, The	People's Publishing Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 121, Lagos.
Prosperity	People's Publishing Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 121, Lagos.
Powerman	Pikin Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 392, Lagos.
Quarterly Journal of Administration	Inst. of Admin., University of Ife.
Radio/TV Times	N.B.C. Ikoyi, Lagos.
Read	Reader's Digest Assoc. Ltd., 25, Berkeley Sq., London, W.1.
Refinery Columns	NPRC., Alesa Eleme, Port Harcourt.
Sadness & Joy	Drum Publications (Nig.) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos.
Second Order: an African Journal of Philosophy.	University of Ife Press.
Spectator	International Press, P.O.Box 263 Aba.
Teacher's Journal	Daily Times (Nig.) Ltd., Lagos.
West African Journal of Archaeology	Oxford University Press, Ibadan.
West African Journal of Education.	Inst. of Education, University of Ibadan.
West African Link	Guinea Coast Publications, P.O. Box 2965, Lagos.
Woman's World	Daily Times (Nig.) Ltd.
West African Economist & Business Review	Nigerian Publications Ltd., 23/25 Martins Street, Lagos.
Your Health	Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos.
Yoruba Challenge	S.I.M. Hdqtrs., Jos.
Spear	P.M.B. 139 Lagos.
Headlines	P.M.B. 139 Lagos.

Production of Newspapers

Most of the newspapers with a large circulation are produced on modern printing machines like the rotary or the web-offset printing machine. Photographs can be received or transmitted by wire over long distances. Generally, the appearance, standard of news cover-

age and production of the papers have improved tremendously during the last decade.

News Sources

The national newspapers (that is, those distributed to all parts of Nigeria) have local correspondents in all the big cities and towns, and a few are represented in London. Others not financially strong enough to have their own correspondents in Europe depend on news agencies like the AFP, TASS and Associated Press.

NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA

A News Agency of Nigeria has been established by the Federal Military Government's Decree 19 of 1976. The Agency will be responsible for the collection of news material and news features from all sources both within and outside Nigeria through subscription payment, exchange or other means.

It is also charged with distributing such news, news material and news features to subscribers against payment either in the form of fees or news exchange or on such other terms as may be agreed.

Other responsibilities of the Agency will be to present complete, objective and impartial information, news or news material or features on any matter of public or national interest within and outside Nigeria and to report truthfully and fairly, without prejudice to public and national interest, the views of all sections of the population of the Federation.

The Agency will be managed by a Board of Directors made up of a chairman and nine other members from the Federal Ministries of Information and Communications; from the fields of journalism and public relations, and a representative of Broadcasting Organisations of Nigeria.

NIGERIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established by law in 1956 and came into operation in 1957. It took over the broadcasting service previously undertaken by the Federal Government. The corporation is charged with the responsibility of providing, as a public service, independent and impartial broadcasting by means of wireless telegraphy for general reception in Nigeria.

The N.B.C. operates through four major arms—the Home Service, External Service, Commercial Service and Educational Service.

Each station of the Radio Nigeria network broadcasts for 18½ hours daily beginning at 5.30 a.m. local time and closing at midnight.

All national programmes are broadcast in English, but in addition, the national news is translated into nine indigenous languages and broadcast over the National Programme originating from Lagos.

These nine Nigerian languages: Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, Kanuri, Tiv, Ijaw, Edo and Efik—are mother-tongues of more than 45 million Nigerians. One or another of them is understood by the minority groups who make up the rest of the population.

Stations of the national network are inter-connected by microwave relays operated by Post and Telegraphs. Beyond this, each N.B.C. State station individually either produces its own local programme or carries more broadcasts from National Programme in accordance with its estimate of the local or state audience's interests and its own production capacity.

The Corporation began external broadcasting service in 1962. In 1972 the Voice of Nigeria started transmitting 8½ hours of programmes daily, in four languages—English, French, Hausa and Arabic.

Three main types of programmes are being broadcast in each language service: news and current affairs, cultural programmes, features and documentaries. Although most of these programmes are about Nigeria (Nigeria Sings", "Nigerian News letter" "Music from our States", "Nigerian Scene"), some broadcasts, notably those dealing with current affairs, look further afield ("The World in Perspective," "Window on the world", "African Development).

NIGERIAN TELEVISION SERVICE

The Federal Government, on April 1, 1976, took over all the various television stations and placed them under the National Television (NTV) network. There are presently nine television stations in the country located in Lagos, Benin City, Kano, Jos, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt, Enugu and Ibadan.

Although each of the NTV stations presently has its own Board of Governors, their activities are co-ordinated by the Director-General of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation until such a time that the National Television Authority is set up.

A relatively high percentage of the programming is indigenous and locally produced. Foreign programmes are usually music, comedy and documentaries and well-known drama series produced in the United States and Europe.

Already, NTV Jos and NTV Sokoto are transmitting in colour. NTV Lagos commenced full colour transmission by the end of 1976. It is expected that by 1977 all existing TV stations in Nigeria shall be transmitting in colour.

Also on the drawing board, are plans for a nation-wide colour television network for Nigeria. All the nineteen State capitals will be regarded as production centres and will be grouped into six zones. Each zonal headquarters with its own independent programmes, will transmit to the aerostats which will then re-broadcast such programmes for direct reception by viewers at home. There will also be, a network programme of news which all stations are expected to transmit simultaneously. Production of this nation-wide news coverage will be done by the central National News Production Unit.

As an interim measure, domestic earth satellite is being used to receive and transmit network programmes from the existing stations until such time as aerostats shall be commissioned.

The following specifications relate to the Nigerian Television system:—

System	CCIR B
Colour	PAL
Lines	625 lines
Mode of Reception	VHF and UHF
Mains Voltage	220/230 volts
Mains Frequency	50HZ
TV receivers preferably PAL with delay line are suitable.	

THE BROADCASTING ORGANISATIONS OF NIGERIA (BON)

All Broadcasting Organisations in Nigeria came together as a body in 1973, for the first time ever, to cover the historic 2nd All-Africa Games of that year on radio and television. Before the commencement of the games, a small body comprising representatives from the various broadcasting organisations in the country called "The 2nd All-Africa Games Radio/TV planning committee" was formed to draw up proposals for the coverage of events during the Games. This committee later became known as the Broadcasting Organisations of Nigeria. Thus "BON" was born in 1973.

BON is a "clearing house" for all TV/Radio stations in Nigeria. Activities for all these stations, especially in professional matters are co-ordinated by BON Secretariat, currently situated at the NTV, Victoria Island, Lagos. Therefore BON has become synonymous with a unifying base for common identity and as a forum for broadcasters in Nigeria. Its main function is that of planning high quality

radio and television coverage of events and thus ensuring that the nation has the best quality of broadcasting output through effective co-ordination of broadcasting resources.

BON is governed by the committee of the chief Executives (i.e. General Managers) of broadcasting establishments. The committee meets at regular intervals to review current situations and approve, modify or reject proposals put up by its various sub-committees.

Member Organisations of BON presently include:

NTV, Lagos; NTV, Enugu; NTV, Kaduna; NTV, Benin; NTV, Jos; NTV, Sokoto; NTV, Kano; NTV, Port-Harcourt; NTV, Owerri; NTV, Ibadan.

The fold is expected to expand as the new States begin to establish new broadcasting houses whether radio or television, although the latter is centrally administered by the Federal Military Government. All member stations are government owned.

So far within three years of its existence BON has organised coverage through radio and television for such national and international operations as: 1st National Sports Festival 1973, 1st Ghana/Nigeria Sports Festival, 1974, 4th National Festival of Arts, 1974 and 2nd National Sports Festival, 1975.

BON has a committee which is currently working for the coverage of FESTAC.

Cinema Theatres

There are about 300 cinema theatres in Nigeria with an average sitting capacity of 500 each. Some of the cinemas in the main cities are air-conditioned.

Courses in Mass Communication

The Institute of Mass Communication, University of Lagos, offers degree and diploma courses in Mass Communication while the Jackson College of Journalism, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, offers degree courses in journalism. In addition, occasional seminars are arranged by some universities for working journalists. Some of the newspapers and radio stations have set up their own in-service training schemes. The Federal Ministry of Information maintains an annual training course. The Nigerian Institute of Journalism also organises periodical courses for working journalists.

Nigerian Union of Journalists

Nigerian journalists organized themselves in 1954 into a body named Nigerian Union of Journalists (N.U.J.). Its members consist of working journalists, public relations officers, information officers, press photographers, radio and television journalists. It has branches all over the country.

The N.U.J. caters for the welfare of its members, helps them obtain better conditions of service at home and represents their interests at international conferences. It is both a professional body and a trade union.

Newspapers Proprietors' Association

There is also the Newspapers Proprietors' Association which represents the interest of newspaper owners. The organisation also plans for the training of working journalists.

Guild of Editors

The Guild of Editors is a body which looks after common and peculiar editorial problems. The guild has a code of conduct for journalists serving under its members.

Public Relations Association of Nigeria

The Public Relations Association of Nigeria caters for public relations consultants and public relations men attached to firms or government offices.

As a result of the fast industrial development the country is going through, there has been a proliferation of public relations consultancies and advertising agencies.

Nigerian Institute of Public Information

The Nigerian Institute of Public Information (NIPI), recently inaugurated, is expected to provide facilities for and engage in the study of public enlightenment problems in the country. The NIPI also hopes to bring together those who might be interested in the art and science of public information and lay down standards of knowledge and training in the practice of public information.

BOOKS ABOUT NIGERIA

Much has been and continues to be written about Nigeria in recent times on various subjects by both foreigners and Nigerians alike so much so that any bibliography on the country will be out of date as soon as it is published.

Fifty years ago, it would have been very easy to count off-memory the number of books about Nigeria and their authors. These writers were mostly colonial administrators and adventurers.

Today, literary works on Nigeria are a living organism which grows day by day. Nigeria is no longer presented to the outside world through the lenses of foreign observers only but also through the Nigerian eyes as well.

In what is termed 'African Literature' by foreign critics, Nigerians have dominated the West African scene and made great impact on the world of literature.

No attempt has been made here to present a detailed list of books about Nigeria. What follows is a random selection of some of the familiar works about Nigeria or by Nigerian authors.

AGRICULTURE

- Adegboye, Rufus Oladokun. "Improving Land use in Nigeria through removing defects in land inheritance". Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1964.
- Adeyolu, Kolade S. "Forestry and the Nigerian economy". Ibadan, University Press, 1975.
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Appendix 'A'

DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS FOR 1975

JANUARY

January 1 The decree on industrial action, banning strike, was further extended for the next one year beginning from January 1, 1975.

January 2 The salary conversion table for the implementation of the government "White Paper" on the Report of "Udoji" Public Service Review Commission was released.

*Doctors embarked on "work-to-Udoji" action.

January 3 The Public Service Review Unit in the Federal Ministry of Establishments extended time for submission of representation on the "Udoji" Salary Gradings till January 31.

*Kwara State drivers went on strike in protest against the establishment of mobile courts.

January 4 The grand finale of the 4th National Festival of the A was held in Lagos.

January 5 Hundreds of commercial and private vehicles grounded in different parts of the country because of shortage of fuel.

January 6 Nigeria donated ₦25,000-00 to the relief fund set up by the Pakistani Government to help the victims of the earthquake disaster which occurred in that country.

January 8 Dr. Obi Wali, Rivers State Commissioner for Health, sacked by Brigadier Theophilus Danjuma, the then acting Governor of the State.

January 9 Dock-workers embarked on work-to-rule action. "Udoji" award.

*Uniben was closed down because of boycott of class a result of the detention of Mr. Aper Aku and Mr. Air Iyare and Lagos University students also demonstrated.

January 10 A monthly newspaper, TOMORROW, was launched by the Federal Ministry of Information.

*A two-day conference of General Managers of all Marketing Boards in the Federation opened in Jos.

*British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, began a three-day visit to Nigeria.

January 15 Bank employees started indefinite industrial action over better conditions of service.

*The Federal Military Government gave ultimatum to doctors on work-to-rule action to return to work by January 18.

January 16 The Federal Ministry of Labour appointed conciliators to try and settle the dispute between some banks and their employees.

*Two Nigerian students, Masters Isa Zailani and Noel Inyang, both of the King's College Lagos won prizes in New Delhi, India, at the Shanker's International Children's Competition—a yearly contest organised to encourage young artists all over the world.

January 17 The Federal Government refuted the rumours that salaries and wages of members of the Armed Forces had been substantially increased as a result of "Udoji" award to civil servants.

January 18 A Nigerian oil expert, Chief Meshach Otokiti Feyide, began work as the first black African Secretary-General of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

*The new Katsina automatic telex was commissioned.

January 21 Normal bank services resumed throughout the Federation at the end of a one-week strike action by bank workers.

*The Kano State Commissioner for Finance disclosed at Kano in a meeting attended by all the Accountant-Generals in the Federation that by June 1974, the National Provident Fund (NPF) had accumulated a sum of ₦147,942,000.

January 23 The Federal Military Government announced that no worker should receive less than 30 per cent increase as "Udoji" awards.

January 25 A delegation led by the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction left Lagos for Monrovia to attend the second ministerial meeting on the proposed Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS).

*NES Government secured a loan of ₦24 million from the World Bank to intensify agriculture and livestock production in Gombe and Tangale Waja.

*NWS Government signed ₦3.5 million contract for colour television.

January 27 The 15th annual conference of the West African College of Surgeons opened in Lagos.

January 30 An agreement for the establishment of pulp and newsprint mill in Calabar was signed in Lagos between the Federal Military Government and Whittmore Lyddon of Britain.

FEBRUARY

February 1 The Federal Government approved the establishment of two liquified natural petroleum gas plants to be built by AGIP/Philip and Shell-BP at the southern bank of the Escravos in the Midwest State and at Bonny in the Rivers State.

February 2 The country's only petroleum refinery at Alesa-Elere near Port-Harcourt was shut down for maintenance purposes.

February 4 The FMG promulgated a decree changing the name "Bight of Biafra" on the Nigerian off-shore to "Bight of Bonny".

February 5 The second national conference of the Local Government Service Boards in the Federation was opened in Maiduguri.

February 10 New prices for motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles, tyres and tubes, beer and stout, soft drinks, maltex, soaps and detergents were announced by the Price Control Board.

The conference of Information Commissioners and their Permanent Secretaries from all over the Federation opened at Enugu.

February 12 The annual Argungu Fishing Festival began today. *The secretary to the South-Eastern State Government and head of service was relieved of his post.

February 13 The Federal Ministry of Industries disclosed that two companies were found guilty and convicted for contravening Inspectorate Decree No. 53 of 1970.

*Sequel to boycott of lectures, UNIFE and Rivers State College of Science and Technology were shut down indefinitely.

*Two vehicles were set ablaze at UNILAG during a demonstration by students for the release of their detained mathematics teacher Dr. E. Madunagu.

February 16 The Rt. Rev. Festus Oluwole Segun was enthroned as the new Anglican Bishop of Lagos.

February 18 Commonwealth Law Ministers' began a one-week conference in Lagos.

February 19 The foundation stone of the ₦3m Kano State television centre was laid.

February 21 A team of seven Soviet agricultural experts met the Federal Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources in his office.

February 22 The opening ceremony of the new Ikorodu/Epe road was performed.

February 24 The fifth annual convention of the Nigerian Guild of Editors opened at Lugard Hall, Kaduna.

*The seven million naira NES secretariat in Maiduguri was opened officially.

February 26 The Federal Government introduced uniform income rate throughout the country.

February 28 The Federal Commissioner for Trade signed the African, Carribean and Pacific European Economic Convention of Lome on behalf of Nigeria.

MARCH

March 1 The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Labour, Mr. S.O. Koku, disclosed that the Federal Government had spent ₦220,000 in the current financial year as subvention to the various voluntary organisations in the country.

March 4 A ₦300,000 Instrument Landing System for Lagos Airport runway was commissioned.

March 8 According to the new revenue formula announced each State was allocated 20 per cent of revenue accruing from mineral extracted from it, and more revenue would also accrue to States from import and export duties.

March 11 Western State Government announced the take over of the financing, administration and control of all privately-owned post-primary schools in the State.

March 12 The Youth Council of Nigeria launched a magazine, "Nigerianyouth".

March 14 The ₦8,000,000 factory of the Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Limited was commissioned at Kaduna.

March 15 The Department of Petroleum Resources in the Ministry of Mines and Power disclosed that Nigeria has exported 10,777,708 barrels of crude oil to African countries.

March 20 A branch office of the Federal Board of Inland Revenue department was opened in Maiduguri, capital of North Eastern State.

March 21 The ₦11.5 million Volkswagen Assembly Plant on the Lagos Badagry Road was opened.

March 23 Two people were shot dead and many houses burnt at Epe, Lagos State in a clash between civilians and soldiers.

March 29 The ₦30 billion Third National Development Plan was launched.

APRIL

April 1 The Federal Military Government took over the control of the University of Benin.

*The Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria conferred on the Attorney-General of the Federation, Dr. Graham-Dauglas and Chief F.R.A. Williams, a distinguished legal practitioner, the honorary title of "Senior Advocates of Nigeria".

April 2 The eleventh annual congress of Society of Health of Nigeria was opened in Enugu, East-Central State.

April 4 The Federal Government voted ₦21 million to purchase urgent and modern equipment to combat congestion at the Lagos ports.

April 15 The first national conference on education opened in Jos, Benue-Plateau State.

April 23 A team of surgeons at the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital performed a successful siamese operation.

April 24 The Federal Government granted diplomatic immunities and privileges to the international festival committee of the 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture.

April 25 Pilots of the Nigeria Airways embarked on strike over "Udoji" awards.

April 27 The Federal Government directed that the four universities to be established during the Third National Development Plan should be sited at Calabar in the South-East, Jos in the Benue-Plateau, Maiduguri in the North-East and Sokoto, in the North-Western States respectively.

April 28 Mr. Allison Ayida was appointed as the Secretary to the Federal Military Government and the Head of Service in succession to Mr. Charles Lawson.

*Nigerian delegation left for Kingston, Jamaica, to attend the Commonwealth conference.

April 29 Chief Simeon Adebó, former Permanent Representative of Nigeria at the UN was appointed head of the newly-reconstituted National Universities Commission.

April 30 Commonwealth Press Conference began in Lagos.

MAY

May 3 Dele Jonathan of Nigeria beat Jim Watt of Britain at the National Stadium, Surulere to become the new Commonwealth lightweight boxing champion.

*The Nigeria Aluminium Extrusions Factory (NIGALEX) at the

Oshodi Industrial Estate was opened by the Federal Commissioner for Industries.

April 5 It was disclosed by the Ministry of External Affairs that two senior police officers would be posted to Granada to assist that country in training its police force.

May 10 The Henniger beer produced by the Midwest Brewery at Ikpoba slope, Benin-City was launched.

May 16 A Petroleum Decree promulgated states that anybody who sells petroleum products like motor spirits, diesel oil, fuel, kerosine in tins without licences faces a fine of ₦2,000-00.

May 17 The Timi of Ede, Oba Adetoyese Laoye, died at Seventh Day Adventist Mission Hospital, Ile-Ife.

May 23 Fifteen West African Ministers began talks in preparation for the establishment of ECOWAS.

May 27 Dr. Madunagu, a Mathematics lecturer at the Lagos University, was released after 116 days of detention.

May 28 The historic treaty of ECOWAS was signed in Lagos.

JUNE

June 3 Dr. Adebayo Adedeji of Nigeria assumed duty as the Executive Secretary of Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa.

*A conference of Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers throughout the Federation opened in Maiduguri, North-Eastern State.

*The Rivers State Attorney-General, Mr. Nwobidike Nwanodi, resigned.

June 6 The Federal Military Government officially took over the management of Kainji Lake Research Project from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) who had managed the project from August 1968 to August 1974.

June 10 The Federal Military Government announced the revised salary for the Nigerian Armed Forces.

June 16 Nigeria won a prize at the International Trade Fair held in Barcelona, Spain.

June 26 The Head of the Epidemiological Unit for the Federal Ministry of Health, Dr. E.A. Smith, disclosed that Nigeria had not since 1971 recorded any single case of small-pox.

June 28 The ₦2.5 million Bokkos Farm Project in Benue-Plateau State was commissioned.

June 30 The Cabinet Office announced the new appointments and deployment of Federal Permanent Secretaries.

JULY

July 2 Nigeria presented a gift of ₦650,000 to President Machel of Mozambique as an aid to his country.

July 3 A Central Bank of Nigeria report for April, 1975 stated that Nigeria recorded an official holdings of external reserves of ₦3,654.7 million at the end of February, 1975.

July 6 A contingent of 40 newsmen began a know-your-country tour of North-Central and Kano States.

July 7 The Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. S.E. Garrik, announced that the Federal Government had voted the sum of ₦173,000 for the control and prevention of hazards in industrial establishments throughout the country.

July 10 The reconstituted National Universities Commission was inaugurated.

July 12 A contract worth over ₦13 million for the construction of the Administrative Staff College of Nigeria, at Badagry, was signed in Lagos.

July 13 The Federal Government formally declared 1975 as the country's International Women's Year.

July 24 The Director of the National Youth Service Corps, Lt. Col. (Dr.) A.A. Alli, announced that national service had become compulsory for Nigerian graduates from abroad as well.

July 25 672,000 tins of milk, worth more than ₦56,000, were destroyed at Apapa port because of contamination.

July 26 The Federal Government awarded a contract worth ₦16.37 million to Messrs Julius Berger (Nigeria) Limited for the construction of a six-lane dual carriage way with service roads and slip roads from Maryland Junction to Ojota to link with the south end of the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway.

July 27 Nigerian delegation left Lagos for Kampala to attend the 12th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of States and Governments of the O.A.U.

July 29 There was a change of Government through a bloodless coup in the Nigerian Army.

July 30 In his broadcast to the nation, the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, said that the new organs of Government would be, the Supreme Military Council, the National Council of States and

the Federal Executive Council. All service chiefs, all the Military Governors including the Administrator of East-Central, the commissioners and all other officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent were retired. The 1973 population census was cancelled and the 2nd Black Festival of Arts and Culture scheduled for November, 1975 was postponed.

AUGUST

August 2 New Governors assumed office in their respective capitals.

August 4 Twenty-one members of the Supreme Military Council were sworn in at Dodan Barracks by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

August 6 Twenty-five Federal Commissioners were appointed to the Federal Executive Council.

*A large-scale fraud was discovered in Asika's government.

*A decree of death penalty for counterfeiting the Nigerian decimal currency of naira and kobo was promulgated in Lagos.

August 7 A panel on the creation of more States was set up with Mr. Justice Ayo Irikefe as Chairman.

August 9 Brigadier Jallo was appointed the new Commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy.

August 11 Fifty military and security detainees were released from detention.

*Federal Military Government amended decree on robbery and firearms.

*A panel to study the question of the Federal Capital of Nigeria was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice T.A. Aguda.

August 14 In a bid to decongest the Lagos port, the FMG agreed to pay ₦11,162.58 per shed monthly for using the Ghanaian port.

August 15 Government ordered probe into assets of the deposed Military Governors.

*The Federal Government set up an eleven-man Anti-Inflationary Task Force headed by Prof. M.A. Onitiri to look into inflationary pressures in the economy of the nation.

August 16 The Federal Military Government announced new prices of Cement.

August 18 The Federal Military Government ordered that all streets named after military personnel should be changed to their former names with immediate effect.

August 19 Dr. Taslim O. Elias retired voluntarily as Chief Justice of the Federation on health grounds.

August 20 Ninety-four top police officers and 4 senior Judges were retired with immediate effect from service.

*The Midwest Mass Communication Corporation was dissolved by the Midwest State Governor, Col. G. Innih.

August 23 The Supreme Military Council ratified the appointment of Mr. Justice D.A.R. Alexander as the new Chief Justice of Nigeria.

August 26 The Federal Public Service*Commission was dissolved while the chairman, Alhaji Sule Katagum, and three other members were relieved of their posts.

August 27 The Universities of Ife and Ahmadu Bello, Zaria were taken over by the Federal Government.

August 29 Professor Ojetunji Aboyade and Dr. Iya Abubakar were named as the new Vice-Chancellors of Ife and Ahmadu Bello Universities respectively.

*Government ordered probe into FESTAC fund.

August 30 Government acquired 60 per cent of the equity shares of Daily Times.

*Lt. Col. Solomon Omojokun was appointed Director of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC).

SEPTEMBER

September 1 The Federal Military Government took over the New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd.

*The assets of Voteniski International were forfeited to Benue-Plateau State.

September 2 Col. David Jemibewon was appointed the new Military Governor of Western State in succession to Naval Captain Akin Aduwo who was nominated for a course abroad.

September 4 Members of the newly constituted FPSC were named with Dr. O.K. Ogan as the chairman.

*The National Sports Commission was dissolved.

September 5 The June issue of the monthly report from the Central Bank of Nigeria stated that Nigeria's total official holdings of external reserves at the end of April, 1975 amounted to N4,061.9 million.

September 6 Fifty prisoners who had been serving life imprisonment were released on the orders of the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

September 8 A panel on "Abandoned Properties" headed by Col. S. Daramola was set up by the Federal Government.

- September 11** A release from the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power showed that Nigeria produced 70,661 metric tonnes of limestone and 21,936.30 metric tonnes of coal in April, 1975.
- September 12** Former Lagos State Governor and 27 other top men forfeited land at Victoria Island and South-West Ikoyi to Lagos State Government.
- September 14** Two thousand and five hundred Nigerians in Equatorial Guinea were flown back to Nigeria from the Spanish Island of Fernando Po.
- September 15** The first meeting of the National Council of States opened in Lagos.
- September 17** The pro-chancellor and the chairman of Council of the University of Ibadan, Sir Samuel Manuwa, died.
*The Federal Military Government approved the decentralisation of Passport Office with a decision to establish passport offices in all the States of the Federation.
- September 18** The Secretary to the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) and 59 others were retired from the service of the Authority.
- September 19** The newly reconstituted Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) held its inaugural meeting in Lagos.
- September 20** The Federal Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. M.T.O. Akobo, led a delegation from Lagos to attend a meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna, Austria.
- September 22** The Federal Military Government instituted a panel to investigate the assets of former or current public officers.
- September 23** Mr. Adamu Ciroma was appointed the new Governor of the Central Bank to succeed Dr. Clement Isong who was retired with full benefits.
- September 25** Vice-Chancellors were named for four new Universities as follows: Professor Gilbert Onuaguluchi, Jos; Professor A. Ayandele, Calabar; Dr. Shehu Galadanci, Sokoto; and Professor Essien Udom, Maiduguri.
- September 26** The Belgore Tribunal was set up by Federal Military Government to investigate the massive importation of cement into the country.
- September 27** Thirty-five officers in both senior and junior grades were removed from the service of the NBC. Six were dismissed and twenty-nine retired.

September 29 The Attorney-General of the Federation, Justice Dan Ibekwe, was appointed the Chairman of the Nigeria Institute of International Affairs.

OCTOBER

October 1 Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, in his independence anniversary broadcast, pledged to return Nigeria to civilian rule in 1979.

October 2 Public Complaints and Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureaux were set up by Federal Military Government.

October 3 The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Col. M.I. Wushishi, signed a co-operation agreement between the Federal Military Government and Akers Trading Company of Norway for the establishment of the Nigerian National Fishing Company Limited. *Professor J.O.C. Ezeilo was appointed as the new Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

October 4 The Supreme Military Council appointed a 50-man Constitution Drafting Committee headed by Chief F.R.A. Williams.

October 6 Chief Obafemi Awolowo declined to serve on the constitution drafting panel.

October 8 The Federal Military Government appointed Chief Dappa Biriye as Chairman of the Nigerian Council of Arts and Culture.

*Nine new Federal Permanent Secretaries were appointed in the Federal Public Service.

*Contracts worth ₦4.3 million were awarded by Federal Military Government to seven contractors for the construction of the first phase of the Senior/Junior Staff Housing Scheme of the Rubber Research Institute, Ivanomo, Midwest and Akwete, East-Central State.

*The Foreign Trade Division of the Federal Ministry of Trade disclosed that the Federal Military Government had with-drawn the invocation of Article 35 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade against Japan.

October 9 The Federal Military Government approved the appointments of Mr. J.M. Ukegbu as Ambassador to France, Mr. E.O. Sanu as Ambassador to the U.S.A., Mr. O. Ahmadu-Suka as High Commissioner to Britain, Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu as Ambassador to U.S.S.R. and Mr. J.T. Yusuf as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

*Five new Justices of the Supreme High Court were sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice D.A.R. Alexander. They are Justices Charles Olusoji Madarikan, Mohammed Bello, Chukwunweike Idigbe, Mamman Nasir and Andrews Otutu Obaseki.

October 11 The World Standards Day was marked in Lagos and seven companies were awarded product quality certificates.

October 14 A five-man panel headed by Justice Oputa to investigate causes of petrol shortage was set up by the Federal Military Government.

*Nigeria took delivery of 21 fighter aircraft from Russia.

October 15 The Nigerian/Niger Joint Commission for co-operation met in Sokoto, North-Western State, to discuss the trade relations between Nigeria and Niger.

*NRC retired 1,534 staff with immediate effect.

October 16 The Federal Government dissolved the Board of Directors of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, pending a review of the marketing board system in the country.

October 17 The Federal Military Government gave ₦58 million capital grant to the States to execute the Universal Free Primary Education (UPE) project during the 1975/76 financial year.

October 19 A call on Nigerians on voluntary exile to return home was made by the Federal Commissioner for External Affairs, Col. Joe Garba.

October 20 A Food and Drugs Advisory Council was set up by the Federal Military Government to block the existing loopholes in the Food and Drugs Decree.

October 21 The Constitution Drafting Committee invited memoranda from the public.

October 22 The Federal Military Government announced the appointment of a new Board of Directors for the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited with Chief Simeon Adebó as Chairman.

*The reports of the Committee on ICOSA and ESIALA were submitted to the Head of State by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Adamu Ciroma.

*A special three-man committee was set up by Federal Military Government to fight inflation.

*Alhaji Gidado Idris, a Permanent Secretary in North-Central State, was appointed the Secretary for the Constitution Drafting Committee.

October 23 The prices at which cement should be sold at various locations in the country were announced by the Federal Military Government.

*The Federal Commissioner for Trade, Major-General M. Shuwa, left Lagos for the Republics of Niger and Chad to discuss the restoration of cattle trade between the two countries and Nigeria.

October 24 The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Co. M.I. Wushishi, signed the consultancy agreement between the Federal

Government and Chem Systems Limited of London for a petrochemical complex project.

October 27 Twenty-four prisoners serving life sentences at Kakuri open prison camp and the Kaduna Prison were released.

*Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo, was shut down following students' unrest.

*The assets of three companies in the country in which the deported Mr. Solomon Nagaty had shares were forfeited to the Federal Government.

October 29 Yaba College of Technology was closed down following students' unrest.

October 30 The Anti-Inflationary Task Force submitted its report to the Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed.

NOVEMBER

November 1 The Tribunal of Inquiry on Importation of Cement issued a public notice of summons to persons and agents of companies connected with the importation of cement by the Ministry of Defence to appear before the Tribunal for probing at St. Joseph's Hall, Obalende, Lagos by 10.00 a.m. on the dates under which their names appeared.

*The National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFPP) was launched in Calabar by the Secretary to the S.E.S. Government.

November 2 The first consignment of chilled meat imported from Yugoslavia arrived at Ikeja Airport.

November 3 The Federal Commissioner for Labour, Major-General Henry Adefope, announced that the Federal Government would establish industrial areas and estates at a cost of N60 million.

November 4 An inquiry into the Daily Times organisation was ordered by Federal Military Government.

*The Federal Commissioner for Health, Col. Dan Suleiman, disclosed that Federal Military Government had allocated the sum of N742 million for health programmes in the current development plan period.

November 5 Federal Military Government approved the appointments of Chancellors to the following six Universities: Alhaji Ado Bayero, University of Ibadan; Justice H.U. Kaine, University of Benin; Olu of Warri, University of Ife; Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Sir Kashim Ibrahim, University of Lagos; Chief O. Awolowo, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

November 6 The Federal Commissioner for Social Development, Youth and Sports, Major-General Olufemi Olutoye, disclosed that

the Federal Military Government had set aside, ₦67.8 million for the development of prisons during the current development plan period.

November 8 A senior lecturer in Law at the UNILAG, Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu, was charged to court for sedition.

*The Rangers International Football Club of Enugu defeated Mehalla Club of Egypt at Enugu by 3-0 in the second leg match of the African Cup of Champion Clubs.

November 9 The Federal Military Government announced the take-over of all the T.V. stations in the Federation.

November 10 Of the 617 people relieved of their duties in Nigerian Ports Authority, 256 were dismissed and 361 retired with full benefits.

November 13 150 employees of the University of Lagos were removed from office.

November 14 Thirty-seven persons were removed from the services of Ife University.

November 17 The Vice-Chancellor and 353 others were removed from the employment of the University of Ibadan with immediate effect.

*53 officers were removed from the services of the Nigerian Coal Corporation.

*The Board of Federal Housing Authority was dissolved with its powers vested in the Federal Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment.

November 18 The U.N. General Assembly and Security Council meeting in New York appointed Dr. Teslim Olawale Elias as a Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

*There was a total eclipse of the moon throughout the Federation.

November 19 85 persons were removed from their posts in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

*114 workers were kicked out from the Nigeria Airways.

November 21 Thirty Federal Permanent Secretaries were sworn in at Dodan Barracks by Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

November 22 The Federal Commissioner for Health, Col. Dan Suleiman, disclosed that the Federal Military Government had allocated ₦2 million in the Third National Development Plan to build and equip a modern school of radiography.

November 24 Col. Dan Suleiman, the Federal Commissioner for Health, said that the Federal Military Government had voted ₦20 million for the control of malaria throughout the country during the current plan period.

November 25 The Federal Military Government recognised the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Government as the legitimate government of Angola.

November 28 The Military Governor of East-Central State, Col. Anthony Ochefu, was among the 216 officers removed from the Nigerian Armed Forces.

*The Federal Commissioner for Information, Major-General I.B.M. Haruna, announced that the Federal Military Government had voted the sum of ₦238.615 million under the Third National Development Plan for the expansion and consolidation of radio and television services throughout the Federation.

DECEMBER

December 1 The Supreme Military Council appointed Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera as the new Governor of East-Central State.

*A message revealing actions planned by foreign cement contractors against Nigeria was intercepted by agents of the Federal Military Government.

December 2 A statement from the International Festival Committee said that new dates—January 15—February 12, 1977—had been fixed for the 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC).

*Professor T. Tamuno, the Principal of the University College, Ilorin, was appointed the new Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan.

*The sum of ₦15 million was announced as having been earmarked for the expansion and equipment of the Federal Fire Service in the current Development Plan by the Federal Military Government.

*The Anti-Corrupt Practices Decree was promulgated prescribing 10 years' jail sentence for any member of the SMC, Federal Executive Council, State Governors or State Executive Council members caught taking bribe.

*About 1,169 persons convicted for various offences on Indian hemp were summarily released from prisons.

*A new decree directed that counterfeit currency offenders should be given life imprisonment.

December 5 The Kirikiri canal at the old Kirikiri Flying Club was declared open for the off-loading of cement to aid decongestion at the Apapa Wharf.

*The Federal Military Government placed a ban on all foreign trade unions in Nigeria.

December 8 A six-man delegation from Angola, led by their Prime Minister, Mr. Lopo do Nascimento, paid a courtesy call on the Nigerian Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed.

December 9 The Northern States Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) and the Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agency (ESIALA) were dissolved by the Federal Government.

December 10 The Federal Produce Inspection Service of the Federal Ministry of Trade, ordered the forfeiture and destruction by burning of a consignment of 400 bags of inferior quality cocoa which were certified unfit for export.

December 11 The Federal Military Government disclosed that a total sum of ₦130 million had been earmarked in the current Development Plan for the Federal colour TV for the overall national interest and to effect savings as well.

December 12 The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Col. M. I. Wushishi, signed three agreements costing ₦64,586,000 on behalf of the Federal Military Government with British Leyland Motor Co. Ltd., the Daimler-Benz A. G. and Messrs FIAT S.P.A. of Italy for the assembly and manufacturing plants to be established in some parts of the country.

*Chief Charles Samson Sankey was appointed Chairman of the newly reconstituted Board of Directors for the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) Ltd.

*The Federal Military Government declared 1976 as Environmental Health Year.

*The Federal Military Government appointed the former Attorney-General of Lagos State, Mr. T. A. B. Oki, and Lt.-Col. Anifowoshe, to look into the recent reported attack on journalists at the Ikeja Airport by some members of the Armed Forces.

December 18 Nigeria signed a cultural agreement with the Republic of Rumania and Bulgaria.

*Wole Soyinka, Nigerian playwright, returned to the country after three years of self-exile.

*Controlled commodities worth ₦55,505 were announced as having been seized by officials of the Price Control Board and the Lagos State Price Control Committee, in Lagos area, during price checking exercises in November, 1975.

December 19 The Federal Military Government donated ₦13.5 million to the Angola government.

*The Federal Ministry of Co-operatives and Supply presented four lorries which cost ₦103,438.00 to the Lagos State Government as

the initial contribution of the Federal Government to State governments for the effective distribution of essential food items.

December 20 The panel on the creation of new Federal Capital submitted its report to General Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks.

*A total of 150 Army, Naval and Air Force cadets passed out of the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna.

*The Enugu Rangers International Football Club lost 2-1 to Hafia Club of Guinea in the final match of the African Cup of Champion Clubs played in Lagos.

December 22 Forty-one Forest Assistants passed out of the Federal School of Forestry, Jos.

December 23 The Chairman of the Panel on the Creation of States, Justice Ayo Irikefe, submitted his reports to the Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed.

December 25 Lives and properties were lost in a violent clash between soldiers and civilians in Ugep, South-Eastern State.

December 27 The Federal Military Government made a special grant of ₦1 million to the S.E.S. Government to enable that Government pay appropriate compensations to the Ugep clash victims and the families of the dead.

*A Judicial Tribunal to enquire into the causes of the disturbances at Ugep was set up by the Federal Military Government.

December 28 Alhaji Yusuf Amuda Gobir, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport, died in a road accident near Madrid, Spain.

December 29 The posting of six Nigerian envoys to Sweden, Canada, Ethiopia, Romania, Poland and India was approved by the Federal Military Government.

*The Federal Military Government awarded two contracts worth ₦9 million and ₦7 million for the development of Benin and Jos Airports respectively.

December 31 The first consignment of equipment, worth ₦18.6 million, for decongesting the Lagos Port, arrived in Lagos.

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