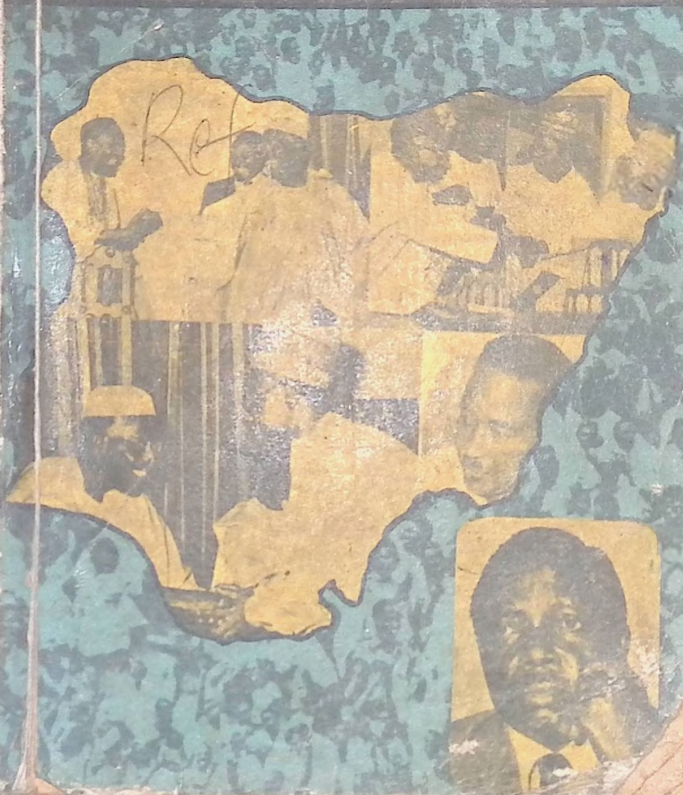
1978-79

NIGERIA YEAR BOOK



A 'DAILY TIMES' PUBLICATION

NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1979

A record of Events and Developments

Printed by Times Press Limited, Apapa

CALENDAR 1979

	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH				
Sun	–	7	14	21	28	–	4	11	18	25	–	4	11	18	25
Mon	1	8	15	22	29	–	5	12	19	26	–	5	12	19	26
Tue	2	9	16	23	30	–	6	13	20	27	–	6	13	20	27
Wed	3	10	17	24	31	–	7	14	21	28	–	7	14	21	28
Thu	4	11	18	25	–	1	8	15	22	–	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	5	12	19	26	–	2	9	16	23	–	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	6	13	20	27	–	3	10	17	24	–	3	10	17	24	31

	APRIL					MAY					JUNE				
Sun	1	8	15	22	29	–	6	13	20	27	–	3	10	17	24
Mon	2	9	16	23	30	–	7	14	21	28	–	4	11	18	25
Tue	3	10	17	24	–	1	8	15	22	29	–	5	12	19	26
Wed	4	11	18	25	–	2	9	16	23	30	–	6	13	20	27
Thu	5	12	19	26	–	3	10	17	24	31	–	7	14	21	28
Fri	6	13	20	27	–	4	11	18	25	–	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	7	14	21	28	–	5	12	19	26	–	2	9	16	23	30

	JULY					AUGUST					SEPTEMBER				
Sun	1	8	15	22	29	–	5	12	19	26	30	2	9	16	23
Mon	2	9	16	23	30	–	6	13	20	27	–	3	10	17	24
Tue	3	10	17	24	31	–	7	14	21	28	–	4	11	18	25
Wed	4	11	18	25	–	1	8	15	22	29	–	5	12	19	26
Thu	5	12	19	26	–	2	9	16	23	30	–	6	13	20	27
Fri	6	13	20	27	–	3	10	17	24	31	–	7	14	21	28
Sat	7	14	21	28	–	4	11	18	25	–	1	8	15	22	29

	OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER				
Sun	–	7	14	21	28	–	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23
Mon	1	8	15	22	29	–	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24
Tue	2	9	16	23	30	–	6	13	20	27	–	4	11	18	25
Wed	3	10	17	24	31	–	7	14	21	28	–	5	12	19	26
Thu	4	11	18	25	–	1	8	15	22	29	–	6	13	20	27
Fri	5	12	19	26	–	2	9	16	23	30	–	7	14	21	28
Sat	6	13	20	27	–	3	10	17	24	–	1	8	15	22	29

CALENDAR 1980

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Sun	– 6 13 20 27	– 3 10 17 24	30 2 9 16 23	– 6 12 20 27
Mon	– 7 14 21 28	– 4 11 18 25	31 3 10 17 24	– 7 13 21 28
Tue	1 8 15 22 29	– 5 12 19 26	– 4 11 18 25	– 8 14 22 29
Wed	2 9 16 23 30	– 6 13 20 27	– 5 12 19 26	– 9 15 23 30
Thu	3 10 17 24 31	– 7 14 21 28	– 6 13 20 27	– 10 16 24 –
Fri	4 11 18 25 –	1 8 15 22 29	– 7 14 21 28	– 11 18 25 –
Sat	5 12 19 26 –	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 –

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
Sun	– 4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	– 6 13 20 27	31 3 10 17 24
Mon	– 5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	– 7 14 21 28	– 4 11 18 25
Tue	– 6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 –	1 8 15 22 29	– 5 12 19 26
Wed	– 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 –	2 9 16 23 30	– 6 13 20 27
Thu	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 –	3 10 17 24 31	– 7 14 21 28
Fri	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27 –	4 11 18 25 –	1 8 15 22 29
Sat	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 –	5 12 19 26 –	2 9 16 23 30

	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Sun	– 7 14 21 28	– 5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23	– 7 14 21 28
Mon	1 8 15 22 29	– 6 13 20 27	– 3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Tue	2 9 16 23 30	– 7 14 21 28	– 4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Wed	3 10 17 24 –	1 8 15 22 29	– 5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Thu	4 11 18 25 –	2 9 16 23 30	– 6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 –
Fri	5 12 19 26 –	3 10 17 24 31	– 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 –
Sat	6 13 20 27 –	4 11 18 25 –	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 –

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

FOREWORD

The Nigeria Year Book 1979, is the 27th in the series prepared and revised each year by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd. with the co-operation of many national organisations, and some government departments. The Year Book is widely known as an established work of reference.

This 1979 edition which covers Day-to-Day events gives factual account of the administration and national economy of Nigeria. It describes the activities of many of the national institutions.

The Year Book does not claim to be comprehensive; nor does it attempt to cover Nigeria's participation in world affairs. The factual and statistical information it contains is compiled from official and authoritative sources, and most sections of the book relate to Nigeria as a whole.

The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited is the printer and publisher of the Daily Times, Sunday Times, Sporting Record, Lagos Weekend, Headlines, the Evening Times, Spear Magazine, Home Studies, Woman's World, Nigeria Year Book, Times Trade and Industrial Directory, Times International and Business Times.

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INDEX TO CONTENTS

INDEX TO CONTENTS

Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL ELECTORAL DECREE

(Daily Times, November 15, 1978)

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) will register all political parties on December 21. . . . and their decision is final.

"No court of law can hear or determine any question pertaining to the validity or otherwise of the registration of any association as a political party", says a new Electoral Decree published in Lagos.

The new decree amends Decree 73 of 1977 which set up the FEDECO.

Section 23 of the old decree was amended to give FEDECO powers to provide, in each polling station, "such number of voting compartments as it may consider necessary to facilitate casting of votes on polling day."

A statement signed by the executive secretary of FEDECO, Mr. A. Kurfi, states:

The changes made in the decree can be grouped into three broad categories, namely those designed to:-

* Facilitate election administration;
* Reflect the relevant provision of the new Constitution due to come into force in October, 1979; and
* Enable the commission discharge its responsibility more effectively in matters relating to registration of political parties, sponsorship and eligibility of candidates to contest elections.

The changes referred to in sub paragraph 1(a) include amendments to Section 23 of the Decree which empowers the Commission to provide in each polling station such number of voting compartments as it may consider necessary to facilitate casting of votes on polling day, which enjoins a candidate for any election to deliver along with the nomination paper such number of posters (not being less than the total number of voting compartments in that constituency) containing his photograph and the symbol of the political party sponsoring him for that election as the Electoral Commission may direct.

The purpose of this amendment is to assist a voter to identify party political symbols printed on the ballot paper with the photograph and party symbol of the candidate of his choice both of which are to be displayed in the polling booth or voting compartments; amendment to Section 39 which deals with the format of the

ballot paper on which it is no longer necessary to print the name of the candidate originally provided in Section 63 which empowers the commission to reject any envelope which on being opened (during the process of counting the ballot) is found to contain more than one ballot paper in it.

This is yet another anti-election rigging device introduced by the commission to ensure fair election.

Amendments made to reflect the relevant provision of the new constitution include the prescription of a minimum age of 35 years for election as the president of the Republic or Governor of a state or of 30 years for Senators (Section 72 of the Decree); replacement of Section 31 with a new section which makes provision for a poll to take place in the case of an election to the office of president or governor of a state, whether or not only one person is validly nominated in respect of each such office: Section 34 is replaced by new sections which make provision for procedures for the election of president or governor of a state as laid down in Section 124–126 and Section 164 respectively of the new Constitution.

Amendments made in respect of the registration of political parties and sponsorship of candidates include those relating to Section 28 of the decree which requires that every registered political party shall, not later than 30 days (or such latter day as may be directed by the commission) before the date appointed for the first election, deliver to the Electoral Commission the complete list of the names and other relevant particulars of all the candidates the party proposes to sponsor for elective offices in respect of all the elections (or such number thereof as the party intends to contest).

The idea behind this amendment is firstly to enable the commission give its verdict in good time as to the eligibility or otherwise of each candidate and secondly to afford a political cal party an opportunity, subject to the other provision of the Decree of substituting another candidate for each one rejected by the commission; amendment to Section 78 sub-section 1 is intended to make the conditions prescribed for the registration of associations as political parties more realistic in order to ensure compliance with the concept of "Federal Character" as defined in the new Constitution.

Thus any association which is desirous of being registered as a political party by the Electoral Commission shall only be considered as being open to every Nigerian citizen as provided in paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 78 of the Decree if the Commission is satisfied that it has properly established branch office in each of at least two-thirds of the states in the Federation and that officers have been duly elected, or as the case may be, appointed to run the affairs of each

branch office.

In other words a political association claiming to operate or to have supporters in a particular state must be seen to possess an effective organisation down to grassroots level in such a state.

A new application form PPI registration of associations as p parties has been designed to refl amendment of sub-section 1 of S 78 of the Decree.

UNITY PARTY OF NIGERIA LAUNCHED

ON SEPTEMBER, 22, 1978

Barley 24 hours after the ban on politics was lifted on Thursday, September 21, 1978, Chief Obafemi Awolowo announced the formation of his party – the Unity Party of Nigeria, and its four cardinal programmes.

They are:–

* **Free education at all levels for all, with effect from October 1, 1979.**
* **Integrated rural development which is aimed at boosting food production and feeding 60 million hungry citizens of this country.**
* **The provision of free health facilities for all citizens of Nigeria, and**
* **Full employment.**

Chief Obafemi Awolowo

At long last, the ban on political activities has been lifted as one of the steps towards the return to civil rule in Nigeria in 1979. By this act, the Federal Military Government has bestowed on Nigeria the dawn – the long-awaited dawn – which promises a new era of bright and radiant light for democracy in our fatherland.

For this great and courageous act, I pay very warm and unreserved tribute to General Olusegun Obasanjo and his men. I do this on behalf of myself and the Unity Party of Nigeria which, in accordance with the wishes of the National Committee of Friends, came into being upon the declaration of return to political activities.

When the programme for eventual civilian rule in 1979 was announced by General Murtala Muhammed in 1975, I was sceptical. Sceptical

because we had been given a similar promise before, which was not fulfilled. Furthermore, I had thought that the gap between the time of decision and the moment of fulfilment – between 1975 and 1979 – was too long.

But, as time goes on, the doggedness and precision with which every promised step is taken towards the goal. go to demonstrate the iron determination and credibility of the military regime in this particular regard.

Three crucial steps, however, remain to be taken: first, to hold the ring, absolutely impartially, for the contending political parties to play the game within the ambit of our laws, and to have the opportunity to reach the electorate in every part of our land; secondly, to guarantee, as hitherto, freedom of action to the Federal Commission in all its lawful acts to conduct a free and fair election; and thirdly, to perform the final act of actual handing over.

This final act, in my view, is the moment of fulfilment. It is much more than the ceremonies of oath-taking, pomp and pageantry which will herald and proclaim the advent of the new era. It is, indeed, a moment of history generated and actualized by an antecedent state of mind, on the part of our military leaders, which recognizes political power as a thing in trust; which trust is better and more legitimately reposed in the accredited representa-

Chief Philip E. Umeadi

tives of the people duly chosen a free and fair election.

I have no doubt left in my m moreso having regard to the rec bold and drastic changes in composition of the military gove ment to ensure smooth and impar transition, that even these three fi steps will be taken with the sa doggedness, precision, and dedicat as those that had gone before.

When the final act of fulfilm has been performed, and a new d elected civilian administration installed, General Olusegun Obasa and his colleagues will have acco plished an epoch-making feat wh is without precedent or, at any r very rare in the annals of poli through all the ages in all parts of

world.

Having said this much, I would like to serve an important notice on the Federal Military Government.

We recall and fully appreciate that the Military have assumed power for two stated major purposes: to correct the ills of the past, and to bring about another era of civil rule. We know that the military are now running the last lap of the second purpose. Whether or not they have attained their first purpose or any part of it remains a matter for comment by political commentators and future historians; but it is certainly and decidedly not an issue in the coming elections.

We also bear in mind that the involvement of the military in public administration was an inevitable concomitant of their assumption of political power: it was never part of their main purposes.

Furthermore, the military, as a corporate body, are not a party to the forthcoming elections. Indeed, they have made it abundantly clear that they sponsor a candidates; and have again warned against their names, collectively or individually, being used by any candidate or group of candidates to foster such electoral prospects as they may have.

For all the foregoing reasons, therefore, and as long as the military confine their role strictly to that of an umpire and of a watchdog to ensure free and unfettered electioneering in all parts of the country, and to guarantee the conduct of free and fair election by FEDECO, we shall refrain, with the utmost scruples, from bringing the name of the military, either as a corporate body or as individuals, into the forthcoming electioneering.

Nonetheless, and here lies the advance notice, there will be occasions when, in the course of electioneering, critical references will be made to some of the doings of the military administration since 1966. Indeed, it is our general thinking that a good number of the policies, programmes, measures, and legislations approved and now being pursued will have to be reviewed, and some of them drastically revised or reversed or abandoned. And it will be necessary for comments along these lines to be made during the campaign.

In this regard, let it be borne in mind always that any builder who undertakes a reconstruction or renovation of an existing structure, as we are determined to do, must at the same time do some measure of demolition. Such act of demolition in no way suggests or amounts to a condemnation of the previous builders. It usually arises partly as a matter of taste, and partly to bring about new structural changes in keeping with current architectural concept.

I would, therefore, like to say that whenever it becomes necessary, in the course of electioneering, indeed

even in the course of this statement, to refer to and comment on existing policies, programmes, measures, and legislations which are not in keeping with what we consider to be in the best interests of our people, all concerned with the outgoing regime should rest assured that no attack on their personal efficiency and probity as public administrators is intended.

However, if any of the members of the armed forces and police who participated in the military regime, at different stages since 1966, should take part in the forthcoming electoral contests, either as candidate or as supporter of any candidate, then his personal conduct, and his own personal conduct alone, in all its ramifications in the military regime, will be the subject of searching public scrutiny and appropriate comments.

At the beginning of this statement, I referred to the dawn. This is the "glorious dawn" of which we spoke 15 years ago, as a certainty after the "utter darkness" into which we were then about to plunge ourselves.

At that time, partly our of ignorance and partly our of self-seeking disregard for democratic norms, we moved rapidly from the twilight of democracy in 1962 into the utter darkness of naked power and despotism which, in the fulness of time, ushered in two military coups in quick succession, climaxed by a bitter civil war.

In other words, the new era into which we are now about to enter is not our first post-independence attempt at democratic form of government. It is going to be our second.

It is now generally agreed that the first attempt was disastrous and unmitigated failure. It had to be. There were three main causes.

The first main cause was the passionate desire for ethnic hegemony. Some of our leaders considered, and, to all appearances, still consider it their inherent and inalienable destiny to rule Nigeria in perpetuity. In the pursuit of this unnatural objective, a good deal of political and social distortions became inevitable.

Census was rigged; those who dared to criticize the aberrant objective of the then existent ruling cabal were regarded as enemies and marked down for destruction; in the ordering of our public life, merit was discounted, mediocrity was enthroned; and, above all, there was inter-ethnic envy which, as time went on, began to crystallize into a feeling of inferiority among some Nigerian leaders, and of superiority among others.

In all these, the masses of the people in some ethnic groups were taken for granted, and their wishes flouted. Similarly, in their unhealthy jockeying and bargaining for surbordinate positions of power, most of the lea-

[illegible]

[illegible]

The second main cause was an extreme intolerance of democratic norms and practices on the part of those in power in the country. They resented and detested the voice of dissent or opposition so much so that they were prepared to go to any length to harass it and, if possible, to stifle it. To this end, the mass media were over-awed and their independence eroded and subverted; parliamentary opposition was assaulted by every unfair means, and its leaders were persecuted and prosecuted.

The masses of the people, unable to vent their spleen against the prevailing mis-doings, waited patiently for the day when it was ordained by the Constitution that they could elect new rulers. When the occasion did arrive, the elections were blatantly rigged and the wishes of the wishes of the people totally and brazenly stultified. The widespread violence and revolt which followed were inevitable.

The third main cause was a complete absence of ideological direction on the part of the country's rulers. There were no social goals or ideals the pursuit and materiali of which would benefit all Nigerians and hence every group equally.

Instead, emphasis was pla catering to the needs of the men and their friends in parlia and outside governmental The establishment, distribution location of new government pr were decisively influenced by a group interests. And the allocat revenue was done in such a m as to outrage the feelings of sections of Nigeria which are main sources of derivation, a induce a sense of financial irre sibility in some of the other sec

Furthermore, the introducti this exercise, of the novel pri of equality among the states irre tive of population, gave a big fil the demand for the creation of states by ethnic and tribal g which considered themselves n ted and unjustly treated in the tribution of economic and s benefits.

In the absence of definite g and bedevilled by the other causes, it was not at all surp that our ship of state drifted w since 1960 and suffered a col wreck in 1966.

At this threshold of the lim and unknown future, we of Unity Party of Nigeria are reso that these three causes shall no allowed to rear their monstrous

ugly heads again. In our considered view, however, the one positive and constructive way by which this can be done is, henceforth, to regard every individual Nigerian as the target of all our development activities, and the pivot and centre of our political life.

With these objects in view, there are four cardinal socio-economic programmes which we of the Unity Party of Nigera are resolutely determined to pursue, in order that Nigeria may achieve rapid economic progress, and establish an egalitarian, just, democratic and peaceful society.

I would like to emphasize that these cardinal programmes constitute the substratum, the foundation, the solid and indestructible base on which a truly dynamic, stable and developed economy can be erected. Without this substratum, any other projects, however good and grand, will benefit only a few, and, as such, can only at best, as hitherto, induce in us an illusion of development and national affluence, in the face of the grinding poverty for the masses.

The first of the four cardinal programmes is education.

We of the Unity Party of Nigeria regard man as the sole dynamic of Nature. He is the generator of all causative and innovative impulses aimes at taming, harnessing, and directing the forces of Nature and the natural tendencies of man, for the total progress and happiness of his species.

Throughout the annals of man in all parts of the world, THE EDUCATED MAN, THE MAN OF SCIENCE AND THE TECHNOLOGIST has been the initiator and pace-setter of every phase and level of human progress in all the sectors of man's endeavours. The more of these men a country has, and the higher their calibre, the more developed and the more self-reliant and self-respecting that country is.

Furthermore, we regard the education of every citizen, to the limit of his ability, as a fundamental right. To deny it or to treat it as a privilege is deprivation, and an assault on human dignity. In addition, the country suffers serious handicaps in its march to economic plenitude, to political freedom and stability, and to social justice.

It is for these and other reasons that we hold firmly and inexorably to the view that as from October1, 1979, education at all levels shall be provided free for all the citizens of Nigeria, both young and old. In particular:

(1) Education will be free and compulsory at primary and secondary levels. In other words, from the age of six to about 17, all children will be enjoined to receive education at the expense of the State. Text-books will be supplied free, and sufficient classrooms will be provided

so that no pupil will have to go for more than three miles to get to school. The shift system will be abolished; and the boarding system will be phased out.

(2) Post-secondary and post-graduate education, including lodging and supply of text-books, will be freed. Meals will be subsidized; and arrangements will be made to enable a student who so desires to earn sufficient income to meet his share of expenditure on food.

In particular, the study of science and training in technology will be specially encouraged. Consequently, opportunity will be given to Nigerian youths to acquire the best knowledge in these disciplines wherever it is available in the world.

(3) Adult education will be free; and new schemes will be introduced for wiping out illiteracy from our land within the space of ten years.

(4) To compensate for some of the past acts of deprivation and injustice, all loans given by the governments in the Federation and their agencies, to students to enable them pursue their studies, which remain outstanding at the end of September 1979, will be written off.

One of the indefensible and unconscionable aspects of loans to students is that it is the indigent students – that is those who are least able to repay them – that receive them.

The second cardinal programme is integrated rural development.

In spite of the modern t which abound in our cities a ways, Nigeria is still one of t rest and most economically ward countries in the world. ficant indicator of our ec backwardness is the fact that more than 80 per cent of our force to produce much less th per cent of our local food r ments.

I have no doubt that of t million starving people of the about 60 million are fello rians. It is a shame bordering minality that Nigeria has to i some of its basic foods like mea

Our rural areas are extreme pressed; and the migration these areas to the urban area now reached dangerous propor Only middle-aged and elderly p are left to till the land, the same as Adam did, to produce the f we eat. Nigeria should be abl produce more than enough to itself, and to export surplus f to other countries.

In all the circumstances, w the Unity Party of Nigeria, w elected into office, will pro with the utmost speed to revolu nize agriculture SIMULTANEO LY in each of the states in the co try. This involves a number of in pensable adjuncts:

(1) The provision of infrastr tures and modern amenities in rural areas.

(2) Mechanization of farming which alone can help to increase the productivity of the farming population, and enhance their standards of living.

(3) Studied incentive to farmers to encourage them to enter into viable co-operative groups.

(4) The availability to farmers of adequate financial support on fair terms, and of free technical and managerial advice.

(5) The provision and establishment of storage and marketing facilities.

(6) The re-organization of the rural areas into optimum communities each of which should be able to support at least one secondary school. (The concept of the optimum community is more fully treated in our Policy Paper on Rural Development). An optimum community (which will be style OPTICOM for short) will be provide not only with modern amenities but also with cheap but decent and modern housing.

(7) The establishment of agro-based and other industries.

In all these, the Government of the Unity Party of Nigeria will go out in a big way to give subsidies to duly established co-operative farming groups and to the OPTICOMS, especially in respect of land preparations and housing.

The provision of infrastructures and public utilities including the construction of new feeders roads, and the immediate reconstruction of the old ones which are in ruins; the irrigation of the savannah and sub-savannah areas of the country; — all these are, in an underdeveloped economy like ours, the direct responsibilities of the Government. The Unity Party of Nigeria is resolved to bear them, and do so effectively, when it is in power.

The third cardinal programme is necessarily implied in every programme that is designed for the good of man. It is the provision of free health facilities for every Nigerian citizen.

Lenin said it many years ago that "the productivity of a worker depends on his health." Indeed, we would go further and say that the success of anything that calls for the exertion of physical and mental efforts depends on good health.

It is the resolve of the Unity Party of Nigeria that, when in power, it will make both curative and preventive health facilities available, free of change, to all the citizens of Nigeria.

The fourth cardinal programme is full employment.

Again, it is the iron resolve of the Unity Party of Nigeria that, when elected into office, it shall pursue policies which will make it feasible for every Nigerian to be gainfully employed at all times. In other words, we are determined that the

ugly and soul-depressing phenomena of unemployment and under-employment shall be no more, under the new dispensation.

It will be seen that the execution, from year to year, of these four cardinal programmes, is bound to affect for good the life of every Nigerian in whichever part of the country he may live, such as no other programmes, hitherto undertaken, have ever done. Indeed, if these programmes are faithfully pursued, as we are determined to do, every Nigerian citizen will, unlike in the past, be placed in a position where he can benefit from other development programmes either directly or indirectly.

We of the Unity Party of Nigeria will, therefore, unyieldingly treat these programmes as Nigeria's NATIONAL PRIORITIES which must be pursued simultaneously throughout the country.

To this end, first and full consideration will be given to the implementation of these programmes in allocating revenue among the federal and state governments. It is only after the needs of these programmes have been fully satisfied that other principles of revenue allocation will be considered.

There are many other matters of public importance which I am leaving out of this statement. They will be taken care of in the party's policy papers and manifesto, which are now being considered in dra will be published in due cour they will also be referred amplified in the course of neering.

This much, however, I wou to say at this stage. To save i collapse, Nigeria's economy urgent, massive, and per review and re-activation. Prac all our public utilities are in a c state of inefficiency; most o public corporations and govern owned companies are nothin patent avenues for criminal and corruption; and the p sector is now a debilitated helpless pariah-type victim of ranted controls, restrictions, and various other measures. underlying reasons for some of are not easy to understand or ciate.

With particular reference t private sector, it is agreed that is need for firm governmental p lines and directives to ensure, c one hand, co-ordination and ra lity within the sector, and, o other, fruitful co-operation wit government on the part of the se

But a sector that is incess beset with fear and sense of in rity, as Nigeria's private sector can neither co-ordinate its e internally, nor behave ratio towards itself or towards the munity for which it is intend cater.

For the avoidance of doubt, socialism is decidedly the goal of the Unity Party of Nigeria. But no one, no nation, ever attains a worthwhile goal, designed for the benefit of the entire people, in one fell swoop, without courting irreparable or prolonged disaster for the people concerned. Indeed, any attempt to attain the goal of socialism in one frantic leap is bound to generate widespread alarm, social upheaval and distress, and attendant violence.

Once, therefore, we rule out the method of attaining the socialist goal in one fell swoop; once we are set on a course of fully implementing our four cardinal programmes within the shortest possible time; then, in these circumstances, we must order our public affairs in such a manner as to secure the active and enlightened co-operation of the private sector. There are many ways in which such co-operation can be achieved. But this is neither the place nor the occasion to spell them out.

For fuller understanding, however, it must be borne in mind that the so-called private sector includes the retail and petty traders, the market women, the small-scale transporters, all self-employed people including professionals and non-professionals; the road-side mechanics, and so on and so forth. All these deserve special encouragement and assistance by way of advice on organisation; they also deserve, where necessary, financial support, and technical guidance, not extinction or oppressive regimentation.

The four cardinal programmes adumbrated above together with other far-reaching programmes which will be unfolded, in the coming weeks, will, on implementation, represent a revolutionary leap forward in Nigeria's relentless march to individual freedom, prosperity, and happiness for all her citizens.

We assure fellow-Nigerians that this revolutionary leap will be without bloodshed; but it will, of a necessity, entail rigorous planning, dedication, toil, sweat, resolution, discipline.

We of the Unity Party of Nigeria have counted the costs of our projected programmes, and we know that these costs are, without doubt, colossal. But we are satisfied that the funds for them can be raised within our borders. Furthermore, since these programmes are crucial to our country's rapid progress and development, we are determined to pursue and execute them with unbending and unyielding resolve.

On this the first day of the dawn, we all, I believe, can see the sun in the horizon peeping smilingly at us, and vibrating its quickening rays into all the cells in our being as individuals and as a corporate body. The sun will soon rise. It is within our power to ensure that this time, it shall rise to set no more!

In all my political career, I am

guided by a number of rules. Two of them are relevant and will be stated here. Firstly, I never permit myself to speak of or promise anything which cannot be accomplished within the time stipulated. Secondly, in the face of any complex and titanic public problem, I always call to mind Churchill's wise and true saying: "The difficult can be accomplished immediately; but the impossible takes a little longer."

I want the Nigerian electorate, in their entirety, therefore, to believe that the four cardinal programmes outlined about, and others will be indicated later can, wi must be accomplished.

In closing, I invite all fellow rians, to shed off all existing p commitments, invulnerable, an quering banner to wage total a fective war against the suffo strangleholds of ignorance, d poverty and squalor, and, in o tory through God, to bestow land now and in perpetuity good things of life including, ticular, the rule of law, public lity, and social justice.

NIGERIAN PEOPLES PARTY

(On September 22, 1978)

A new party was also born in Lagos on September 22, 1978. Called the Nigerian Peoples Party, it is a fusion of three groups.

The groups are the National Union Council, Club 19 and the Council for National Unity and Progress.

Although the party has not picked a leader, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim read a written statement to reporters at the launching ceremony at 8 Ojuelegba Street, Surulere – the party's offices.

"We of the Nigerian People's Party offer our services to this country in the firm belief that our programme will fulfil the hopes and aspirations of our people", he said.

Alhaji Ibrahim listed the aims and objectives of the party as:

* To promote and sustain the unity of Nigeria and uphold her territorial integrity.

* To work for the integration and equality of the peoples of Nigeria without regard to ethnic affiliation, religion or sex.

* To work for equal opportunity for all Nigerians to participate in every aspect of national life and to promote political, social and economic equality of all sections of Nigeria

* To work for full employment of Nigeria's manpower and natural resources with a view to building a self-reliant economy;

* To promote the just and equitable distribution of the fruits of economic development among persons and states of Nigeria;

* To work towards free and high quality education at all levels;

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

* To work for a secular state which upholds democracy, the rule of law and freedom of worship.

The party believes that ultimate power belongs to the people and in respect for the sanctity of human life, Alhaji Waziri said.

It also believes that every state in the Federation "shall enjoy the same and equal status and opportunity as well as in the principle of creation of more states in the country.

He announced that the party "is open to every Nigerian citizen" and added that "this is a momentous opportunity to usher in a new era of hope, stability and progress."

The written statement distributed at the launching ceremony has 42 names and their states of origin.

The names listed include Solomon Lar (Plateau); Mr. thew Mbu (Cross River); J. Edewor (Bendel); Alhaji Y Dan Tsoho (Kaduna); Chief ran Ogunsanya (Lagos); Dr. O (Rivers); and Mr. Joe Asogwa (bra).

Others include Alhaji Ad him (Kano); Dr. Ben Nzenbe Alhaji Megida Lawal (Kwara), Theophilus Benson (Lagos) Basil Okwu (Anambra); Mr Unongo (Benue); Dr. Omo O (Bendel); Chief Kolawole B (Oyo); Mr. Sam Mbakwe Chief Olu Akinfosile (Ondo) Samuel Onitiri (Lagos) and Jafaru Mango (Borno).

NATIONAL PARTY OF NIGERIA

The third political party to emerge since ban on politics was lifted is the National Party of Nigeria. Below are the details of the objectives and aims of the party.

(a) To maintain and protect the unity and sovereignty of Nigeria as one indivisible political entity.

(b) To promote unity, solidarity harmonious co-existence amongst all Nigerians irrespective of their religious, tribal and other differences.

(c) To uphold federalism as a form of government for Nigeria.

(d) To ensure the practice and maintenance of democracy, the rule of law and social justice in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(e) To promote mutual respect for and understanding of the religious, cultures, traditions and the heritage of all the various communities of Nigeria.

(f) To preserve, promote and safeguard Nigerian cultural heritage.

(g) To eradicate illiteracy throughout Nigeria and to promote learning, science and culture.

(h) To achieve and consolidate real political and economic independence and self respect of Nigeria.

(i) To build and sustain a strong, modern economy under the control of Nigerians.

(j) To promote the principle of equal opporunity and treatment for every citizen of Nigeria.

(k) To co-operate with progressive African and other Nationalist movements and organizations working for the eradication of colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism for African Unity.

(l) To co-operate with all members of the OAU and UNO and any regional groupings that shall be in the best interest of Nigeria; and help to find just and peaceful settlements of international problems.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari

Alhaji Aliyu Makamam Bida

(m) To undertake other activities which in the opinion of the party are conducive to the attainment of the aims and objectives of the party.

Party's Aims

(a) Social justice and social welfare
(b) Equality of opportunity for all the citizens.
(c) Personal liberty and fundamental rights and freedom of the citizens.
(d) Supremacy of the will of the people democratically expressed.
(e) Self-respect and self-reliance.
(f) Unity of Nigeria.

Party Officials

National Chairman – Alhaji Aliyu Makamam Bida.
National Vice Chairman – Mr. C. C. Onoh (Anambra),
Alhaji Sule Katagun ... (Bauchi)
Dr. C. G. Okojie ... (Bendel),
Chief (Dr.) J. S. Tarka... (Benue),
Alhaji Kam Selem ... (Borno),
Dr. J. Wayas ... (Cross River),
Prof. Iya Abubakar ... (Gongola),
Alhaji Nuhu Bamali ... (Kaduna),
Alhaji Inuwa Wada ... (Kano),
Dr. Sola Saraki ..... (Kwara),
Dr. J. O. J. Okezie ... (Imo),
Alhaji Yahaya Sabo ... (Plateau),
Prince Adeleke Adedoyin (Ogun),
Maj-Gen. R. A. Adebayo (Ondo),
Chief R. Fani Kayode ... (Oyo),
Alhaji Shehu Shagari (Sokoto),
Chief M. O. Okilo ... (Rivers),
National Secretary – Dr. Nwakama Okoro.
Deputy National Secretary – Alhaji Umaru Dikko.
Assistant Secretaries – Mr. Sydney Akintade, Mr. E. Isa Odoma, Alhaji Kaloma Ali.
National Publicity Sec. – Alhaji Sulemanu Takuma.
Assistant Publicity Secretaries – Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, Mr. Okumagba, Mr. Mvendaga Jido.
National Financial Secretary – Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki.
Assistant Financial Secretaries – Mr. Donald Etiebet, Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu, Mr. I. Sagari Usman.
National Treasurer – Dr. Onugbuje.
Deputy Treasurer – Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf.
National Legal Adviser – Chief R. Akinjide.
Assistant Legal Adviser – Mr. Tunji Arosanyi.
Auditor – Mr. Kenton Giadon.
Assistant Auditor – Alhaji Magaji Mauzu.

NIGERIA ADVANCE PARTY

(Thursday, September 28, 1978)

Mr. Tunji Braithwaite

A Lagos lawyer, Mr. Tunji Braithwaite, launched a new party in Lagos on Thursday, September 28, 1978. It is called "Nigeria Advance Party" (NAP).

This brings to five the number of political parties launched in various parts of Nigeria in the last eight days.

Its motto is: "Together we take the destiny of Nigeria in our hands." The party's symbol is the map of Nigeria in a globe carried with both hands, while its four-coloured flag is white, orange, green and black.

According to Mr. Braithwaite, the white colour represents peace and unity, the orange means bright prospects, the green stands for agriculture and the black depicts the masses.

The leader of the party, Mr. Braithwaite dubbed our present university education system as a carbon copy of the system of foreign countries and promised to revolutionise the system to be practical in its teachings and doctrines.

Within the next three years, he promised, cars would be manufactured in Nigeria instead of the assemblage which now dominates our economy.

"We have been told that cars can be manufactured here, although the first life span of such cars may be 18 months to two years, but the second phase of their development would last five years. We have the talents and our party will not allow such talents to rot away", he said.

On agriculture, he said his party intended to take over all agricultural lands, pay compensation to their owners and envolve a communal system whereby everybody would be involved with less emphasis on white

collar jobs.

He went on: "We are going to produce food in abundance not only for all Nigerians but also enough to export abroad and earn foreign exchange."

He said farmers would be accorded a decent place in the society as much as possible.

On the iron and steel complex, Mr Braithwaite promised the nation that it would take off within the next four years. "For it is our belief that it is the cornerstone of the economic well-being of the black race."

He said there was so much to be done to eradicate unemployment.

"We are going all out to provide employment, cover the drainages and sewage by ourselves, build secondary schools within two kilometres of every community and absorb elementary school pupils into them even if they failed the entrance ex tions", he told his supporters.

He also promised to demon the Nigeria Airways and the R Corporation.

His party, he said, would wi mosquitoes and eliminate rat the country within the ne months.

According to him, the par members throughout the leng breadth of the country.

At the launching ceremony him were Chief F.O. Moore (Be Alhaji Abdullahi Joseph, secretary of Ilorin Talaka P Mr. Isaac Kpum (Bendel) an F. Mordi (Anambra).

Others were Alhaji Sheru D (Kano); Pastor B.K. Audu (K Alhaji Umaru Dembo (Kaduna F.O. Etim (Cross River) and I Bashari Aminu (Kaduna).

NIGERIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Tuesday, September 26, 1978)

A political party that could be aptly referred to as "the new breed", was launched in Lagos on Tuesday, September 26, 1978.

Called the Nigerian National Congress (NNC) it will be run to the exclusion of old politicians though it sets no age limit to its membership.

Its symbol is a key party flag is of green, white and red colours while its motto is "Onward to Progressive Era."

Speaking at the official launching of the party, its "national standard bearer", Alhaji Mohammed Idirisu said he and his colleagues had excluded old politicians so as to effectively correct the ills and blunders which led to the fall of the first Republic.

Alhaji Idirisu said the NNC believed in Nigerianism and listed its programmes as follows:-

* To build a new national economy and social order geared to the needs of the people by fighting for economic emancipation and independence of Nigeria from foreign domination;

* To build a society where no man is oppressed;

* To build a society free of hate, greed avarice and exploitation;

Alhaji Mohammed Idirisu

* To bring the benefits of modern civilisation to the doors of the rural and urban poor namely, pipe-borne water, free health services, modern housing, electricity, facilities for recreation and leisure;

* To pursue a positive agrarian policy to guarantee abundant food for all Nigerians, develop light medium and heavy industries and put them in the hands of Nigerians and provide free and compulsory education at all levels for all Nigerians; and

* To guarantee the freedom of

If political parties obtain power

VOTERS' LIST: STATE BY STATE.

Kano State with 5,174,447, registered voters has the highest figure. Its population is 5,774,842 by the 1963 census.

Of the registered voters, 2,731,284 are females.

Oyo State came second with 4,523,120 registered voters. Unlike most of the states, it registered more males than females.

Registered male voters in the state are 2,285,486 as against 2,234,634 females.

The population according to the 1963 census, is 5,158,884.

Niger State has the least registered voters. Its list shows that 1,040,753 eligible voters were registered and this is made up of 503,300 males and 537,453 females.

Imo, Sokoto and Kaduna States each has more than three million voters, while seven otner states, Anambra, Bauchi, Bendel, Borno, Cross River, Gongola and Ondo States also have more than two million voters each.

Benue, Kwara, Lagos, Niger, Ogun, Plateau and Rivers States each has more than one million registered voters.

On the whole, 24,465,683 women were registered as against 22,968,074 men.

There are no details for the age groups.

It is believed that more youths than adults were registered.

STATE	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Anambra	1,269,894	1,331,654	2,601,548
Bauchi	976,558	1,107,499	2,084,057
Bendel	1,139,639	1,236,771	2,376,410
Benue	730,927	832,486	1,563,413
Borno	1,319,744	1,433,656	2,753,400
Cross River	1,227,162	1,215,065	2,442,227
Gongola	998,197	1,286,303	2,284,500
Imo	1,728,164	1,737,034	3,465,198
Kaduna	1,623,419	1,797,420	3,420,839
Kano	2,443,163	2,731,284	5,174,447
Kwara	514,813	570,352	1,085,165
Lagos	989,194	822,779	1,811,973
Niger	503,300	537,453	1,040,753
Ogun	781,013	821,991	1,603,004
Ondo	1,180,812	1,241,902	2,422,714
Oyo	2,285,486	2,234,634	4,520,120
Plateau	794,578	823,800	1,618,378
Rivers	726,568	682,904	1,409,472
Sokoto	1,735,443	2,020,696	3,756,139
Total	22,968,074	24,465,683	47,433,757

SENATORIAL CONSTITUENCIES

Below is the list of the senatorial districts as defined by the FEDECO.

NAME OF SENATORIAL DISTRICT	DESCRIPTION OR COMPOSITION	POPULATION
	ANAMBRA STATE	
Anambra East	Abakaliki L. G. A. Ishielu " Ezza " Ikwo "	627,587
Anambra South	Awka L. G. A. Aguata " Njikoka "	677,603
Anambra North	Nsukka L. G. A. Igbo-Etiti " Isi-Uzo " Uzo-Uwani " Igbo Eze "	689,351
Anambra Central	Enugu L. G. A. Udi " Ezeagu " Nkanu " Awgu " Oji River "	779,135
Anambra West	Onitsha L. G. A. Anambra " Idemili " Nnewi " Ihiala "	822,942

BAUCHI STATE

Bauchi Central	Misau L. G. A. Barazo-Sade " Ganjuwa "
Bauchi North	Katagum-West L.G.A. Katagum-East " Shira " Gamawa and Jama'Are/Disina "
Bauchi South	Bauchi L. G. A. Alkaleri " Dass/Tafawa " Balewa " Ningi, Toro "
Bauchi East	Gombe, Yamaltu-Deba, Dukku-West and Dukku- East Local Govt. Areas
Bauchi South-East	Tangale-Waje South L.G.A. Tangale-Waje North L.G.A. Akko-Pindiga

BENDEL STATE

Bendel North	Akoko-Edo Local Govt., Owan L.G.A., Etsako L.G.A. Okpebho L.G. Agbazilo Local Govt.
Bendel Central	Oredo Local Govt., Orhionmwon L.G., Ovia Local Govt.
Bendel East	Aniocha L. G., Ika Local Govt. Ndokwa L.G. Oshimili L. Govt.
Bendel South	Ethiope Local Govt. Okpe Local Govt. Ughelli Local Govt.
Bendel Delta	Bomadi Local Govt. Burutu Loca Govt. Isoko Local Govt. Warri Local Govt.

BENUE STATE

Benue West	Bassa, Dekina L.G.A. Idah L. G. A.	420,043
Benue South-Central	Oju, Opkokwu, L.G.A.	330,265
Benue North-Central	Gwer, Ankpa L.G.A. Oturkpo L. G. A.	601,941
Benue East	Katsina Ala, Kwande L.G.A.s	430,734
Benue East-Central	Gboko, Vandeikya L.G.A. Makurdi L. G. A.	616,423

BORNO STATE

Borno East	Bame, Gwoza, Monguno Ngala L. G. A.	553,672
Borno West	Damaturu, Fika, Fune L.G.A.	553,195
Borno North West	Bade, Geidam and Nguru Local Govt. Areas	522,142
Borno South	Askira/Uba, Biu, Gujba, Damboa Local Govt. areas	543,347
Borno North Central	Kaga, Konduga, Kukawa Maiduguri, L. G. A.s	825,140

CROSS RIVER STATE

Uyo	Uyo, Etinan, Itu, L.G. A.s	779,583
Eket	Eket, Oron, Ikot Abasi L.G.A.s	900,612
Ikot Ekpene	Abak, Ikono, Ikot Ekpene Ukanafon L. G. A.s	920,072
Ogoja	Obubra, Ikom, Ogoja Obudu L.G.A.s	598,805
Calabar	Calabar Municipality, Akamkpa, Odukpani Local Govt. Areas.	334,944

GONGOLA STATE

Adamawa	Yola, Fufore, Gombi, and Song L. G. A.s
Muri	Jalingo, Bali, Karim-Lamido & Zing L.G.A.s
Numan	Numan, Guyuk, Ganye and Mayo-Balwa L.G.A.s.
Mubi	Mubi & Michika L.G.A.s
Wukari	Wukari, Takum & Sardauna Local Govt. Areas

NAME OF SENATORIAL DISCTRICT	DESCRIPTION OR COMPOSITION	POP
	IMO STATE	
Aba	Aba Local Govt. Isiala Ngwa Local Govt., Obioma Ngwa Local Govt. Ukwa Local Govt.	
Okigwe	Isiukwuato/Okigwe Local Govt. Mbano Local Govt. Etiti Local Govt.	
Orlu	Orlu Local Govt. Oru Local Govt. Nkwerre/Isu Local Govt. Ideato Local Govt. Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta Local Govt.	
Owerri	Owerri Local Govt. Mbaitoli/Ikeduru Local Govt. Ahiazu-Mbaise Local Govt. Aboh-Mbaise Local Govt.	
Umuahia	Ikwuano/Umuahia Local Govt. Bende Local Govt. Arochukwu/Ohafia Local	

	Govt. Afikpo Local Govt. Ohaozara Local Govt.	
	KADUNA STATE	
Daura-Mani-Kankiya	Daura, Mani and Kankiya Local Govt Areas	1,008,821
Katsina-Dutsin-Ma	Katsina and Dutsin-Ma Local Govt. Areas	837,488
Malumfashi Funtua	Malumfashi and Funtua Local Govt. Areas	698,696
Ikara-Zaria-Kaduna-Birnin Gwari	Ikara, Zaria, Kaduna and Birnin Gwari Local Govt. Areas	845,907
Saminaka, Kachia, Jema'a	Saminaka, Kachia and Jema'a Local Govt. Areas	707,375
	KANO STATE	
Kano North East	Hadejia, Kafin, Hausa Gumel, Kazaure, L.G.A.s	1,027,761
Kano North Central	Ringim, Dambatta, Bichi, Dawakin Tofa L.G.A.s	1,235,549
Kano South West	Gwarzo, Tudun Wada Rano Local Govt. Areas	1,095,217
Kano South	Wudil, Birnin, Kudu, Dutse, Gaya, Jahun L.G.A.s	1,389,963
Kano Central	Kano Municipal, Minjibir, Gezawa, Dawakin Kudu Local Govt. Areas	1,028,253
	KWARA STATE	
Ilorin	Ilorin, Asa Local Govt. Areas	386,136
Kwara North	Borgu, Moro, Edu, L.G.A.s	335,794
Kwara Central	Ifelodun, Irepodun, Oyun Local Govt. Areas	398,991
Kwara South East	Oyin, Kogi, Local Govt Areas	269,990

Kwara South	Okene, Okehi L.G.A.s	32
	LAGOS STATE	
Badagry	Badagry Local Govt Area	12
Epe	Epe Local Govt. Area	15
Ikeja	Ikeja, Shomolu and Mushin Local Govt. Areas	39
Ikorodu	Ikorodu Local Govt. Area	15
Lagos	Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland L.G.As.	67
	NIGER STATE	
Abuja	Abuja Local Govt. Area	10
Agale/Lapai	Agale, Lapai L.G.A.s	10
Bida	Gbako, Lavun L.G.A.s	34
Kontagora	Magama, Mariga, L.G.A.s	254
Minna/Kagara	Chanchaga, Rafi L.G.A.s	351
	OGUN STATE	
Abeokuta/Ifo/Otta	Abeokuta City, Imala, Olorunda, Isaga-Orile, Ibara Orile, Ifo-Otta L.G.A.s	377
Egbado North/Egbado South	Aiyetoro, Afon, Imeko, Iboro, Ogandan-Eggua, Sunwo, Ilaro, Idiroko, Owode, Ado-Igbesa, Ipokia Local Govt. Areas	345
Ijebu East/Ijebu North	Ijebu Mushin, Ijebu Ife, Idofe-Ibelu, Owu-Ikija Ogbere, Itele, Ajebandele, Ilusin, Abigi, Arijan, Imobi, Iwopin, Ode-Omi, Ibiade, Okesopin, Ojowo, Atikori, Oke-Agbo, Ago-Iwoye, Oru, Awa/Ilaporu L.G.A.s	230

Ijebu-Ode/Ijebu Remo	Ijebu-Ode, Odogbolu, Eyinwa, Okun, Aiyepe, Idowa, Ososa, Ibefun, Omu, Ala Ogbogbo, Igbeba, Ofin-Shagamu, Ode-Remo, Makun, Emure, Igodo, Igbosere, Ogere, Iperu, Ikenne, Orile Oko, Ipara, Ilara,	345,511
Odeda/Obafemi/Owode	Opeji, Alabata, Odeda, Obantoko, Osiele, Balogun, Ilesi, Orile-Ilugun, Olodo, Alagbagba, Obafemi, Sogunle, Alapako, Ajebo, Owode, Oba Akrinsola, Orile Imo, Oba, Kobape, Erin, Igbo, Ilo	252,357

ONDO STATE

Ondo East	Akoko North, Akoko South Owo Local Govt. Areas	474,666
Ondo North	Ekiti North, Ero, Ijero L.G.A.s	545,928
Ondo Central	Ekiti Central, Ekiti East, Ekiti South L. G. A.s	599,607
Ondo West	Ekiti West, Ekiti South/West Idanre/Ifedore & Akure Local Govt. Areas	573,702
Ondo South	Ikale; Ilaje/Ese-Odo, Ifesowapo Ondo Local Govt. Areas.	535,887

OYO STATE

Ibadan	(a) Ibadan Municipal Govt. (b) Akinyele Local Govt. (c) Legelu Local Govt. (d) Oluyole Local Govt. (e) Ibarapa Local Govt.	1,258,625
Oshun SD.I	(a) Ogbomosho Local Govt. (b) Ejigbo Local Govt. (c) Iwo Local Govt. (d) Irewole Local Govt.	1,064,092

Oshun S.D.II	(a) Oshogbo Local Govt. (b) Irepodun Local Govt. (c) Ede Local Govt. (d) Ifelodun Local Govt. (e) Odo Otin Local Govt. (f) Ila Local Govt.	1,1
Ife-Ilesha	(a) Oranmiyan Local Govt. (b) Obokun Local Govt. (c) Ilesha Local Govt. (d) Atakunmosa Local Govt.	85
Oyo	(a) Irepo Local Govt. (b) Ifedapo Local Govt. (c) Kajola Local Govt. (e) Oyo Local Govt.	88
	PLATEAU STATE	
Jos	Barakin Ladi, Bassa & Jos L. G. A.s	50
Keffi	Keffi and Nasarawa L. G. A.s	324
Lafia	Akwanga, Awe and Lafia Local Govt Areas	46
Pankshin	Kanam, Mangu and Pakshin Local Govt. Areas	372
Shendam	Langtang, Shendam and Wase Local Govt. Areas	359
	RIVERS STATE	
Rivers I	Port Harcourt City Council Area	235
Rivers II	(a) Abonda Local Govt. Area (b) Ikwerre/Etche L.G.A.s	367
Rivers III	(a) Brass Local Govt. Area (b) Sagbama Local Govt. Areas (c) Yenogoa Local Govt Area	406
Rivers IV	(a) Bonny Local Govt. Area (b) Bori Local Govt. Area	432
Rivers V	Degema Local Area	277

SOKOTO STATE

Sokoto North	Gwadabawa Local Govt. Area Wurno Local Govt. Area Isa Local Govt. Area	977,809
Sokoto Central	Sokoto Local Govt. Silame Local Govt. Bodinga Local Govt. Yabo Local Govt.	983,683
Sokoto East	Gusau Local Govt. K/Namoda Local Govt. T/Mafara Local Govt.	958,627
Sokoto West	Argungu Local Govt. B/Kebbi Local Govt. Bunza Local Govt. Jega Local Govt.	861,525
Sokoto South	Gummi Local Govt. Anka Local Govt. Zuru Local Govt. Yauri Local Govt. Bagudo Local Govt.	767,526

STATE CONSTITUENCIES

NAME OF STATE CONSTITUENCY	DESCRIPTION OR COMPOSITION	POPULATION
	ANAMBRA STATE	
Abakaliki South-West	Ishieke, Nkaliki, Achara, Nkaliki Achara Unuhu	47,578
Abakaliki North-West	Agbaja, Ezza Inyimagu	46,642
Abakaliki Central	Abakaliki Urban	31,177
Abakaliki East	Mgbalukwu Inyimagu, Ndieze Inyimagu, Igbeagu	50,252
Abakaliki South	Amagu, Izzi Unuhu Amachi, Edda/Okpuitumo	33,875

Aguata South	Achina, Umuchu, Umuomaku Enugu-Umuonyia/Oneh/ Agbudu
Aguata West	Igbo-Ukwu, Oraeri, Nanka, Awgbu/Amaetiti
Aguata North-Central	Oko, Ekwulobia, Isuofia/ Ikenga/Umuona, Ezinifite
Aguata South Central	Aguluezechukwu, Ogboji, Nkpologwu, Akpo, Amesi Uga
Aguata East	Umunze/Ihite, Ezira, Owerre-Ezukala/Nkerefi, Ogbunka
Aguata North	Ufuma, Ndikelionwu/Omogho/ Amaokpala, Ndiowu, Awa/ Ndiukwenu/Okpeze, Ajalli, Akpu, Nawfija, Isulo/Eziagu, Ndiokolo/Ndiokpaleze/Ndiokpo-aleke
Anambra North	Olumbanasa, Nzam, Oroma, Etiti Anam, Umuenwelum, Anam. Eze-Anam, Ifite Anam, Umueze-Anam
Anambra North-East	Enuguotu Mkpunando, Eziagu-Luotu, Otuocha
Anambra Central	Aguleri, Umuleri, Nsugbe
Anambra South-East	Nando, Nteje
Anambra West	Igbariam, Awkuzu, Umunya, Ogbunike, Nkwelle-Ezunaka
Awgu East	Oduma, Ndeaboh, Mpu, Okpanku
Awgu South	Mgbidi, Awgu, Maku, Ugwueme, Anikenano, Obeagu
Awgu North	Agbogugu, Agbudu, Isu, Ituku Ihe, Amoli, Ogbaku
Awgu West	Nenwe, Mgbowo, Ogugu, Ugbo, Owelli

Awka Central	Awka Town	48,724
Awka North	Achalla, Awba, Ugbenu, Ebenebe	48, 106
Awka South	Nibo, Nise, Mbaukwu, Umua-Wulu, Isiagu Amansea	40,151
Awka West	Amawbia, Okpuno, Isu-Aniocha Mgbakwu, Urum, Amanuke	39,156
Enugu North	China Town and Govt. Quarters, (Ward 1), New Heaven (Ward 2), Independence Layout (Ward 3) Abakpa Nike (Ward 10), Govt. Residential Area (North) (Ward 11) Govt. Residential Area (South) (Ward 12) Nike (Ward 23), Nike (Ward 24)	43,392
Enugu East	Ogui Township (Ward 4), Asata (Ward 5), Ogui Ihenwuzu/Onu Asata (Ward 6), Ogui Umunevo (Ward 7), Ogui Amaigbo (Ward 8), Ogui New Layout (Ward 9), Mary-Land (Ward 20)	44,925
Enugu West	Iva Valley (Ward 13), Udi Siding (Ward 14), Ogbete (North)(Ward 15), Ogbete (South)(Ward 16)	42,467
Enugu South	Uwani West (Ward 17), Uwani Central (Ward 18), Uwani South Extension and Achara Layout (Ward 19), Awkunanaw (East) (Ward 21), Awkunanaw (West) (Ward 22), Akwuke (Ward 25) Obeagu (Ward 26), Amechi (Ward 27), Ugwuaji (Ward 28)	43,576
Ezeagu North	Olo/Amagu Umulokpa, Akama Oghe, Amansiodo, Amankwo Neke, Oyofo, Okpogho, Iwollo	36,497
Ezeagu Central	Imesi Owa, Aguobu Owa, Mgbagbu Owa, Awha Imezi, Awha Nidagu	38,637

Ezeagu South	Obeleagu Umana, Obinofia Ndiuno, Obinofia Ndiagu, Umumba Ndiuno, Umumba Ndiagu, Umumba Aguocha Umana Udiuno, Umana Ndiagu, Agba Umana
Ezza East	Ameka, Amuzu, Ezzama, Ekika, Inyere, Oriuzor
Ezza West	Umuezeokoha, Umuezeoka, Umuogharu, Amuda
Ezza South	Amena, Ikuato-Idembia, Umunwagu-Idembia Nsokkara, Amudo, Amagu, Amaezekwe, Okoffia, Echara, Ogboji, Nkomoro
Idemili East	Nnobi, Nnokwa, Awka-Etiti, Oraukwu, Alor, Ideani
Idemili North	Ogidi, Umudioka, Umunachi, Eziowelle, Abacha, Abatete, Uke
Idemili South	Oboni, Oba, Ojoto, Akwukwu Umuoji, Nkpor
Igbo-Etiti North	Ohodo, Ozalla, Ekwegbe, Umana Dlogbe (Ngaikpu) Umunko
Igbo-Etiti South	Ukehe/Idoha, Onyohor, Ochima
Igbo-Etiti West	Aku, Udueme, Ohebe, Ikolo
Igbo-Eze North	Etteh, Eusodo, Umuitodo
Igbo-Eze Central	Umouzzi
Igbo-Eze East	Iheaka, Ovoko, Uhunowere, Iheakpu, Ezzodo
Igbo-Eze West	Ibagwa, Nkakagu/Obukpa, Itchi, Alor-Agu, Unadu
Ihiala West	Ihiala
Ihiala North-West	Okija and Ihembosi

Ihiala South-East	Uli, Amorka, Lilu, Orsumoggu, Mbosi, Isseke, Ubuluisuizo, Azia	57,159
Ikwo North	Enyinbichiri Alike, Ndiufu Alike, Echialike, Noyo Alike, Ndiufu Echara, Ndiagu Echara, Ekpanwudele, Eka Eka, Awoke, Ekpelu	44,143
Ikwo South	Ndiufu Amagu, Ndiagu Amagu, Inyimagu, Igbudu, Amainyima, Ettam	43,442
Ishielu East	Wigbeke, Effium, Okposhi Eshi	36,080
Ishielu Central	Ishi-Ngbo, Umuogudu, Okposhi Ehaku	38,869
Ishielu South	Ngbo (Part of Ngbo), Ezzangbo, Umuagara/Emechi, Ntezi, Okpoto	38,288
Ishielu West	Agba, Ohafia, Ezzagu	35,128
Ishielu North	Ezillo, Nkalagu/Iyonu, Umuhuali/ Amazu, Nkalaha/Obeagu	43,380
Isi-Uzo North	Amalla, Obollo-Afor, Obollo-Eke, Obollo–Etiti, Imilike, Udunedem	51,290
Isi-Uzo Central	Orba, Neke, Mbu, Ogbodu-Aba, Ezimo	48,575
Isi-Uzo South	Umualor, Eha-Amufu, Ikem	40,271
Njikoka Central East	Enugwu-Ukwu	50,565
Njikoka Central West	Nri, Nimo	44,736
Njikoka North East	Nawfia, Enugwu-Agidi, Nawgu	44,713
Njikoka North West	Abagana, Abba, Ukwulu, Ukpo, Ifite Ukpo	50,218
Njikoka Central South	Agulu, Aguluzoigbo, Obeledu	30,521
Njikoka South	Adazi Enu, Adazi Ani, Adazi Nmakwu, Ichida, Akwaeze, Neni	30,704
Nkanu North	Amankanu, Ogbaho, Owo, Amechi,	

	Idodo, Oruku, Isienu Amagunze, Ohuani Amagunze, Unichagu Amagunze, Akpawfu
Nkanu Central	Agbani, Ogonogo Eji Ndiagu Akpugo, Ogonogo Eji Ndiuno Akpugo, Obuno Akpugo, Uwani Ndiono Akpugo, Obinagu Uwani Akpugo, Ihuokpara
Nkanu West	Akegbe Ugwu Awkunanaw, Obuaffia Awkunanaw, Amodu Awkunanaw Umueze Awkunanaw, Obe, Ozalla, Amurri
Nkanu South	Amafor Ugbawka, Obinagu Ugbawka, Nara, Nomeh, Mburudu, Nkerefi
Nnewi North-East	Nnewi
Nnewi East	Amichi, Osumenyi, Unubi, Ekwulumili, Utuh, Akwa-Ihedi, Azigbo
Nnewi South	Ukpor, Ezinifite, Ebenator
Nnewi South-West	Ozubulu, Oraifite, Ichi
Nsukka West	Edem, Ibagwa, Ibagwa-Ani, Okpaligbo, Okpuje, Okutu, Alor Uno, Anuka
Nsukka Central	Nsukka, Obukpa
Nsukka South	Lejja, Ede-Oballa, Obimo/Ikwoka
Nsukka East	Eha Alumona, Eha Ndiagu, Opi
Onitsha North-East	Onitsha Inland Town, New Army Barracks, G.R.A., American Quarters, Ogbo Umuonicha (Local Government Wards 1–6 and 18)
Onitsha North-West	Otumoye, Waterside Central (Local Government Wards 15, 16 and 17)
Onitsha Central	Odoakpu, Woliwo (Local Government Wards 12, 13 and 14)
Onitsha South-West	Fegge, Ogbeukwu, Okpoko (Local Government Wards 7–11)

Onitsha South	Ogbaru District (Local Government Wards 19 to 23)	33,171
Oji River	Achi-Agu, Achi-Uno, Akpugo, Awlaw/Nkwuni, Inyi, Oji River, Ugwuoba	61,143
Udi North	Okpatu, Umulumgbe, Umuoka, Affa/Oghu, Nse, Egede, Akpankwume	35,178
Udi Central	Nsude, Eke, Obioma, Ngwo Asa, Ngwo Uno, Abor, Ukana, Awhum, Ebe	37,593
Udi South	Abia, Udi/Agbudu, Amokwe, Umuaga, Umuabi, Obinagu, Nachi	35,124
Uzo-Uwani South	Igbakwu, Omor, Umumbo, Anaku, Umerum	37,934
Uzo-Uwani East	Umulokpa, Adaba/Nkume, Ukpata, Uvuru, Nkpologu, Akpugo, Ugbene, Nrobo	38,795
Uzo-Uwani North-West	Abbi, Nimbo, Omasi/Umueje, Ifite Ogwari, Adani, Ogrugu, Igga/Asaba, Ojor	41,107
	BAUCHI STATE	
Kumo	Kumo Village Area in Akko District	64,878
Akko West	Akko, Tukulma and Kaltanga Village Areas in Akko District	26,327
Akko East	Garko, Panda and Kalshingi Village Areas in Akko District	49,500
Pindiga	Pindiga District	35,199
Yamaitu West	Zambuk, Kwadon, Kafin, Liji, Lubo and Dila Village Areas in Yamaitu District	40,314
Yamaitu East	Hinna, Gwani, Kinafa, Shinga, Wade	

	and Kohai Village Areas in Yamaitu District	41,565
Deba North	Deba, Wajari, Kanawa, Wuro-Birdeka and Kamu Village Areas in Deba District	31,205
Deba South	Lano, Labam, Kuri, Kunuwal and Nono Village Areas in Deba District	29,474
Aikalere	Pali District	38,887
Duguri	Duguri District	26,897
Kirfi	Kirfi District	56,901
Gwana	Gwana District	27,512
Bauchi	Bauchi District	38,014
Galambi	Galambi District	31,845
Zungur	Zungur District	54,018
Darazo-West	Darazo, Gabarin, Konkeyel and Lago Village Areas in Darazo District	35,233
Darazo East	Gabshiyari, Tauya and Yautare Village Areas in Darazo District	26,866
Sade	Sade District	29,335
Ganjuwa West	Kafin-Madaki, Kariya, Miya and Yali Village Areas in Ganjuwa District	40,809
Ganjuwa East	Ganjuwa, Gungura, Gubi and Nasarawa Village Areas in Ganjuwa District	48,922
Dass	Dass Local Government Area	34,119
Dukku South	Dukku, Gombe-Abba, Zange and Kunde Village Areas in Dukku District	51,351
Dukku North	Hashidu, Malala, Lafiya, Wuro-Tale Zaune and Jamari Village Areas in Dukku District	37,641

Nafade North	Nafade District Plus Birin-Bolwea, Birin Fulani and Baga Village Areas in Funakaye District	49,345
Gamawa	Gamawa District	44,606
Udubo	Udubo District	45,373
Sakwa	Sakwa District	26,693
Katagum	Katagum District	41,479
Gombe	Gombe District	47,265
Kwami West	Bojude, Gadam, Kwami and Kom Village Areas in Kwami District	43,366
Kwami East	Dukui Daba, Jurara, Malleri and Doho Village Areas in Kwami District	35,747
Jama'are	Jama'are Local Govt Area	40,186
Azare	Azare District	27,445
Itas	Itas District	49,598
Gadau	Gadau District	29,119
Madara	Madara District	53,057
Chinade	Chinade District	41,265
Misau	Yarima District	47,745
Hardawa	Hardawa District	56,754
Dambam	Dambam District	44,780
Dagauda-Jalam	Dagauda and Jalam Districts	28,559
Ningi	Ningi District	33,290
Bura-Warji	Bura and Warji District	45,984
Shira North	Shira, Kirbori, Tunfafi and Tsafi Village Areas in Shira District	34,565

Shira South	Feggo, Bukul, Dango and Bangire Village Areas in Shira District	31,034
Disina	Disina District	37,722
Giyade	Giyade District	59,720
Lere North	Kardam and Wai Village Areas in Lere District	38,792
Lere South	Tabshin and Lere Village Areas in Lere District	27,257
Bogoro	Bogoro District	45,216
Bula	Bula District	39,299
Tangale-Waje Central	Kaltungo, Awak, Kamo, Ture Chongom, Tula-Wange, Tula-Baule and Tula-Yiri Village Areas in Kaltungo District	63,648
Tangale-Waje South	Cham and Dadiya Districts	26,601
Tangale-Waje West	Tangale District	44,430
Tangale-Waje East	Waje District	44,539
Toro	Toro District	40,442
Lame	Lame District	53,252
Jama'a	Jama'are District	37,499
	BENDEL STATE	
Akoko-Edo North	Central Akoko, North Akoko North East Akoko, Kakumo/ Ayanran and Imeri	38,145
Akoko-Edo Central	Igarra, Enwan, Afin North Ummaa and Okpe	36,944
Akoko-Edo South	Ososo, Okuloso, Central Uneme and East Akoko	37,097

Owan East	Emai, Ivbimion, Igwe, Ihievbe Otuo, Ivbada-Obi and Uokha Clans	49,000
Owan West	Luleha, Ora and Ozalla Clans	42,834
Etsako North	Okpella, Three Ibies, Okpekpe and Weppa-Wanno Clans	50,555
Etsako Central	Uzairue, Ovianwu and Ekperi Clans	45,412
Etsako South	Auchi, South Ibie, Aviele Jagbe, South Ineme and Anwain Clans	39,168
Okpebho North	Ekpoma, Urohi, Opoji and Egoro Clans	47,731
Okpebho Central	Irrua, Ugbegun, Ewu and Ukhun-Idoa Clans	45,415
Okpebho South	Amahor, Ebelle, Ekpon, Igueben, Ogwa, Ugun and Ujiogba Clans	40,067
Agbazilo North	Ughoho Uzea, Uromi – Unuwazi Utako, Egbele, Onewa, Awo, Ukoni Efandio, Amedokhian and Idigun	33,461
Agbazilo East	Ubiaja, Udo, Emu, Ifeku, Illushi Inyenlen, Okhussan Oria, Orowa and Urho	34325
Agbazilo Central	Uromi-Eguare, Obedu, Ivue, Arue, Uwalor, Eko-Omonua Ewoyi, Afuda, Ubierumu, Ubierumu-Uwa, Idumu-Egenlan and Udumoza	34,430
Agbazilo South	Ohordua, Ewohimi, Ewatto and Ewossa Clans	34,482
Ovia West	Usen, Udo and Siluko	41,501
Ovia East	Uhiere, Isuiwa and Ekiadolor	41,350
Ovia South	Iguoshodin, Oduna and Ofunama	40,400

[illegible] North	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] West	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] North	[illegible] Wards	[illegible]
[illegible] East	[illegible] Wards	[illegible]
[illegible] West	[illegible] Wards	[illegible]
[illegible] South	Ugbeko, [illegible] Wards	[illegible]
Ika West	Boji Boji, Agbor Town, [illegible], Aliagu, Otaru Etu	[illegible]
Ika East	Akumazi, Igbodo, [illegible], Otolokpo, [illegible], [illegible] Ukpu and [illegible]	[illegible]
Ika South	Abavo, Owa and [illegible]	[illegible]
Aniocha West	[illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Clans	[illegible]
Aniocha South	[illegible] and [illegible] Clans	[illegible]
Oshimili East	[illegible] Urban, [illegible] Rural, [illegible] and [illegible] Clans	[illegible]
Oshimili West	[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Clans	[illegible]
[illegible] South	[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] East	[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]	42,089
[illegible] Central	[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]	[illegible]

Delta Urban	Local Government Wards [illegible]	[illegible]
Ndokwa East	Aboh, Ossissa, Ashaka, Obiaka, Issele Ukwu, Onicha, Akwaka, Umuoshi, Ogbe, Ase, Akwukwu-Ex, Onogwaku, Issele-Uku and Ibruku	[illegible]
Delta Rural	Local Government Wards [illegible] Ethiope, Ekpokpor Village Group	[illegible]
Ethiope North	Jesse and Ogharo Clans	[illegible]
Ethiope North East	Abraka Clan, Kokori Inland, Ekiu and Igun Villages of Agbon Clan	[illegible]
Ethiope East	Okpara Inland, Okpara Waterside Orhoakpor and Ovu Villages of Agbon Clan.	43,549
Ethiope Central	Okpe Clan less Jeddo, Ughonton, Gbokodo and Mereje Villages of Okpe Clan	38,403
Ethiope South	Uvwie Clan Plus Jeddo Ughonton, Gbokodo and Mereje Group of Villages of Okpe Clan	32,513
Ethiope South East	Udu Clan	31,287
Ughelli North	Agbarah, Agbarho and Orogun Clans	43,643
Ughelli Central	Ughelli, Ogor, Uwherun and Evwreni Clans	48,486
Ughelli West	Jeremi Clan	39,616
Ughelli South	Ewu, Okparabe, Arhavwarien, Effuruntor and Olomu	40,156
Isoko North	Ozoro, Ello, Owhe, Emevor and Okpe Clans	46,894
Isoko Central	Oleh, Irri, Oyede, Iyede, and Aviara Clans	45,347
Isoko South	Emede, Olomoro, Ibide, Erowha, Umeh Okolo and Uzere	41,916

Warri East	Agbassa, Igbudu, G.R.A., Odion, Robert Road and Aiderstown in Warri Township	42,571
Warri South	Okere, Okumagba Layout, Ode-Itsekiri and Ogbe-Ijoh	44,333
Warri North West	Benin River and Egbeoma	33,323
Warri South East	Gbaramatu, Koko and Gborodo	24,572
Burutu North	Burutu, Ogulaha Iduwini, Farcados Obotebe, Ogbolubiri, Ngbilebri and Sambri	41,037
Burutu South	Tuomo, Ojobo and Operamor I & II	41,986
Bomadi North	Kumbowei, Tarakiri and Kabowei Clans	23,139
Bomadi South	Bomadi, Kpadiama, Syama, Ogbeinyama Ekameta, Akugbene, Ezebiri Ogobiri, Okolobo, Ogriagbene and Adekagbene	31,962
Ankpa	Ankpa District and Town	54,244

–BENUE STATE

Enjema	Enjema	40,300
Iife	Iife and Ogodu	38,282
Imani/Ojoku	Imani and Ojoku	47,343
Ogugu	Ogugu	36,076
Olamaboro	Olamaboro	48,632
Bassa Komo/Mozum	Bassa Komo and Mozum	43,907
Bassa Nge/Biraidu	Bassa Nge and Biraidu	58,017
Dekina	Dekina Town and District	43,701
Okura	Okura	45,118
Nyamatsor	The Clans of Mbagen, Utur, Kusav, Shorvor and Ipav	40,934

Tombo	Mbatie and Mbalagh	35,083
Gbemacha	Mbatiav and Mbatierev	45,126
Gboko	Gboko Town	27,101
Wannune	Mbakor, Mbayion and Yandev	45,128
Ngohov	Ngohov Clan and Aliade Town	38,915
Njiriv	Njiriv	35,318
Yonov	Yonov	37,227
Mbakpa	Mbakpa	46,143
Raav	Raav	48,521
Igalogwa	Igalogwa	42,863
Itobe/Ugwolawo	Itobe and Ugwolawo	45,425
Adoru	Adoru	38,070
Ibaji	Ibaji	46,296
Idah/Igalamela	Idah and Igalamela	58,646
Afia	Icha, Mbateren Clans	25,410
Logo	Ugondo, Gambe-Tiev	42,800
Loko	Ikurav-Tiev, Tongov and K/Ala Town	39,171
Ngenev	Ngenev	28,463
Shitile	Afia, Gaame-Ya, Kpav	47,804
Adikpo	Nanev Clan and Adikpo Town	30,908
Ikurav-Ya	Ikurav-Ya	34,246
Shangev-Ya	Shangev-Ya	38,753
Tuzan	Tuzan	48,500
Mbagwa	Mbagwa	65,922
Ushongo	Mbagba, Mbaikyaa Utange	33,757

Agasha	Nongov and Abinsi Clans	35,
Daudu	Mbasaan, Mbabai, Mbawa	36,3
Makurdi	Makurdi Town	53,9
Udei	Mbagwen, Isherev	48,5
Igedde	Igedde District	42,8
Ito	Ito	34,8
Uwokwu	Uwokwu	33,2
Agila/Ijigbam/Ulayi	Agila, Ijigbam and Ulayi	44,67
Igumale/Utonkon	Igumale and Utonkon	38,19
Edumoga	Edumoga	47,262
Ichama/Owukpa	Ichama and Owukpa	33,257
Okpoga/Orokam	Okpoga and Orokam	44,528
Otukpa	Otukpa	39,046
Adoka/Onyagede/Ugboju	Adoka, Onyagede and Ugboju	38,977
Agatu/Ochakwu	Agatu and Ochakwu	58,422
Akpa/Oglewu/Otukpa	Akpa, Oglewu and Otukpo	42,635
Ihugh	Mbara, Tiambe	35,536
Tiev	Mbaduku, Mbakaange, Mbayongo and Ningev	43,429
Tse-Mker	Mbagbera and Ute	35,538
Gaav	Gaav	49,452
Shangev-Tiev	Shangev-Tiev	49,30[illegible]
	BORNO STATE	
Askira/Uba West	Comprising the Village Areas of Ngulde, Ngohi, Askira in Askira District, Hyyim, Mussa, Miskira in Uba District	28,314

Askira/Uba S/East	Comprising Parts of Uba, Gari and Hussara and Village Area of Uda, Uva, Vaumgo Uba and Wamdeo	32,312
Askira/Uba North	Comprising the Village Areas of Chul, Dilla, Kufu Tampul, Kwapa, Lassa and Multafa	30,203
Bade Central	Comprising Gashua Town and Village Areas of Dogona, Dawaya Kura, Jawur, Usur and Tajuwa	31,666
Bade East	Comprising the Village Areas of Gwio, Kura, Gidgid, Jaba-Kajwoa Kyari, Katamma, Ngeljeha Amoru, Garin Hai Dikuma Alagarno, Debawa Chirana Gide Bayam Dak Pallasa, Gamajaur Garin Mai-Zanko, Gamar, Lafiya	26,698
Bade West	Comprising the Village Areas of Gorgoram, Kurkukushe, Tazge Biyi, Mugza, Dala, Doro Kura Garin Biye, Garin Baduka Dumbari, Guzumbana, Alagerno Paga, Guyon Bade Sugum, Tagali Madamuwa Azam Kura, Azbak, Karage Garin Ardo Sambo, Zabudum Amshi, Jakusko, Alagerao Patka	35,979
Bama East	Comprising the Village Areas of Balongu, Dipchari, Dara Jamal Jeree, Kotambe, Mboli, Nguro Soye and Sabsowa	32,614
Bame West	Comprising of Bama Town Goniri, Lawanti, Malam Masari and Sirajiya	31,141
Gulumba	Comprising the Village Areas of Amchaka, Batra, Gulumba, Jakuri, Kash Kash Lawan Chachilla, Lawan Nidue Malge, Marka, Walibari and Zangeri in Gulumba District	37,012
Woloji	Comprising Village Areas of Ajiri, Andariya Buduwa, Bula Chirabe Kumsle, Mabaraka, Uba Yabiri Gana Yabiri Kura in Woluji District	41,386

Miringa	The Village Areas of Buratai Grubula, Gunda, Gur Mandard Garau and Miringa in Babur District	46,11
Sakwa	The Village Areas of Birni, Bulongwi, Chata, Girim Gunbarku, Gwanzang, Hema Kida, Kidong, Kwaya Bura Lamidi Bola, Pama, Pusda Sakwa, Shitikam, Tamga Ramtavune and Zer in West Bura District	60,293
Kwaya Kusar	The Village Areas of Bula Dali, Gongdi Guri, Jaragol Kubuku, Kwaya, Wade, Wawa Wuyo, Yimir Delarg, Zara and Balbaya in Ten District	42,383
Shani	The Village Areas of Buma, Gwalasho, Gware Gwaskara, Kombo, Kubo Shani, Walama and Gasi in Shani District	48,339
Biu	The Whole Area of Biu Town and Suburbs	21,383
Kwajaffa	The Village Areas of Harang Juji, Kwojaffe, Lokoja Pupa, Shafa and Vidau in East Bura District	35,821
Borsari South	The Village Areas of Bayamari Dapci Town, Yawa, Guba, Garudole, Kumawa	34,643
Borsari North	The Village Areas of Kalyeri Mataba Dapio, Laruski Danari, Lawamji, Damawa Guji and Damaya	51,059
Damaturu East	Comprising the Village Areas of Jambam, Moli, Kabaru, Monguno, Dabuga, Maisandari Ngaburawa, Gambir, Koka and Bulturi	52,529
Damaturu West	Comprising the Village Areas of Kolalalawa, Birni, Shagau Murfa, Mandawa Dawa, Gapai, Lanterwa and Damaturu	57,046
Fika South	Comprising the Village Areas of Dumbulwa, Fika, Ngalda and Gadaka	36,581
Fika West	Comprising the Village Areas of Daya,	

	Shemibire, Chana Daniski, Dozie, Godowoli Gudi and Shoye	40,356
Potiskum	Comprising the Areas of Unguwar Barcbari, Ungawar Bauya, Unguwar Bolewa, Unguwar Hausansa in Potiskum town	30,998
Fika North/West	Comprising the Areas of Chilariya Dawasa, Dazigau, Degubi, Kukuri, Watinani, Darin Langawa and Chukuria	41,323
Fika North/East	Comprising the Village Areas of Pakarau Fulani, Pakaraw Karekare Bula, Damciwa, Garin Baba Yamdiski, Mamudo and Tikau Shiwa	35,836
Fika Central	Comprising the Village Areas of Jangasri, Farisawa, Lago Lele, Alaraba, Koromachi, Yelwa and Zei	36,162
Fune North	The Village Areas of Jajere Masho, Guduguna and Alagarno	52,219
Fune South	The Villages Areas of Ngelzarma, Daura and Damagum Town	53,650
Fune Central	The Village Areas of Kulleri, Kayeri, and Ngel Kafaje Marumari	30,794
Geldam North	Comprising the Village Areas of Ngirabo, Wadi, Zajibiriri, Mazogon Dambol, Dilala, Kalgi, Kujari, Zai and Dara	58,052
Geldam South	Comprising the Village Areas of Gumsa, Kusur, Fuchimiram, Dilawa, Borko, Zarge-Ngiliya Margawar and Fukurti	54,125
Geldam East	Comprising the Village Areas of Mairari, Bultuwa, Dagaltura, Yaro, Ngamzayi and Bonegaral	31,140
Geldam West	Comprising the Village Areas of Balle, Gallaba, Meleri, Shame Mairi, Damakarma, Maganna and Dagambi	30,147
Geldam Central	Comprising the Areas of Geldam Ashekri, Geldam Hausari Geldam Kolori Mar and	40,524

	Shame Kura	
Gujba East	Comprising the Village Areas of Goniri, Gotala, Gotumba and Dadingel and Ngurbuwa	31,914
Gujba South	Comprising the Village Areas of Gujba, Buni, Mutai-Wagir, Dokshi	26,241
Gwoza East	Comprising the Village Areas of Kirawa Ashigashiya Ngoshe Aiga, Aga Palawa Gava, Chikida, Matakam, Guduf-Nagadiya Guduf Buba Zagwa, Bakko, Pulka and Igbode	32,886
Gwoza West	Comprising the Village Areas of Warabe, Wala, Gwoza Wakana Dure, Gwoza Town, Hambagda Kurana Basa, Liman Kara Ngoshe Ndagban Tzge and Bita	36,694
Kaga North	Comprising the Village Areas of Beni-Sheik, Daima Wajiro, Makinta Kuraguri, Burgumma Wasaram Shettimari, Ngamdu, Budumari, Kodogo Shiwari Dongo, Tamsugu, Kaga/Rawa, Dabira Alimmari Chirawa, Umarti, Lawanti Gara Mainok, Karaga Waru Jundu	54,164
Kaga South	Comprising the Village Areas of Jalori, Dagiman, Afa, Galongi, Dogoma Mauli, Mandori, Marguba, Borgozo, Bayemari Bumgalti, Kyari Kagari and Gowo	43,973
Magumeri	Comprising the Village Areas of Ardorami Hoyo, Bamoram, Galtara Yaska, Ngubala, Kupa Ngamma, Titiwa, Kingoma Kalizoram, Magumeri, Ai Durram and Burnu/Yessu	74,786
Auno	Comprising the Village of Areas Ajiri Mga-Daya, Chobboh, Dalwa Jago, Masba, Jajei, Lambawa Yajiwa and Kasatchia	67,529
Konduga North	Comprising the Village Areas of Konduga, Malari, Wanori Dalori, Makinta Maleri Dalwa and Yabal	35,632
Konduga South	Comprising the Village Areas of Kaburi, Kellumiri Ngalbiya-Mari, Yale Garu Mairamri, Bazamri and Yaleri	39,565

Mafa	Comprising the Village Areas of Agamadu, Masu, Mafa Loskuri, Laje, Abbari, Gawa, Limanti, Dala Kaleri and Mujigine	51,584
Gubio	Compringing the Village Areas of Ardimiri Dabira, Felo, Gamago, Gazabure Gubio, Kingowa Ngetra and Zogo	70,541
Mobber West	Comprising the Village Areas of Asaga, Damaska Duji, Gashagar Gatafe, Kareto and Ngalbiya	57,287
Mobber East	Comprising the Village Areas of Arege, Banowa, You, Foguwa Kesas Yawa Kura and Yatuwa	35,247
Kanumbu East	Comprising the Village Areas of Kukawa Lawanti, Kauwa Bundur, Moduwari, Ngur-Tuwa Kekeno Kura Yoyo Bulabulin Dogishi	63,991
Kanumbu West	Comprising the Village Areas of Gogoram Lawanti, Kingarwa Gudumali, Aduba, Barwatti Barowa Bulabulin and Wamiri	38,463
Ngamzai	The Village Areas of Alarge Budu, Damaram Gajiram Jigalta, Kuda, Kurnawa Maibe, Nige, Sabsabuwa Sudagu and Sugumdure	52,433
Yerwa North	Comprising the Areas of Shehuri North Lawisula, Mafoni and Limanti Wards	36,479
Yerwa Central	Comprising the Areas of Shehuri South, Fezzan, Zongo and Housari Wards	26,803
Maiduguri	Comprising the Village Areas of Maimusari, Bale, Bolori, Dale Dusuman Maiduguri, Alau, Gongulong and Ngudda	51,779
Damboa North	Comprising the Village Areas of Gadzama, Damboa, Azir, Uyaram Nzuda, Yerwa, Ngirna Narjang, Mulai, Bale, Afunori, Litiwa Kauji, Bego Mairi and Kopchi	36,328
Damboa South	Comprising the Village Areas of Chibok, Misa, Forfor, Multe, Gatamarwa Kirdi Koyowa, Mbalala, Fatala Kaya and Ngaburawa	36,129
Damboa North/West	Comprising the Village Areas of Ajigen, Talala, Gorgore, Wawa Mafi and Gorgi	40,726

Marte North	Comprising the Village Areas of Kerenowa, Kabuluwa, Gumba Ngelewa, Wabza, Yedi, Yabe and Zaga Maje Sherifari	36,569
Marte South	Comprising the Village Areas of Ala, Musine, Njine, Runde Kulli and Marte	67,972
Monguno South	Comprising the Village Areas of Yele Lawanti, Bogo Kura, Minter, Mafiyo, Kumalia and Jiza	39,330
Monguno North	Comprising the Village Areas of Ngurno, Wuco Lawanti Zulum Monguno, Amarari and Kaguram	44,947
Gajibo/Gumsu	The Village Areas of Gajibo Bulonginoa, Dikwa Town, Gujile Jemuri, Kaza, Malan Majo Sogoma Ngudoram, Sherifri	50,263
Ngala	The Village Areas of Faye, Ngala Gamboru, Logumari, Mala-Mari, Naufu, Tuno Kalia, Warshele and Wulgo	53,629
Kala Balge	The Village Area of Mudu, in Gajibo/Gumsu and Villages of Artano, Jilbe, Mulkule, Made Maholo and Rumele	24,409
Rann	The Village Areas of Abbori, Jarawa, Kalma Karje, Kumaga, Rann, Sangaya and Sigal	24,820
Matchina	The Village Areas of Matchina Town Machina Village, Bogo and Taganama	31,200
Nguru N/West	Comprinsing the Village Areas of Mirba Kabir Nigarewa and Kunagunnam	34,954
Nguru Central	Comprising the whole Area of Nguru Town, and Suburb	43,234
Nguru N/East	Comprising the Village Areas of Bulongo Waram Faji Ganari and Karasuwa Galu	39,373
Yusufari	The Village Areas of Alanjirori, Waru, Bilal Jawa, Nai Malari and Goyo Mari	56,044

CROSS RIVER STATE

Abak Urban	All the Villages/Wards in Abak Urban	27,957

Eastern Annang	All the Villages in Eastern Annang	51,738
Ika	All the Villages in Achan Ika All the Villages in Ito Ika	49,986
Uruk/Ikono	All the Villages Comprising Uruk, All the Villages Comprising Ikono	26,045
Obong	All the Villages in Obong, All the Villages in Utu, All the Villages in Ika-Na-Annang	37,565
Ejagham	Ejagham East, Ejagham West	38,413
Biase	All Villages of Biase, All Villages of North West Calabar	51,107
Odukpani South East	All Villages of Atimbo, All Villages of Ikot Edem Odo	30,124
Odukpani East	All Villages of Ikang, All Villages of Ikot Nakanda	32,037
Odukpani West	All the Villages of Western Calabar	44,773
Odukpani Central	Ikot Anta Villages, Ikot Omin Villages	36,219
Calabar I	Wards 1–13	41,180
Calabar II	Wards 14–19	35,230
Etinan	All Villages of Northern Iman	33,575
Southern Iman	All Villages of Southern Iman	45,385
Asang	All Villages of Asang	40,103
Mbiaso/Ndiya	All Villages of Mbiaso, All Villages of Ndiya	38,001
Itereto	All Villages of Itereto, All Villages of Ibiakpan, All Villages of Obotim	37,511
Ubium North	All the Villages of Ubium North	36,822
Ubium South	All the Villages of Ubium South	43,608
Eket Urban	All the Villages Comprising Eket Urban	43,849

Ibeno	All the Villages of Ibeno, All the Villages of Ine, All the Villages of Okon	41,043
Eket Central	All the Villages Comprising Eket Central	37,366
Eket East	All the Villages Comprising Eket East	58,503
Oniong Edor	All the Villages Comprising Oniong Edor	45,297
Oniong Etek	All the Villages Comprising Oniong Etek	42,753
Awa	All the Villages Comprising Awa	49,923
Ibiono I	All Villages making up Ibiono East All Villages making up Ibiono West All Villages making up Ibiono South	43,054
Ibiono II	All Villages making up Ibiono North All Villages making up Ibiono Central All Villages making up Ikpanya	35,936
Itam	All Villages Comprising Itam	56,617
Ikono I	All Villages making up Ikono Middle	40,678
Ikono II	All Villages making up Ikono North Together with all Villages making up Uquok	41,648
Ikono III	All Villages Making Up Ikono South All Villages Making Up Nquot	39,428
Ediene	All Villages Making Up Ediene All Villages Making Up Itak, All Villages Making Up Ndiya, All Villages Making Up Ikot Idaha	33,734
Ini	All Villages Comprising Ini County	32,653
Ikot Ekpene Urban	All the Villages Making Up Ikot Ekpene Urban	45,936
Afaha/Ekpenyong	All Villages Comprising Afaha All Villages Comprising Ekpenyong	35,128
Odoro Ikot/Okono	All Villages Making Up Odoro Ikot All Villages Making Up Okono	32,463

Amayam/Ikot Abia	All the Villages Comprising Amanyan All the Villages Comprising Ikot Abia	4
Nto Edino/Obot Akara	All the Villages of Nto Edino All the Villages Obot Akara	54
Udim	All the Villages Making Up Udim	47
Obubra Urban	All the Villages making up Obubra Urban, All Osokpong, Ohanna, Edda, Iyalla, Ofumbongha Villages	41,
Adun/Okon	All Villages of Adun All Villages of Okon	52,
Bahumono	All Villages of Bahumono, All Villages of Agbo, All Villages of Igbo Imabana	42,
Mkpani	All Villages Comprising Mkpan All Villages Comprising Assiga All Villages Comprising Ekori	50,3
Ugep	All Villages Comprising Ugep All Villages Comprising Idomi All Villages Comprising Nko	43,54
Nung Ndem	All the Villages Comprising Nung Ndem	30,79
Ikom I	Development Areas of Ikom Urban, Akparabong, Nde/Nkum	42,05
Ikom II	Development Areas of Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Ofutop, Olulumo	32,17
Ikom III	Development Areas of Boje Abo, Osokom, Irruan, and Eastern Boki	38,584
Itu Urban	All Villages making up Itu Urban All Villages making up Oma	22,967
Eastern Obolo	All Villages making up Eastern Obolo	30,534
Ikot Abasi Urban/ Ibibio Area	All Villages making up Ikot Abasi Urban, All Villages Forming the Ibibio Area of Ikot Abasi	50,53
Ikpa Ibom	All Villages making up Ikpa Ibom	53,429

Urue Offong	All Villages of Urue Offiong	32,931
Uruko	All Villages Comprising Oruko	30,407
Ebuhu/Udesi	All Villages Comprising Ebuhu/Udesi	29,429
Udong Ukor	All Villages and Settlements Comprising Effiat/Mbo	50,435
Northern Afaha/ Northern Ukanafon	All Villages Comprising Northern Afaha/Northern Ukanafon	41,620
Ikot Ibritam	All Villages Comprising Ikot Ibritam/ Ibesit Nung Ikot	38,746
Ikot Okoro	All Villages Comprising Ikot Okoro/ Ndot/Ibesit/Ekparakwa	52,329
Abak/Midim	All the Villages Comprising Abak/Midim	38,001
Oyo Urban	All the Villages Comprising Uyo Urban	37,863
Ukpum Minya	All Villages Making Up Ukpum Minya	50,613
Ikpa Ikono	All Villages Making Up Ikpa Ikono	35,039
Ibiaku	All the Villages Making Up Ibiaku	30,194
Obudu West	All the Villages Making Up Obudu West	35,575
Obudu East	All the Villages Making Up Obudu East	39,922
Yala	Yala East, Yala West, Gabu, Yache	53,824
Ukelle	All Villages in Ukelle North Nkum/Nkim/Akajuk/Mbube	48,972
Afrike	All Villages in Afrike/Abuo-Chichi/Gakem	40,225
Oron Urban	All Villages Comprising Oron Urban	47,927
Okobo	All Villages Comprising Okobo	46,770
Offi/Eweme	All Villages Comprising Offi/Eweme	38,434
Southern Uruan	All the Villages Comprising Southern Uruan	39,970

North/Central Uruan	All the Villages Comprising North/ Central Uruan	53
Etoi/Effot	All Villages Comprising Etoi/Offot	27
Ikono/Oku	All Villages of Ikono Oku	31
Asutan Ekpe	All Villages Comprising Asutan Ekpe	43
Ibesikpo	All Villages Comprising Ibesikpo	62
Eastern Nsit	All Villages Comprising Eastern/Nsit	55

OGUN STATE

Abeokuta I	Ake, Ijemo, Itoko, Kesi, Iporo, Ijeun, Ikopa, etc.	50
Abeokuta II	Ijaiye, Kenta, Itoku, Igbore, Itori, Igbein, Ibara, etc.	54
Abeokuta III	Ikija, Ilugun, Ikereku, Ilawo, Ago-Oko, Ago-Odo, Ago-Owu, etc.	44.3
Abeokuta IV	Ido, Ojesemi, Ojele, Owe, Ika, Ikereku, Owu, Ijaiye, Obinrinti, Sokori, Apomu, Totoro, Erunmu	37.0
Abeokuta V	Imala, Ibara-Orile, Itaga, Itaga Orile, Olorunda, etc.	42.74
Aiyetoro/Afon/Imeko	Aiyetoro, Idofoi, Afon, Imeko	42.56
Ibese/Iboro/Sunwa	Ibese, Iboro, Imatau, Joga, Sunwa (Less Ketu Owode)	38.60
Oja Odan/Eggua/Ijoun	Oja Odan, Ohunbe, Eggua, (Plus Owode Ketu) Ijoun	49.11
Ilaro	Yewa-Meta, Idogo, Gbokoto, Olokuta, Itoro Iwoye, etc.	44.98
Idiroko	Imule, odan Ronu, Idiroko, Idomogun, Modoga, Owo, Oke, etc.	24.271
Owode	Owo, Oke-Odan, Ajilete, Idolubo, Eredo, Alapoti, Iloro, Isalu, etc.	39.014

Ado Igbesa	Ere, Idoga, Totoowu, Ado-Odo–Ode, etc.	52,454
Ipokia	Ijofin, Ohekan, Oniro, Idata, Idosenu, etc	54,702
Otta	Otta and District	51, 618
Ifo I	Ifo Town, Sunren/Osorun, Agbado, Coker	45,902
Ifo II	Abalabi Papalanto, Itori, Wasinmi	49,650
Ijebu East I	Ijebu Mushin, Ife, Idofe-Ibelu, Owu/Ikija	35,643
Ijebu East II	Ogbere, Itele, Ajebandele/Ilusin, Abigi, Arijan	42,933
Ijebu East III	Imobi, Iwopin, Ode-Omi, Ibiade	37,002
Ijebu Igbo I	Okesopin, Ojowo, Japara	39,899
Ijebu Igbo II	Atikori, Oke-Agbo	34,084
Ago-Iwoye/Oru/Awa/ Ilaporu	Ago-Iwoye, Oru, Awa/ Ilaporu	41,008
Ijebu Ode	Ijebu Ode District	68,543
Ijebu Western District	Ijebu Western District	38,601
Ijebu Southern District	Ijebu Southern District	37,924
Ijebu North-East District	Ijebu North-East District	44,718
Remo North	Orile Oko, Ipara, Ilara	41,729
Remo Central	Ogere, Iperu, Ikenne	41,266
Remo East	Offin-Sagamu, Ode-Lemo	41,461
Remo South	Makun, Emuren, Igodo, Igbosere, etc	31,269
Odeda	Odeda, Obantoko, Osiele, Balogun Ilesi	43,618
Orile-Ilugun	Orile Ilugun, Olodo, Alagbagba	37,545
Opeji	Opeji I, Opeji II, Abata	34,545

Obafemi	Obafemi, Sogunle, Alapako, Ajebo, etc	45,0
Owode	Owode, Oba Akinsola, Orile Omo, etc	48,1
Oba	Oba Kobape, Erin, Igbo, Ilo, etc	43,4

OYO STATE

Akinyele North I	Agbagi, Akinajo, Alade I, Alakeji, Aroro, Arulogun, Atapa I and II, Awote, Ekefa, Elebo, Elewode, Epiosa, Idi Iyeye, Ikereku, Iya Ofa, Koleoso, Labode, Logun Obada II, Ogbongan, Ogundeji, Ogunjinmi, Ogunranti, Oguntola, Ogunyemi, Ojo Bale, Olanla, Olomoyoyo, Olunlosin Oloyena, Osanyindeji, Otun I	40,13
Akinyele North II	Abatan, Adita, Agbirigidi, Akingbala, Akingbile, Akinwale, Alade II, Amosun, Apapa, Arowoponilu, Dabiri, Ekeola, Idi Oro, Ileba, Isabiyi Iwokoto, Moniya, Oboda, Ojerinde, Oja Enmo, Olode I & II, Omilabu, Onidundu, Onigbongbo, Otun Agbikin, Solalu, Talontan, Idiroko, Laniba, Ojoo, Olodi Oke, Omowole, Onideure, Otun Elesin, Coker	41,233
Akinyele North III	Adebowale, Adekomi, Adetola Agbonrin, Agbade, Ajobo I, II & III, Akinrinlo, Alabata Alere Atan, Balogun, Ejitolu, Elekuru, Igbagbo Tanwo, Iroko Iware Lagbe, Laleye, Landi, Igologun, Mele, Mohorere, Ojedeji I & II, Okegbami, Olorita Oko, Olowo Igbo, Omotunde, Onibonnla, Onikoko, Sanu	39,037
Akinyele West I	Abegbinde, Abegunrin, Agbopa Akinale, Akere, Akindele, Akinware, Akufo, Alapata, Alaka, Alapala, Alaro, Apete, Arogundade, Aroki Olode, Batake, Eleti Elesun Funfun, Elewa, Farinde, Idigba, Idiya, Ido Ilettitun, Iyaloja, Jaiyeade, Jokodo Ketu Lakondoro, Monire, Morakinyo, Odebode, Ogungbodu, Oguniyi, Oyeniran Olukogboro, Oloritaoko, Olorunwe, Onigbinde, Onigbodogi, Onikoko, Oparinde Opawole, Osunkunle, Pakuru Sangore, Tewogbade, Tola/ Onikoko	28,571

Akinyele West II	Abudu, Aba Ayo/Ayadina, Aba Igbira, Abanla, Abemo, Abidogun, Aba Ogun, Adidoyin, Adeogun, Kalemu, Adisa Aganni, Agbadamu, Agbeseyinkan Ajabu/Oje, Ajimasa/Osedebe, Ajobiare, Ajobo, Sjueon, Akerele, Akindiya, Alabi Ogungbe, Alade/Bako, Alago/Akinigaayin Alakoso, Alaraba, Allojuawo, Aloko, Alowo Esin, Anisere, Asaka/Bola, Babasango/Egbejoda, Bakatari, Dagilogba, Egbodi, Egun Onido Ekere, Eko/Momo, Elebu, Elere Elere/Oloko, Erinwusi, Faleke, Faleti, Fasan, Fenwa, Ido Oro, Idiroko, Idi Sango/Awodele, Ilori Aye/Agbojo, Jankata, Koguo, Kurugbonna, Kusela, Laito, Lawal Odegbaro, Odetola, Odewumi, Odunfemi, Ogundele Alaho, Ogunrombi/Isadimu Ogunsanmi, Ogunwade, Oke Odo, Olodo, Olojede, Olarisapupo, Olori/Okese, Olosun, Oloya, Oloyo, Olude/Apena, Omi Adio, Omiyale/Ajagiga Onifade, Onigbagbo, Onikeke, Opadeji, Osangbedo, Otunla/Asa, Oyadeyi, Salako Sangosedun, Siba Nla, Tade/Makun	37,013
Atakumosa I	Abojupura, Agbao, Agbon, Ajebandele I & II Akere, Alaba, Alepa, Aminu, Amuta, Araromi Arigbabu, Ariyelepa, Asu, Atorin Awosifila, Aye, Ayeni, Ayinrin, Bowaja, Bowaji, Abamla, Epe, Faforiji, Ifeware, Igangan, Igbagbe, Igbo, Oluwiri, Igigun, Igun, Ijana, Obi Bale, Ileki, Ilorin, Imelu, Isogan, Itagunmodi, Iwara, Iwikun Iyemogun, Iyinta, Jagun, Lapade, Lemoso Odo Iju, Ogogo Akaro, Oke Eta, Ipa, Oke Orisa, Oke Igbo, Omi Odo, Opedubale, Orota, Otokobo, Yakoyo, Yegbata	49,185
Atakumosa II	Aba Abraham, Aba Abe, Aba Adeyemi, Aba Lalu, Aba Olowu Aiyegunle, Agido, Ajomale, Madodo, Alarere, Aba John, Alarere Ayende, Alarere Disu Alarere Ehinoke, Alarere Eniola, Alerere Etan, Kano Etc., Erinsobija, Eti Oni, Fagbamila, Jaro Etc., Igbo Ajilu, Ijemba, Ikoromaja Etc., Ilaye/Aiyegunle, Ile Ogbo, Imogbara, Iperindo, Ipole, Ise, Ita Apa Mogaji, Odo, Odogbo, Oke Ode, Oke Olowu, Oladapo, Omi Awo, Aiyegunle Origere, Orisumbare, Michael, Ramoni, Senge, Arowojobe, Number, Omole Sokoto, Onigbigi and Sumbare	42,173

Atakumosa III	Aba Tokode, Abepe, Agede, Risawe, Aiyesan, Ajibodu, Akeredolu, Balogun, Akela, Alakowe, Aroaje, Ayorunbo, Bara I & II, Bara Hamlet, Elesu, Fatunbari, Gbodo Iberekodo, Ibodi Igila, Ile Oke, Ile Oko, Iloba, Iloro Oke, Ipaye, Isa Obi, Odofin, Isedo, Isi Reyun, Isolo I & II, Kajola, Isotun, Isua, Ita Osan, Itamerin, Iwaro, Iyere, Kajola, Okunade, Olorunda, Kola, Lagere, Laa etc., Imokun, Osin Ilufadeju Apara, Odesomi, Oke Awo, Oke Ibode, Oke Ipo, Owena, Oguro, Oke Saga, Lawani, Oniyo, Orogo Osu, Owena, Agbabiaka, Owona Oguro	50,9[illegible]
Ejigbo I	The Whole of Ejigbo Town	46,4[illegible]
Ejigbo II	Agaradu Aye, Ifeodan A & B, Isoko Maisa, Oguro, Ola and Ago Owu	36,44[illegible]
Ejigbo III	Ato, Igbon, Ijimoba, Ika, Ilawo Inisha I & II, Ologege, Osuntedo, and Isundunrin	29,44[illegible]
Ede North I	Atapara, Buari Isola, Isibo Ologun, Oloba/Sabongeri	31,28[illegible]
Ede North II	Abogunde, Agbongbe, Apaso, Sagba, Asunmo, Bara Ajemu	36,7[illegible]
Ede North III	Ara, Aro, Awo, Ido Origo, Ido Osun, Ikotun, Iragbiji, Iwaye, Otatedo, Ojo, Okuku	36,7[illegible]
Ede South I	Alape, Babasanya, Jagun, Ago Jagun Ede, Koye, Papa-Loko-Omo, Sekona	47,66[illegible]
Ede South II	Babarla, Agate, Agbakin, Alusekere, and Olusokun	30,064
Ibadan North I	Wards N2, N3, and N4 in Ibadan Municipal Government	45,91[illegible]
Ibadan North II	Ward N6 of Ibadan Municipal Government	48,345
Ibadan North III	Wards NW3, NW4, NW5 and NW6 in Ibadan Municipal Government	43,354

Ibadan East I	Wards E1, E2, E3, and E4 in Ibadan Municipal Government	36,601
Ibadan East II	Wards E5, E6, and E7 in Ibadan Municipal Government	31,720
Ibadan East III	Wards E8, E9 and N5 in Ibadan Municipal Government	38,272
Ibadan Central I	Wards C1, C2, and N1 in Ibadan Municipal Government	44,301
Ibadan Central II	Wards NW1 and NW2 in Ibadan Municipal Government	20,478
Ibadan Central III	Wards SW4 and SW5 in the Ibadan Municipal Government	25,922
Ibadan South I	Wards S1, S2 and S7 in Ibadan Municipal Government	30,942
Ibadan South II	Wards S3, S4, S5 and S6 in Ibadan Municipal Government	42,256
Ibadan South III	Wards SW1, SW2 and SW3 in Ibadan Municipal Government	44,245
Ibadan South-West I	Ward SW6 in Ibadan Municipal Government	55,214
Ibadan South-West II	Ward SW7 in Ibadan Municipal Government	70,687
Ibadan South-West III	Wards SW8 and SW9 in Ibadan Municipal Government	49,129
Iborapa I	Eruwa and Lanlate	42,253
Iborapa II	Igboora and Idere	42,218
Iborapa III	Aiyete, Tapa and Igangan	32,477
Ifedapo I	Irawo Ile, Irawo Owode, Owo and the following Wards in Shaki Town; Otun, Ajegunle Igbologun Agbele, Koko, Isale Ola and Aiyekale/Afin	44,334
Ifedapo II	Ibariba Villages Together with the Rest Wards in Shaki Town i.e. Okere I & II, Bagi I & II, Apaeki, Lanto, Sepeteri, Bapon, Oke Oro/Iya	48,739

	Kinnikinni, Agboluabi, Sangote/Araro/Boda Kinnikinni, Agboluabi/Sangote/Araro/ Boda/Okoto, etc.	
Ifedapo III	Basi, Ago-Are, Tede, Ago-Amodu, Aha, Ogboro, and Sepeteri	46,528
Ifelodun Central I	Ikirun Wards A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and I	58,725
Ifelodun Central II	Ikirun Wards D, J, K, L, M, Eko Ajala, Eko Ende, Iba and Obagun	46,659
Ifelodun East I	Iragbiji	39,737
Ifelodun East II	Ada, Agba, Ororuwo and Igbaju	34,351
Ifelodun East III	Iree, Iressi, and Eripa	32,107
Ila I	Oke Ejigbo Ward in Ila Town	38,585
Ila II	Otan Aiyegbaju, Oke Ede Ward in Ila Town Together with Ede and Oyi in Ila District	36,669
Ila III	Eyindi and Iperin Wards in Ila Town and Aladie in the District	45,002
Ila IV	Isedo Ward in Ila Town, Oke Ila and Ora	42,339
Ilesha I	Upper Okesa, Lower Okesa, Oke Oso, Igbaye, Ifotan, Imo, Itisin/Ilemo Ijamo, Iroye, Araye, Iloro, Idifi/Idio, Etc.	41,089
Ilesha II	Upper Egbeidi, Lower Egbeidi, Upper Ijoka, Lower Ijoka, Ibonmin/Onikuran/Itankogbun, Iaere, Iunkin, Upper Igbogi and Lower Igbogi	42,024
Ilesha III	Ereja, Odo Inda-Ekira, Upper Ifofin, Lower Ifofin, Iare/Oke Oye, Iwona, Oke Iro, Ijofi and Odo Iro	41,675
Ilesha IV	Ishokun, Ikoti, Omofe, Idasa, Ikoyi/Oromu/ Aragan, Aiyeso, Oke Iyin/Oke/Ese, Etc.	41,034
Irewole West I	Ikire Town	54,022
Irewole West II	Akere/Molakun, Alayo, Arinkinkin, Arosun, Asanodi, Agbora, Aiyegun, Aiyetoro, Balogun	

	Bangbola, Efunle/Alaguntan, Fidiwo, Jifarolo, Kuogbo/Alaha, Kajola, Molarere/Olowa/Osholo, Oluwata, Osa/Olubo/Abudoro, Olokoko, Olode Sofuntere Onikoko Etc., Olota/Oloru Ologun, Wasimi, Yelo Atamora Etc.	28,669
Irewole West III	Apomu, Arikoko, Akintolu, Araromi Aba Teacher, Aiyepe, Agba-Ogun, Balogun/Kusi, Egbeda Oko, Elegbata, Olushoko/Bodude, Okodowo/Olokuta, Onikoko, Teacher Village Etc.	43,358
Irewole West IV	Ikoyi, Aworin, Mowo Oba, Abidemi, Mopa Oja/Mafon/Asalu, Alaho, Araromi/Aba Dijo Olokuta/Ajebandele, Aiyetoro/Amaloko, Latinwo/Aworin, Sadiku, Orowe, Alapata, Asejire, Etc.	36,834
Irewole East I	Gbongan, Akiriboto 1 & II, Akowide/Animu, Alabe Akinjepo, Ijeun Lagbaka/Agbora, Logun, Aiyepe/Ologiri, Etc. Mojapa/Asipa Ogbaga, Oluwada/Wakajaiye	38,970
Irewole East II	Odeomu Aiyetoro, Ajiteran, Alape, Apero/Okeawo, Arogundade, Awolola/Sewe, Ejemu, Elewiri, Idi Asa/Fatedo, Ogi, Akinrinade Tonkere, Wajaiye	35,813
Irewole East III	The Entire Area of the Former Orile Owu District Council	34,031
Irepo I	Kishi, Soro/Okenla	45,766
Irepo II	Igboho and Igbope	53,616
Irepo III	Igbeti, Aiyekale, Karamo Apata, Alaje, Inakeso Inakeso, Tabi Alawa/Tantanwa, Joro, Kumbi/Ojo Aro, Ogundiran/Jeunkunu, Oguniyi, Tesi, Apata, Tesi Garuba	59,604
Irepodun I	Erin Osun	32,889
Irepodun II	Ifon Osun	36,209
Irepodun III	Olobu Wards B, C, D and Bara-Olobu Ward A in Ilobu Town	52,415
Irepodun IV	Olobu Ward A, and Bara-Olobu Wards B & C	

	all in Ilobu Town	34,[illegible]
Iseyin I	Basorun I-V, Ikolaba I & II, Ikolaba/Ago Ilesan, Imale-Falafia Adabo/Afaji, Ijemba, Dunmoba	42,[illegible]
Iseyin II	Koso I-IV, Ladogan, Oke Eyin Onikosa I & II Ogboye, Ogboye Onisan Oke-Ola/Oke-Oja	45,0[illegible]
Iseyin III	Otu, Ipapo, Okeamu, Okaka Komu, Igbojaiye/ Baba-Ode, Asiru, Gbodogun, Agbede, Ikere, Owode, Onijokun, Aba Ologunebi-Alayin, Onisaho	42,9[illegible]
Iseyin IV	Ado, Awaye, Osogun I & II Akinwumi Wasinmi, Iserin, Apenpe, Odo-Ogun I & II Abugaga, Aba Ibadan, Lagbe, Odetunde, Aba Ola I & II, Aba Titun, Adegbola, Afonja, Alopaku, Alaraba, Ogboun, Ogun Fasina, Ogungbe, Oha/Agelu, Olomo, Olugbade, Ajelanwa, Ajokete and in Iseyin Town, Molete, Ilado and Sagbo Wards	33,9[illegible]
Iwo East I	Isale Oba Wards I – VII in Iwo Town	55,9[illegible]
Iwo East II	Olupona, Oweru, Iwo Railway Station and Eleji	39,63[illegible]
Iwo West I	Agberire, Awokekere I & II, Ologun/ Oyediran, Papa, Abojukunrin, Elemo Fontaje, Mogunala, Tolu, Idiroko/ Obutu, Awuje and Jagun	25,24[illegible]
Iwo West II	Molete Wards I–VI in Iwo Town	39,055
Iwo West III	Oke Adan Wards I–VI and Fesu all in Iwo Town	29,693
Iwo West IV	Gidigbo Wards I–IV in Iwo Town	32,734
Iwo North West I	Ile Ogbo, Ikoyi, Kuta, Kuta/Ile Igbo Railway Station	65,46[illegible]
Iwo North West II	Bode, Ikire-Ile, Iwara, Ajagase, Ajagba, Ikonifin, Ile Ogo/Apeke, Isere/Gbamoro Asamu, Ilemowu, Telemu, Yakoyo, Ogbagba, Asa, Akinyele, Fagbayibi	49,011
Kajola I	Okeho, Isemi, Ile, Ilua Ago Isemi	47,002

Kajola II	Ilero, Aiyetoro Oke, Iwere/Oke and Ilaji Oke	36,742
Kajola III	Iganna, Iwere Ile, Itasa, Idiko, Idoko Ile, Ilaji Ile, Ijio, Wasimi, Aiyetoro Ile and Galajimo	30,160
Lagelu South I	Adegbayi, Adekola, Adekomi/Alapo, Adewumi, Ago Onimo, Agudu, Ajagba, Ajao Emere/Igbira, Akinfenwa, Asaju, Awaye, Baba Isale/Aboke, Balogun Olode, Bioku, Egbeda/Erinmi, Idi Omo, Idi Omo Ojo Gbada, Idiroko/Onikeke, Kadalu/Ajia, Labotoki/Aba Olowu, Maku, Ogundipe, Olode Alare, Olopemeta, Olukolo, Onisade, Osegere, Papa Alabuke	30,451
Lagelu South II	Aiyede, Alugbo, Atari, Epo/Fatumo, Erunmo, Isajin, Koloko Falade, Oloba, Ore I & II, Owo-Bale, Oyindada, Apoku/Ibiti, Ajiwogbo/Joda, Alagba Yepa, Alaka/Elesan, Arubiewe/Ogala, Bolowojaiye/Oluwole Eleiyele/Akinsola, Ikumapayi I & II, Oki, Oloba, Olode/Idi Osa, Olosan Olufon	33,649
Lagelu North I	Edun, Adedokun, Aiyetoro/Aiyegunle, Akinsawe/Akiriboto, Akoju/Akinokun, Ariku Oko, Balogun, Ejioku, Elegbada, Fagbemi, Gbamla, Igbon/Togun, Jagun/Idiroko, Kogbakuko/Arekese, Kusi/Gberinmi/Lalupon, Larinde/Yalumo, Ode Ote/Apena Olota, Odo Oba/Kuta, Ofa Igbo Oje, Olua, Oyadiran Pagun, Sukuru	61,707
Lagelu North II	Alufa/Olokuta, Agbedeyi, Ajipa/Kekere, Akinola/Agbeja, Akintonwa Adegbite, Alakinde, Alapata, Alape, Alatare/Kondo, Amosun, Apatere, Aponnloju/Ogo, Bada/Elekuro, Bamgbola/Tanimowo, Bolorunduro, Dagbolu, Fadina, Folarin/Olusokun, Igbo/Oyedeji, Igbaro, Ilelero/Olorisa, Isagade, Isero/Oyingun, Kire/Olufakun, Kusela I & II, Kutayi, Fawole Lagun/Lamuyan, Lateru/Igbosa Modupe/Igbira Arinde, Morola/Alaboro, Mosenola/Balogun Ogburo, Ogunbode, Ogunjana, Ogunranti/Peregun, Ogunremi, Ogunwale, Olosunde/Iletitun, Olorode, Osun, Oyedeji	

	Olode Yonu/Omoba	57,235
Lagelu North III	Aba Egun, Aba Ode/Olorisa, Aba Agodi, Aba Aiyelagbe, Adepe/Kufa, Adepe/Olodi, Ajele Oloko Odan, Jara, Akinlumo/Egba, Alegongon Agbo Araorun/Eniosa, Arulogun/Olanla, Asaka Olode, Asi/Akobo, Elesin Nla/Olosun, Esorun/Ogodu, Idi Igba/Eleruwere, Idi Ogun/Orita, Kelebe Obe, Kengbe, Ogeiye Olorombo Ogunsile/Akingbehin, Olodi, Olodo, Olukotun/Alarobo, Ope Odu, Yanbule/Aderibigbe, Arire/Batubatu Arerinwole Olomoyoyo, Bada/Adegbo, Balogun, Idi Ogun, Elesin/Idiaraba Olode/Ajipa, Oteda/Anifa, Pabiekun	31,116
Obokun I	Ibokun Amele, Gbogidigbo, Idoka Idominasi Ikinyinwa, Ilase, Ilowa, Iponda, Iregun, Ojatitun, Oke Oro, Oke Osun, Okegun, Olorunda, Oniyere, Ora, Osoro Owasanmi, Ibala, Igodo, Ijana Ijaregbe, Esun/Ido Oko, Ada-Owode, Ipetu Ibokun, Iragbiyi, Osolo, Oke Opa, Odopo Ilahun	38,587
Obokun II	Ijebu-Jesa, Ilo Aiyegunle, Ijeda, Iloko, Iwaraja, Erinmo, Erin-Odo, Erin-Oke, Igbelaiyewa, Ijimo, Iwoye, Omo, Ere	49,589
Obodun III	Ipetu Ijesha, New Ikeji, Oko Apoti, Akeji, Alaka Apalara, Bolorunduro, Coker, Dagbaja, Labopo, Matawin, Old Ikeji, Olobe, Oteri Oko, Onikoko Owena, Saloro, Sawe	42,667
Obokun IV	Imesi Ile, Otan Ile, Ilare Esa Odo, Esa Oke, Egigun, Itiya, Ido Esa Farm Settlement Ayegunle	42,764
Odo-Otin I	Inisha Town	52,482
Odo-Otin II	Okuku, Ekusa, Okua and Hamlets	45,442
Odo-Otin III	Oyan, Asi Asaba, Ijabe and Ila-Odo	41,243
Odo-Otin IV	Igbaiye, Faji, Iyeku, Ekosin, Agbaye & Ore	38,441
Ogbomosho North I	Arowomole, Abogunde I, II & III, Ilogbo I & II, Lagbedu I	42,900

Ogbomosho North II	Isale Afon I & II, Masifa I, II & III Saja I, II & III, Isale Alasa I & II	44,856
Ogbomosho North III	All Gbede Villages Abakale/Iponrin, Abewo/Ajegunle, Abuduka Etc, Ajase Etc., Alaraba/Budo Oje, Alate/Layegoro Aresejowi, Baya-Oje, Budo, Ora, Faje, Oniboki, Gambari, Iyelu, Jabata Etc., Munini/Igbolle, Opadoyin, Owode, Etc.	38,943
Ogbomosho Central I	Akata I, II & III and Ijeru I–VI	40,880
Ogbomosho Central II	Obapon, Ogunbade I & IV, Osupa I–III Isoko I & II, Oke Ola I & II	42,630
Ogbomosho Central III	Aguodo, Jagun I & II, Okelerin I & II, Tara I & II and Aje	40,660
Ogbomosho South I	Ajawa I–V	45,163
Ogbomosho South II	Iresa I–IV and Oko I–IV	47,247
Oluyole I	The Whole Area of the Former Ibadan South-West District Council	30,844
Oluyole II	The Whole Area of the Former Ibadan, South-East District Council	46,867
Oluyole III	The Whole Area of the Former Ibadan South District Council	31,438
Oshogbo North I	Ilie, Oba-Ile and Oba Oke in Oshogbo District	42,708
Oshogbo North II	Balogun C, Sabo, Akogun A & B and Esa Wards all in Oshogbo Town	36,064
Oshogbo North III	Balogun A & B Wards in Oshogbo Town	43,062
Oshogbo South I	Alagba A, B. C. D, E and Are Ago Wards in Oshogbo Town	50,031
Oshogbo South II	Alagba A & B, Otun Balogun, Balogun A & B Bale Gbonmi and Jagun B Wards all in Oshogbo Town	34,634
Oshogbo South III	Ekerin, Eketa, Jagun A, Otun Jagun A & B Wards all in Oshogbo Town	45,175

Oranmiyan Cental I	Iremo 1–10, Ilare 2 & 3 Ita Elewa Obagbile and Gbuede	40,6
Oranmiyan Central II	Ilare I, Ilode 1–6, More 1–3, Mokuro, Itamarun, Ilala, Elekolo, Okerewe I	41,1
Oranmiyan Central III	Okerewe 2–10, Erefe, Aba Oyo, Ladin, Iyanfoworogi, Abata Egba, Aiye Coker, Aye Obafemi. Yekemi Wanikin	42,88
Oranmiyan North I	Modakeke 1–14, Akinlalu, Idi Iroko, Faena, Akala, Doya, Onipasan	40,29
Oranmiyan North II	Ipetumadu, Yakoyo, Asipa, Agbe Edunabon, Elemu, Elerin etc., Moro etc, Oloba	43,208
Oranmiyan North III	Alapata I & II, Apana, Dairo, Idita, Oku Omoni, Onibambu, Owosunmami, Gyere, Oyo, Akinbeade, Gorogoro, Adagba, Dagbolu, Wanisanmi, Amukegun, Bolerunduro I, Fadaka, Aba Atiba, Walode, Ayankunle, Obalura	43,052
Oranmiyan South I	Aiyepe, Aba Ijesa, Aba Iwo, Aba, Abiri, Kajola, Agbonbiti, Arode, Aye Balogun, Aye Oba, Elewetan, Idera, Idi Ako, Idi Ogun, Ilaka Natha, Odemuyiwa, Ogudu, Omidi, Sekunde, Toba, Ogbagba, Aba Adaja, Ajebandele II	40,512
Oranmiyan South II	Atiwure, Bolerunduro etc., Hetedo, Montego, Ogun Olowa, Olope, Oniperegun etc., Onwende, Owode, Stephen, Metowo-rade, Onigbodogi, Omifunlun, Ajebandele I	41,545
Oranmiyan South III	Oni, Okere, Yinmi, Oriranbare, Olomu, Onibidewa, Iponri, Lower, Akinyele, Fabola, Aratomi, Aratomi Odo, Ara Jathua, Alaberin, Alveri, Alaka, Alabameta, Akeredolu, Ajobo, Ajegbegun, Aba Ogunleye, Onikoto, Odesanmi, Ogunsakin, Amula Odunlade Amula Saliu	43,140
Oyo Central I	Asipa, Oke Afin, Olori Eru, in Oyo Town and in the District of Iponrin Alagba, Emi-afe, Gbajigo, Soku Aiyekale, Fasola and Olonje	48,514

Oyo Central II	Baba Iyaji, Aketan, Isheke Ishokun, Pakoyi all in Oyo Town and in the District of Jagun, Alawusa, Otefoyin, Orowole, Dijo Baba, Alaja and Alegutan	40,070
Oyo East I	Agunpopo, Aremo, Basorun all in Oyo Town and in the District of Idi Iya, Agboye, Ijawaya, Taku Busari, Ajiroba, Idi Ape, Emi Abata, Agbakin, Olokemeji and Ogunte	38,911
Oyo East II	Jabata, Apinni, Apara, Molete all in Oyo Town and in the District of Anilelerin, Babarinwa Ago Oyo, Aro Osegbe Imekele, Obede Abowu and Jabata	30,369
Oyo East III	Ikoyi and District	38,226
Oyo South I	Fiditi, Iware and Ogutaiye	31,731
Oyo South II	Awe, Akinmorin and Jobele	29,554
Oyo South III	Ilora, Ilu Aje, Imini, Oluwatedo and Ilora Villages	50,935

PLATEAU STATE

Mada	In the Akwanga Local Government Area: The Mada District	45,704
Nasarawan Eggon East	The Village Areas of Alogani, Bakyano, Galle, Nasarawan Eggon, Agunji, Umme, Wakama, Wulko and Alizaga in the Nasarawan Eggon District	47,856
Nasarawan Eggon West	The Village Areas of Aizane, Alushi, Arikpa, Ikka, Lizzin-Keffi, Ungwarshuru , Wangibi, Wana and Walaga	44,393
Wamba	The Wamba District	31,182
Awe	In the Awe Local Government Area: The Awe District	50,147
Doma	The Doma District	43,246
Keana	The Keana District	31,182
Riyom	In the Barakin Ladi Local Government Area: The Districts of Riyom, Jal and Bachit	50,383

Forom	The Districts of Heipang, Forom and Fan	37,368
Barakin Ladi	The Districts of Gashish and Ropp	47,194
Langtang	In the Langtang Local Government: The Districts of Langtang and Gani	41,725
Gazum	The Districts of Gazum, Bwarat and Resettlement Area	31,345
Mangu	In the Mangu Local Government: 1. The District of Mangu. 2. The District of Ampang/Kerang. 3. The District of Jepal	55,012
Bokkos	The Districts of Ron, Sha Daffo, Richa, Mushere, Toff and Kanwai	52,135
Mangu North-East	1. The District of Gindiri 2. The District of Panyam/Vodni	42,449
Nasarawa	In the Nasarawa Local Government: 1. The Nasarawa Home District. 2. In the District of Gadabuke: The Village of Buga	34,779
Nasarawa South-East	The District of Loko and Udege	39,768
Nasarawa West	In the District of Gadabuke: 1. The Village Areas of Garegwa, Gwambe, Gwargwada, Humi, Karmun, Kujakwa, Maro, Tashara and Zagabutu 2. In the District of Toro: The Village Areas of Adadu, Gate, Kuru, Mafani, Shafan Kwatto, Shafan Abakwa, Toto Town, Toton Gabiya, Ukya and Zano	39,559
Nasarawa South-West	(1) The District of Umaitha (2) In the District of Toto: The Village Areas of Ugya, Kolo and Kuwa	41,695
Pankshin North-West	In the Pankshin Local Government: The Districts of Kadun Fier, Pankshin Town and Wolkos	42,334
Pankshin North-East	The Districts of Kabwir, Amper and Ampang	45,835
Pankshin South	The Districts of Lankan, Garram, Chip, Pai and Tai (Kwapzak)	38,691

Bassa North East	In the Bassa Local Government: The Districts of Amo and Rukuba	41,230
Bassa North	The Districts of Buji and Jere	39,767
Bassa South	The Districts of Kwon and Miango	32,005
Jos	In the Jos Local Government: In the Jos Native Town: The Wards of Abba Na Shehu, Ali Kazaure, Sarkin Arab and Jantar Adamu	41,625
Jos Township	(1) The Jos Township (2) In the Jos Native Town: The Wards of Ibrahim and Malam Garba Muhammed	39,760
Jos North-East	(1) The District of Gwong (2) In the Jos Native Town: The Wards of Gangaren Jos and Garba Daho	37,241
Jarawa	The Independent Chiefdom of Jarawa	45,053
Jos South	The Districts of Du and Bukuru	43,013
Jos South-West	The Districts of Gyel, Kuru and Vwang	48,185
Dengi	In the Kanam Local Government: (1) The District of Dengi (2) In the District of Kanam: The Village Areas of Kanam (Kufai) and Yamma	49,582
Kantana	(1) The District of Kantana (2) The District of Garga (3) In the District of Kanam: The Village Areas of Dugub and Gagdi (Gum)	46,596
Keffi	In the Keffi L. G.: 1. The Keffi Home District 2. In the District of Kokona: The Village Areas of Hadari	38,223
Keffi North-West	The Districts of Gitata and Karo	41,974
Keffi South-West	The Districts of Karshi and Uke	44,085
Keffi South	In the District of Kokona: The Village	

	Areas of Dari/Gurgu, Agwada, Garaku, Kokona, Laminga and Ninkoro	45,414
Lafia North	In the Lafia Local Government: In the District of Assaikio: The Village Areas of Adogi, Arikya, Ashige, Kafin Wambai, Kwandere, Koron Kuje, Shabu and Uga	39,596
Lafia	In the Lafia Home District: (1) The Village Areas of Bakin Rijiya and Wakwan Alhaji (2) The Lafia Town Wards of Gayam, Zanwa, Makama, Chiroma and Sarkin Fada	45,364
Lafia South-East	1. In the District of Obi: The Village Areas of Adudu, Obi, Agwatashi, Daddare, Dogochita and Ankani. 2. In the District of Assaiko: The Village Area of Assaiko	43,533
Lafia South-West	1. In the Lafia Home District: The Village Areas of Akunza, Kayarda and Agyaragun Tofa. 2. In the District of Obi: The Village Areas of Agyaragu Tasha, Duduguru, Gwadanye, Riri and Gidan Hausa	42,623
Shendam	In the Shendam L.G., In the Shendam Home District, The Village Areas of Pankshom, Shendam, Yelwa and Soklut	46,323
Shedam North-East	1. The District of Garkawa 2. The District of East Ankwe 3. The District of Montol 4. The District of Piapun 5. The District of Kanam	43,063
Shendam South-West	1. The District of Kwande 2. The District of Durok 3. In the Shendam Home District, The Village Areas of Ajikamai, Kuranbau and Yamini	42,572
Shendam West	1. The District of Namu 2. The District of Kwalla 3. The District of Bwol	38,556
Shendam North-West	1. The District of Doka 2. The District of Kwang 3. The District of Kwa 4 The District of Dimmuk	43,760

Bashar	In the Wase Local Government. The Districts of Bashar and Lamba	37,394
Wase	The District of Kadarko and Wase	34,449
	RIVERS STATE	
Ahoada I	Ahoada, Ukpata I, Ubie, Akoh, Igbuduya	44,092
Ahoada II	Abua, Odual, Ukpata II (Ward 3 of Alga) Engenni	39,273
Ahoada III	Omoku I, Omoku II, Igburu, Egi	42,364
Ahoada IV	Ndoni District, Egbema	40,201
Bonny I	Andoni District	41,064
Bonny II	Opobo District	35,458
Bonny III	Ederemebiri, Ayungubiri, Bulomebiri, Obapolo, Tomobiri, Kronsono, Kaliopolo and Alanungo, Ogan/Ndubisi, George/Abam, Kallo/Amakalakiri, Ibuluya, Dikibo, Creamepolo, Ekerekana, Okochiri, Okari, Odogorobie and Doka	35,694
Bonny IV	Okrika Fishing Ports, Ibaka/Ogbogbo, Isaka and Fishing Ports, Ogoloma, Somiari/Akukalama and Ogoloma Fishing Ports, Ogu Group A and Ele, Ogu Group B and Ogu Fishing Ports, Bolo/Wakama and Bolo Fishing Ports	45,320
Bonny V	Bonny District	26,879
Bori I	Obigbo District, Eleme	45,501
Bori II	Tai	32,958
Bori III	Southern Khana, Babbe	54,634
Bori IV	Northern Khana	39,827
Bori V	Panumu Gokana excluding Lewe and Bomu	36,750
Bori VI	Kibanga Gokana including Lewe and	

	Bomu	38,419
Brass I	Nembe I, Nembe II, Twon Brass, Cape of Formosa	40,114
Brass II	Anyama I, Anyama II, Okoroma, Igbeta Ewoama, Oloibiri II, Akassa	44,039
Brass III	Emeya, Oloibiri I, Ikeinsi/Mini/Oluasiri	42,053
Degema I	George, Kariboo, Abbi, Ombo, Warmate/Johnson	54,214
Degema II	Hartfall, Wokoma, Wests, Atiegbo, Oriadiri, Birnaomani	46,414
Degema III	Abonnema	53,261
Degema IV	Obonoma, Obuama, Plantations, Udekema, Opu-Degema, Kala-Degema, Idama, Soku, Oru-Sangama, Plantations	22,632
Degema V	Bakana, Old Bakana, Bukuma, Oproama, Okpo/Ilelema, Tema, Plantations	41,630
Degema VI	Kula, Bille, Ke, Abissa, Tombia	34,097
Degema VII	Krakrama, Sangama, Angulama, Minama, Oru-Kalama, Omekwe Kalama, Ifoko, Sama, Ido, Abalama	24,816
Ikwerre/Etche I	Isiokpo, Aluu, Igrita, Omademe/Ozuoha/Ipo/Omagwa, Ubima/Omuonwa	36,785
Ikwerre/Etche II	Elele/Elele Alanimi, Omerelu Apani, Umudioga, Egbeda/Obimini	42,937
Ikwerre/Etche III	Odegu, Ogbakiri, Emohua, Rundele Ibaa/Obelle	41,659
Ikwerre/Etche IV	Ofeh/Ohim/Oyoro, Eberi Obiohia, Umuogba/Umuajuloke, Okehi, Mba	39,143
Ikwerre Etche V	Ozuzu, Igbo, Ulakwo/Umuselem	41,325
Port Harcourt I	Borokiri Layout, Coronation Layout, Old Port Harcourt Township	43,153
Port Harcourt II	Rail Crescent/Prisons Complex, Old G.R.A.,	

	Orijie Layout, Wobo Layout	48,000
Port Harcourt III	Mgbu Ndukwe Mile 2, Rumuobiekwe Mile 2, Nkpolu Oroworukwo Mile 3, College of Science and Technology Mile 3, Diobu, G.R.A. I & II, Presidential Estate, all the Area North of Emenike Street as far as the Forded Stream by Schools Management Board	37,211
Port Harcourt IV	Amadi Flats, Ormineke Layout – D line, Ogbunabali (West) Layout, the Villages of Orogbum, Orobali Oroworukwo, Oroluzu, Orochiri, along Port Harcourt-Aba Road, Amadi/Abuloma, Rainbow Town, Elekohia Housing Estate	40,696
Port Harcourt V [Ero]	Rumuomasi and Airport Complex, Elelenwa Rumu-Complex, Elelenwa Rumodumia, Archdeacon Crowther Memorial Girls' School, Iriebe and Umukoroshe, Atali, Rumokoro, Rumuobiakani, Rumurolu Oginigba	35,931
Port Harcourt VI Akpara and Akpo	Elekohia, Oromerozumgbu, Rumuola, Rumudolu, Rumueme, Rumuepirikom, Rumuigbo, Rumuokwuta, Eneke Nkpokwu, Ozuba, Rumuekini, Rumuosi, Rumuokwachi, Choba, Port Harcourt University Complex Ogbogoro, Eleieparanwo, Elekochia (Akpo) Rumualogu, Rumuelumeni	30,689
Sagbama I	Sagbama District	44,924
Sagbama II	Ekeremo District	52,260
Yanagoa I	Atissa, Ekpetiama, Buseni, Epie, Gbaran	55,600
Yenagoa II	Odi, Central Kolokuma, Southern Kolokuma, Opokuma	36,257
Yenagoa III	Oporoma, Trakri, Otuan, Central Boma, Amassoma, Eastern Boma	56,094
Yenagoa IV	Olodiama, Western Boma, Apoi, Bassan	36,974
	SOKOTO STATE	
Acida	Acida District in Wurno L.G.A.	38,668

Alelu	Village Areas of Deheru, Alelu, Dunbegu, Basabro, Birnin Malam, Jandutsi, Kimba Katanga and Fagada in Jega District of Jega L.G.A.	38,690
Aliero	Aliero District in Jega L.G. A.	26,668
Ambursa	Ambursa, Zauro, Gawasau, Lagga, Ujariyo Gulunbe, Kargi and Gwandongwaji Village Areas in Birnin Kebbi District of B Kebbi L. G. A.	47,070
Andarai	Andarai, Danwa, Dogon-Daji, Kamba, Karaye, Kawara, Kukakogo, Liba, Zugun Liba, Kurunku and Giwatazo Village Areas in Jega District of Jega L.G.A	42,904
Anka	Anka District in Anka L. G. A.	45,268
Argungu	Argungu and Bayawa Districts in Argungu Local Government Area	56,472
Augi	Augi District in Argungu L.G.A.	35,542
Bagudo-Zagga	Bagudo and Zagga Districts in Bagudo Local Government Area	53,944
Bakura	Village Areas of Bakura Town, Dankadu, Ruru, Birnin Tudu and Yarkofoji in Bakura District of Tabita Mafara Local Government Area	36,078
Bakwai	Bakwai District in Bagudo Local Government Area	41,311
Balle	Village Areas of Balle, Bacaka, Kurdula, Karfen Sarki, Sakkwai and Ruwa Wuri in Tangaza District of Silame Local Government Area	47,293
Bashire	Village Areas of Bashire, Bakaya, Romon Sarki, and Romon Bunu in Tambawal District of Yabo Local Government Area	32,276
Besse	Besse District in Bagudo Local Government Area	34,334
Binji	Binji District less Maikulki Village Area in Silame Local Government Area	40,108

Birnin Kebbi	B/Kebbi Dangaladima, B/Kebbi Mafara, Nasarawa, Unguwar Makera, Manrida, U/Mijin Nana, Karyo, Tarasa, Kola and Yamama Village Areas in B/Kebbi District of B/Kebbi Local Government Area	54,070
Birnin Tudu	Village Areas of Kyaram, Zauma, and Zarummai in Bukkuyum District Plus Village Areas of B/Tudu B/Magaji and Felfeidu in Gummi District all of Gummi Local Government Area	39,925
Birnin Magaji	Village Areas of Birnin Magaji, Gabake, and Nassarawa Godel in Kaura Namoda Local Government Area	33,895
Bodinga	Bodinga, Sifawa and Dingyadi Districts in Bodinga Local Government Area	56,985
Bukkuyum	Bukkuyum District less Zauma, Zarumai and Kyaram Village Areas of Gummi Local Government Area	47,191
Bungudu	Village Areas of Bingi, Furfuri, Kwaikwai and Bungu Town in Bungudu District of Gusau Local Government Area	34,760
Bunza	Bunza District in Buza Local Government Area	36,117
Chafe	Village Areas of Chafe Town, Bilbis and Chediya in Chafe District of Gusau Local Government Area	35,117
Cimmola	Village Areas of Cimmola and Gidan Kaya in Gwadabawa District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	43,919
Dabai	Dabai District in Zuru Local Government Area	55,137
Dakin Garigiro	Dakin Gari and Giro Districts in Bunza Local Government Area	47,573
Dancadi	Dancadi District in Bodinga Local Government Area	45,297
Dange	Dange District in Bodinga Local Government Area	31,756
Danko	Danko District in Zuru Local Government Area	26,480

Dalijam	Village Areas of Ceberu, Kambaza Fullani, Kambaza, Hausawa, Bada, Tari, Gulmare, Yole, Madadi, Dalijam, Warai, Amore and Dodoru in Gwandu District of Birnin Kebbi L.G.A.	39,333
Dansadau	Dansadau District in Anka Local Government Area	33,158
Dendi	Dendi District in Argungu Local Government Area	55,020
Dogondaji Jabo	Dogondaji, Jabo and Sanyinna Districts in Yabo Local Government Area	44,513
Dundaye	Dundaye District in Sokoto Local Government Area	32,174
Durbawa	Durbawa District in Sokoto Local Government Area	40,742
Fakai	Fakai District in Zuru Local Government Area	53,171
Faru	Village Areas of Faru, Gora, Janbako, and Magami in Maradun District of Talata Mafara Local Government Area	42,24[illegible]
Gada	Village Areas of Kyadawa, Gada Town and Kadadi in Gada District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	45,781
Gande	Village Areas of Gande in Silame District, Makeiko in Binji District and Kwacefuri in Tangaza District in Silame Local Government Area	32,800
Gandi	Gandi District in Wurno Local Government Area	45,251
Gatawa	Village Areas of Gatawa, Tara, Gangara and Kalgo in Sabon Birni District of Ita Local Government Area	41,087
Gigane	Gigane and Damba Village Areas in Gwadabawa District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	40,161
Giyawa	Village Areas of Kagara, Dole, Giyawa and Boyekai in Goronyo District of Wurno Local Government Area	31,898
Goronyo	Village Areas of Goronyo Town, Shinaka, Kwa-	

	kwazo and Kojiyo in Goronyo District of Wurno Local Government Area	39,034
Gulma	Gulma District in Argungu Local Government Area	39,658
Gumbi	Gumbi District in Sokoto Local Government Area	30,540
Gummi	Gummi District less Birnin Tudu, Birnin Magaji and Felfeldu Village Areas of Gummi Local Governemnt Area	41,131
Gusau	Galadima and Mayana Wards in Gusau Town–Gusau Local Governemnt Area	33,220
Gwadabawa	Gwadabawa Town and Asara Village Areas in Gwadabawa District–Gwadabawa Local Government Area	41,534
Gwandu	Village Areas of Kwasgara, Gumbai, Maruda, Naman Goma, Ruggar Dawa, Kurya, Masama, Gwandu Town, Malisa, Gorar Kottido, and Goror Maiyaki in Gwandu District of Birnin Kebbi Local Government Area	42,175
Kalmalo	Village Areas of Kalmalo and Araba in Gwadabawa District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	36,341
Kangiwa	Arewar Yamma District in Argungu Local Government Area	39,448
Kaura Namoda	Village Areas of Galadima, Magayaki, Baura, Mafara, Kungurki and Yankaba in Kaura Namoda District of K/Namoda Local Government Area	49,467
Kaya	Village Areas of Kaya, Gidan Goga and Tsibiri in Maradun District of Talata Mafara Local Government Area	38,280
Kebbe	Kebbe District in Gummi Local Government Area	34,609
Kilgori	Kilgori District Plus Village Areas of Binjin Muza, Toronkawa, Fakka and Bingaje in Yabo District of Yabo Local Government Area	39,850
Koko	Koko District in Bagudo Local Governmena Area	35,291
Kotorkoshi	Kotorkoshi District in Gusau Local Government Area	30,171

Hamma Ali	Hamma Ali District in Sokoto Local Government Area	35,952
Illela	Village Areas of Illela and Gura in Gwadabawa District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	33,459
Ilo-Ka Oje	Illo and Ka'Oje Districts in Bagudo Local Government Area	41,521
Isa	Village Areas of Isa Town, Turba and Bargaja in Isa District of Isa Local Government Area	45,819
Jangebe	Village Areas of Morai, Gwaram, Jangebe, Kagara, Ruwan Gizo, Ruwan Gora, and Garbadu in Talata Mafara District of Talata Mafara Local Government Area	46,731
Jangeru-Galadi	Village Areas of Jangeru and Galadi in Isa District of Isa Local Government Area	40,003
Jega	Village Areas of Jega Town, Dangamaji, Galbi, Nasarawa and Gindi in Jega District of Jega Local Government Area	43,958
Kadasuka	Village Areas of Kadasuka, Kiri Kwarma, Holai and Keffe in Gada District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	40,427
Kaddi	Village Areas of Dukamaje, Gilbadi, Kaddi, Sabon Birni and Ila in Gada District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	37,837
Kalgo	Village Areas of Badariya, Dangoma, Gayi, Kalgo Town, Kutukullu, Magarza, Matseri, Nayelwa, Sabon Birni and Zunguru in Kalgo District of Bunza L.G.A.	31,466
Kurya	Village Areas of Kurya, Kyambarawa, Sakajiki, Kagara and Banga in Kaura Namoda District of Kaura Namoda Local Government Area	37,803
Kwara	Kware District in Sokoto Local Government Area	38,931
Lallaba	Lallaba District in Argungu Local Government Area	38,338

Mada	Village Areas of Mada, Puwan Bore, Yandoton Daji and Wonaka in Gusau District of Gusau Local Government Area	64,373
Maiyamma	Village Areas of Mungadi, Sambawa, Gunbin Kure, Gamjeji, Mayalo, Gidiga, Kuberi, Zara, Botoro, Maiyamma and Sabon Sara in Jega District of Jega Local Government Area	41,904
Maradun	Village Areas of Maradun Town, Birnin Kaya, Dosara and Damaga in Maradun District of Talata Mafara L. G. A.	36,927
Marnona	Village Areas of Marnona, Caco, Kwargaba and Dinbiso in Wurno District of Wurno Local Government Area	38,361
Maru	Maru District in Anka Local Government Area	41,673
Masaya	Village Areas of Masaya, Mashema, Kwashabawa, Kuturu, Yanbuki and Rukudawa in Zurmi District of K/Namoda Local Government Area	44,652
Modomawa	Village Areas of Modomawa Gora, Kiyawa, Dan Isa and Gusami in Kaura Namoda Local Government Area	56,005
Moriki	Moriki District in Kaura Namoda L.G.A.	32,051
Mahuce	Village Areas of Bela, Nahuce Keku, Nahuce Marafa, Rawaiya, Karakai and Gada in Bungudu District of Gusau Local Government Area	42,013
Ngaski	Ngaski and Bin Yawuri Districts of Yauri Local Government Area	38,926
Rabah	Rabah District in Wurno Local Government Area	51,086
Rimawa	Village Areas of Rimawa Dantasakko, Birjingo and Takakume in Goronyo District of Wurno Local Government Area	35,762

Sabon Birni	Village Areas of Sabon-Birni Town, Makuwana and Kurawa in Sabon Birni District of Isa Local Government Area	45,274
Sabon Gari	Village Areas of Sabon Gari, Gidan Hamma and Darna Tsaulawo in Gwadabawa District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	40,095
Sakaba	Sakaba District in Zuru Local Government Area	30,052
Salame	Village Areas of Salame, Mammande and Huci in Gwadabawa District of Gwadabawa Local Government Area	39,320
Shagari	Village Areas of Shagari, Sanyinawal, Mandera, Kajiji, Gamgam and Lambara in Yabo District of Yabo Local Government Area	45,638
Shanga	Shanga District in Yauri Local Government Area	41,819
Silame	Silame District Less Gande Village Area – Silame Local Government Area	34,889
Shinkafi	Village Areas of Shinkafi, Kware and Kanya in Isa District – Isa Local Government Area	45,358
Shuni	Village Areas of Shuni Town, Rikina, Gajara, Tiefe, Amanawa, Giere and Tuntube in Shuni District – Bodinga Local Government Area	40,267
Sokoto-Gari	Village Areas of S/Birni, S/Adar, S/Zamfara, R/Dorowa and Gagi Wards in Sokoto District – Sokoto Local Government Area	56,542
Sokoto-Garka	Village Areas of Ung/Sarki, Waziri A, Waziri B, Magajin Gari and Magajin Rafi Wards in Sokoto District – Sokoto Local Government Area	47,730
Talatar Mafara	Village Areas of Galadima, Kiyaye, Take	

	Tsaba, Sauna, Ruwan Bore, Makera, and Matusgi in Talatar Mafara District – T/Mafara Local Government Area	51,905
Tambawal	Village Areas of Tambawal Town, Alasan, Shinfiri, Maikada, Faga and Lukingo in Tambawal District – Yabo Local Government Area	40,276
Tangaza	Village Areas of Tangaza Town, Gidan Madi Rakah, and Magwanfo in Tangaza District of Silame Local Government Area	36,853
Tilli	Village Areas of Tili, Kuka, Diggi, Wuragore, Banganana, Tungar Dan Nupe, Etene and Mutubari in Kalgo District of Bunza Local Government Area	34,256
Tsamiya	Village Areas of Duma, Lofa, Rudu R/Gidado, Tsamiya and Gidan Maude in Shuni District of Bodinga Local Government Area	38,255
Tudun Wada	Madaki, Sabon Gari and Tudun Wada Wards in Gusau District – Gusau Local Government Area	36,001
Tureta	Tureta District Plus Damri, Danmanau and Nassarawa Village Areas in Bakura District of Talata Mafara Local Government Area	32,221
Unguwar Lalle	Village Areas of Unguwar Lalle, Lajinge and Tsamaye in Sabon Birni District of Isa Local Government Area	41,476
Wamakko	Wamakko District in Sokoto L. G. A.	30,110
Wanke	Village Areas of Wanke Ganuwa, Magami, Keta and Samri in Gusau District – Gusau Local Government Area	58,850
Wasagu	Wasagu District in Zuru L. G. A	39,179
Wurno	Village Areas of Wurno Town, Dinawa and Dankemu in Wurno District-Wurno Local Government Area	40,930
Yabo	Village Areas of Dandi, Foro, Jaredi	

	Ruggar Iya, Yabo Town, and Kambama in Yabo District of Yabo Local Government Area	53,766
Yankuzo	Village Areas of Yankuzo, Yanware and Dauki in Chafe District of Gusau L.G.A.	38,781
Yaldu	Arewar Gabas District in Argungu L.G.A.	29,007
Yahwa	Yelwa Town, Kwanji and Gungu Districts in Yauri Local Government Area	34,320
Zurmi	Village Areas of Zurmi Town, Kanwa, Datsi, Dautan and Birnin Tsaba in Zurmi District of Kaura Namoda L.G.A.	46,035

SUMMARY OF ELECTORAL STATE CONSTITUENCIES

Anambra:— 11

Abakaliki/Ikwo, Aguata, Awka/Njikoka, Enugu, Ezza/Ishelu, Igbo-Eze/Isi-Uzo, Ihiala/Nnewi/Idemili, Nkan/Awgu, Nsukka/Igbo-Etiti/Uzo/Uwani, Oji River/Udi/Ezeagu and Onitsha/Anambra.

Bauchi:— 10

Akko, Bauchi/Alkaleri, Darazo, Dass/Tafawa Balewa, Gomber/Dukku, Jama'are/Shira, Katagun/Gamawa, Nisau, Ningi/Toro and Tangale Wada.

Bendel:— 10

Agbazilo/Okpebho, Akoko-Edo/Etsako/Owan, Bomadi/Burutu, Ethiope/Okpe, Ika/Aniocha/Oshimili, Isolo/Ughelli, Ndokwa, Oredo, Orhionwon/Ofia and Warri.

Benue:— 10

Ankpa, Bassa/Dekina, Gboko, Gwer/Makurdi Idah, Katsina-Ala, Kwande Oju/Otukpo, Okpokwu and Vandeikya.

Borno:— 11

Bade/Damaturu, Bama/Konguga, Dambo'A/Kaga, Biu/ Gujba, Fika/Fune Geidam, Gwoza/Askira/Uba, Kukawa, Maiduguri, Monguno/Agala and Ngugu.

Cross River:— 12

Abak/Ukanafun, Akamkpa/Odukpani, Calabar Municipality, Eket, Etinan, Ikem/Obubra, Ikot-Ekpene, Itu/Ikono Obudu/Ogoja, Oron and Uyo.

Gongola: 6

Gombi, Karim Lamido/Zing/, Michika, Mubi, Numan/Guyuk and Wukari/Takum.

Imo:— 13

Aba/Osisioma District/Ukwa, Aboh-Mbaise/Ahiazu-Mbaise, Afikpo/Ohaozara, Arochukwu/Ohafia, Etiti, Ideato/Nkwerre/Isu, Ikwuano/Umuahia/Bende, Isiala/Ngwa/Ogingwa District, Isuikwuato/Okigwe, Mbano, Mbaitoli District/Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta, Orlu/Oru and Owerri/Ikeduru District

Kaduna: 13

Daura, Dandhin-ma, Funtua, Ikara, Jema'a, Kachia, Kaduna/Birnin Gwari, Kankiya, Katsina, Mani, Malumfashi, Saminaka and Zaria.

Kano:— 16

Bichi, Birnin Kudu, Danbaata/Minjibir, Dawakin-Kudu, Dawakin Tofa, Dutse/Ilanun, Gaya, Gumel, Gwarzo, Hadejia/Kafin-Hausa, Kano Municipality, Kazaure, Rano, Rigin/Gezewa, Tudun Wada and Wudil.

Kwara:

Brogu, Edu, Ifelodun/Irepodun, Ilorin, Kogi, Okehi/Okene, Oyi and Oyun.

Lagos:— 8

Badagry, Epe, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin East and Mushin West.

Niger:— 7

Abuja, Chanchaga, Etswan, Gbako, Larun, Mariga/Magama and Rafi

Ogun:— 8

Abeokuta, Egbado North, Egbado South, Ifo-Otta, Ijebu East/Ijebu North, Ijebu-Ode, Ijebu-Remo and Obafemi/Owode/Odeda.

Ondo:— 10

Akoko North/South, Akure/Idanre/Ifedore, Ekiti Central, Ekiti North, Ekiti East, Ekiti South/Ekiti South West, Ekiti West/Ijero, Ero, Ifesowapo/Ondo, Ikale/Ilaje, Ese-Odo and Owo.

Oyo:— 15

Ede/Irepodun, Ibarapa, Ibadan Municipal, Ifelodun, Ilesha/Atakamusa, Iseyin/Kajola, Irepo/Ifedapo, Iwo/Irewole, Lagelu/Oluyole/Akinyele, Obokun, Odo/Otin/Ila, Ogbomosho, Ejigbo, Oshogbo, Oranmiyan and Oyo.

Plateau:— 9

Akwanga, Awe/Lafia, Bassa/Barakin/Ladi, Jos, Kanam/Langtang/Wase, Keffi, Mangu/Pankshin, Nassarawa and Shendam.

Rivers:— 8

Ahoada, Bonny, Bori, Brass, Degema, Ikwerre/Etche, Port Harcourt and Yenagoa/Sagbama.

Sokoto:— 14

Argungu, Birnin Kebbi, Bodinga, Gusau, Gwadabawa, Isa, Jega/Bunza, Kaura-Namoda, Sokoto, Talata Mafara/Anka, Wurne, Yabo, Yauri/Bagauda and Zuru/Gummi.

STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Anambra:— 23 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Abakaliki, Aguata, Anambra, Awka, Enugu, Ezza, Ezeagu, Idimili, Igboetti, Igboeze, Ihiala, Ikwo, Isielu, Isiuzo, Nkanu, Nnewi, Ogwu, Oji, Onitsha, Udi, Udo-Agulu and Uzo-Uwani.

Bauchi:— 16 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Akko, Alkaleri, Bauchi, Darazo, Dass, Dukku, Gamawa, Gombe, Jama' are, Katagun, Misau, Mingi, Shira, Tafawa Balewa, Tangale Waja and Toto

Bendel:— 19 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Agbazilo, Akoko-Edo, Aniocha, Bomadi, Barutu, Ethiope, Etsako, Ika, Isoko, Ndokwa, Okpe, Okpebho, Oredo, Orhionwon, Oshimili, Ovia, Owan, Ughelli and Warri.

Benue:— 13 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Ankpa, Bassa, Dekina, Gboko, Gwar, Idah, Katsina-Ala, Kwande, Makrudi, Oju, Okpokwu, Otukpo and Vandeikya.

Brono:— 18 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Askira/Uba, Bama (Bama, Gulumba, Woloji), Bedde, Biu, Damaturu-Borsari, Fika, Fune, Geidam, Gujba, Gwoza, Kaga and Marte, Konduga, Mafa and Aune, Kukawa, Mobbar, Ngazai and Gubio, Marghi, Monguno and Marte, Ngala (Ran, Kala, Ngala, Gajibo, Gumsu) Nguru, Machina and Yusufari, Yerwa-Maiduguri Matropolitan.

Cross River:– 17 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Akpabuyo, Anambra, Calabar, Calabar Municipal, Eket, Etung, Ikom, Ikono, Ikot Ekpene, Itu, Obubra, Obudu, Ogoja, Oldono, Oron, Ukanafun and Uyo.

Gongola:– 18 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Adamawa, Bali, Fufore, Ganye, Gombe, Guyuk, Jalingo, Karim Lamido, Maiduguri, Michika, Mubi, Numan, Sardauna, Song, Wukari and Zing.

Imo:– 21 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Aba, Abor-Mbaise, Afikpo, Ahiara Ekwereazu, Arochukwu/Ohafia, Bende, Etiti, Ide-Etiti, Isiala Ngwa, Mbaitoli/Ikeduru, Mbano, Nkwerre, Nu, Obioma Ngwa, Orlu, Ezeama Ogbuta, Ohaozara, Onicha/Okigwe/Ikwuano, Oru, Orsu, Owerri, Uzuakoli and Umuahia/Ikwuano.

Kaduna:– 14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Birnin Gwari, Gaura, Dutsin, Ma, Funtua, Ikara, Jema'a, Kachia, Kaduna, Kagarko, Katsina, Maiumfashi, Makarfi, Saminaka and Zaria.

Kano:– 20 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Bichi, Birnin-Kudu, Dambatta, Dawakin Kuku, Dawakin Tofa, Dutse, Gaya, Gezawa, Gumel, Gwarzo, Hadejia, Jahun, Kano Metropolitan, Kazaure, Kiffin, Hausa, Minjibir, Rano, Ringim, Tudu Wada and Wudil.

Kwara:– 12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Asa, Borgu, Edu, Ifelodun, Ilorin, Irepodun, Kogi, Moro, Okehi, Okene, Ovi and Oyun.

Lagos:– 8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Badagry, Epe, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin East, and Mushin West.

Niger:– 8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS **COUNCILS**

Abuja, Agaie-Lapai, Chanchaga, Gbako, Lavun, Magama, Mariga and Rafi

Ogun:– 10 LOCAL GOCERNMENT COUNCILS

Abeokuta, Egbado North, Egbado South, Ifo/Otta, Ijebu East, Ijebu North, Ijebu-Ode, Ijebu Remo, Obafemi-Owode and Odeda.

Ondo:— 17 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Akoko North, Akoko South, Akure, Ekiti Central, Ekiti East, Ekiti North, Ekiti South, Ekiti South West, Ekiti West, Ero, Idanre/Owena, Ifesowapo, Ijero, Ikale, Ilaje/Ijaw, Ondo and Owo.

Oyo:— 24 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Akinyele, Atakumosa, Ede, Ejigbo, Ibadan, Municipal Government, Ibarapa, Ifedapo, Ifelodun, Ijesha, Ila, Irepo, Irepodun, Irewole, Iseyin, Iwo, Kajola, Lagelu, Obokun, Odo Otin, Ogbomosho, Oluyole, Oranmiyan, Oshogbo and Oyo.

Plateau:— 14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Akwanga, Awe, Barakin Ladi, Bassa, Jos, Kanam. Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Mangu, Nassarawa, Pankshin, Shendam and Wase.

Rivers:— 8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Ahoada, Bori, Brass, Degema, Ikwerre-Etche, Port Harcourt Area, Port Harcourt City Council and Yenagoa.

Sokoto:— 19 LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Anka, Argungu, Bagudo, Birnin-Kebbi, Bodinga, Bunza, Gummi, Gusau, Gwadabawa, Isa, Jega, Kaura Mamoda, Silame, Sokoto, Talata, Wurne, Yabo, Yauri and Zuru.

INDEX TO ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES

Constituency	State
"A"	
Abakaliki/Ikwo	Anambra
Abak/Ukanafun	Cross River
Aboh-Mbaise/Ahiazu-Mbaise ...	Imo
Aba/Osisioma District Ukwa ...	Imo
Abeokuta ...	Ogun
Abuja ...	Niger
Afikpo/Ohaosara	Imo
Agbazilo/Okpegho	Bendel
Aguata ...	Anambra
Ahoada ...	Rivers
Akamkpa/Odukpani	Cross River
Akko ...	Bauchi
Akoko-Edo/Etsako	Bendel
Akoko North/South	Ondo
Akure/Idanre/Ifedore	"
Akwanga ...	Plateau
Awka/Njikoka	Anambra
Ankpa ...	Benue
Argungu ...	Sokoto
Arochukwu/Ohafia	Imo
Awe/Lafia ...	Plateau

Sokoto	Sokoto
Sule/Damaturu	Borno
Sumo/Kongoula	"
Sura/Barakin Ladi	Plateau
Susa/Dekina	Benue
Tauchi/Alkaleri	Bauchi
Tofa	Kano
Tomin Kebbi	Sokoto
Tomin Kudu	Kano
Tsa/Gujba	Borno
Tsafe/Pa	Sokoto
Tumbi/Bunkure	Borno
Tunnu	Rivers
Tungo	Kwara
Tori	Rivers
Brass	"

"C"

Calabar Municipal	Cross River
Chanchaga	Niger

"D"

Damboa/Kaga	Borno
Danbaata/Minjibir	Kano
Darazo	Bauchi
Dass/Tafawa Balewa	"
Daura	Kaduna
Dawakin Kudu	Kano
Dawakin Tofa	Kano
Degema	Rivers
Dutse/Jahun	Kano
Dutsin-Ma	Kaduna

"E"

Ede-Irepodun	Oyo
Edu	Kwara
Egbado North	Ogun
Egbado South	"
Eket	Cross River
Ekiti Central	Ondo
Ekiti North/Ekiti East	Ondo
Ekiti South/Ekiti West	Ondo
Ekiti West/Ijero	"
Enugu	Anambra
Eti	Lagos
Ero	Ondo
Emlope/Okpe	Bendel
Etinam	Cross River
Etiti	Imo

"F"

Fika/Fune	Borno
Funtua	Kaduna

"G"

Gaya	Kano
Gbako	Niger
Gboko	Benue
Geidam	Borno
Gombe/Dukku	Bauchi
Gombi	Gongola
Gwadabawa	Sokoto
Gwarzo	Kano
Gwer/Makurdi	Benue
Gwoza/Askira/Uba	Borno
Gumel	Kano
Gusau	Sokoto

"H"

Hadejia/Kafiu Hausa	Kano

"I"

Ibadan Municipal	Oyo
Ibarapa ...	"
Idah ...	Benue
Ideato/Nkwerre/Isu	Imo
Ifelodun ...	Oyo
Ifelodun/Irepodun	Kwara
Ifesowapo/Ondo	Ondo
Ifo-Otta ...	Ogun
Igbo-Eze/Isiuzo	Anambra
Ihiala/Nnewi/Idemili	"
Ijebu East/Ijebu North ...	Ogun
Ijebu-Ode ...	"
Ijebu Remo...	"
Ika/Aniocha/Oshimili	Bendel
Ikale/Ilaje/Ese-Odo	Ondo
Ikara ...	Kaduna
Ikeja ...	Lagos
Ikom/Obubra	Cross River
Ikorodu ...	Lagos
Ikot Ekpene	Cross River
Ikwerre/Etche	Rivers
Ikwuano/Umuahia Bende ...	Imo
Ilesha/Atakamusa	Oyo
Ilorin ...	Kwara
Irepo/Ifedapo	Oyo
Isa ...	Sokoto
Iseyin/Kajola	Oyo
Isiala/Ngwa/Ogingwa District	Imo
Isoko/Ughelli	Bendel
Isuikwuato/Okigwe	Imo
Itu/Ikono ...	Cross River
Iwo/Irewole	Oyo

"J"

Jalingo/Bali...	Gongola
Jama'are/Shira	Bauchi
Jega/Bunza ...	Sokoto
Jema'a ...	Kaduna
Jos ...	Plateau

"K"

Kachia ...	Kaduna
Kaduna/Birnin/Gwari	Kaduna
Kanam/Langtang/Wase	Plateau
Kankiya ...	Kaduna
Kano Municipality	Kano
Karim Lamido/Zing	Gongola
Katagun/Gamawa	Bauchi
Katsina ...	Kaduna
Katsina-Ala ...	Benue
Kaura Namoda	Sokoto
Kazaure ...	Kano
Keffi ...	Plateau
Kogi ...	Kwara
Kukawa ...	Borno
Kwande ...	Benue

"L"

Lagos Island ...	Lagos
Lagos Mainland	Lagos
Lagelu/Oluyole/Akinyeye ...	Oyo
Larun ...	Niger

"M"

Maiduguri ...	Borno
Malumfashi ...	Kaduna
Manqu/Pankshin	Plateau

Mani ...	Kaduna
Mariga/Magama	Niger
Mbaitoli District/Ohaji	
Egbema/Oguta...	Imo
Mbano ...	Imo
Michika ...	Gongola
Misau ...	Bauchi
Monguno/Agala	Borno
Mubi ...	Gongola
Mushin East ...	Lagos
Mushin West ...	Lagos

"N"

Nassarawa ...	Plateau
Ndokwa ...	Bendel
Nguru ...	Borno
Ningi/Toro ...	Bauchi
Nkanu/Awgu ...	Ananmbra
Nsukka/Igbo-Etti/ Uzo-Uwani ...	Anambra
Numan/Guyuk	Gongola

"O"

Obafeme/Owode/ Odeda ...	Ogun
Obokun ...	Oyo
Obudu/Ogoja ...	Cross River
Odo-Otin/Ila ...	Oyo
Ogbomosho/Ejigbo	Oyo
Oji River/Udi/Ezeagu	Anambra
Oju/Oturkpo ...	Benue
Okehi/Okene ...	Kwara
Okpokwu ...	Benue
Onitsha/Anambra	Anambra
Opobo ...	Rivers State
Oranmiyan ...	Oyo
Oredo ...	Bendel
Orhionwon/Ofia	Bendel
Orlu/Oru ...	Imo
Oron ...	Cross River
Oshogbo ...	Oyo
Owerri/Ikedure/ District ...	Imo
Owo ...	Ondo
Oyi ...	Kwara
Oyo ...	Oyo
Oyun ...	Kwara

"P"

Port Harcourt ...	Rivers

"R"

Rafi ...	Niger
Rano ...	Kano
Ringin/Gezewa	Kano

"S"

Saminaka ...	Kaduna
Sardauna ...	Gongola
Shendam ...	Plateau
Sokoto ...	Sokoto
Song/Mayo-Belwa	Gongola

"T"

Talata Mafara/Anka	Sokoto
Tangale Waja ...	Bauchi
Tuduwada ...	Kano

"U"

Uyo ...	Cross River

"V"

Vandeikya ...	Benue

"W"

Warri ...	Bendel
Wudil ...	Kano
Wukari/Takum	Gongola
Wurno ...	Sokoto

"Y"

Yabo ...	Sokoto
Yauri/Baguda ...	Sokoto
Yenagoa/Sagbama	Rivers
Yola/Fufure ...	Gongola

"Z"

Zaria ...	Kaduna
Zuru/Gummi ...	Sokoto

INDEX TO STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Council	
"A"	"A"
Aba ...	Imo
Abak ...	Cross River
Abakaliki ...	Anambra
Aboh-Mbaise ...	Imo
Abuja ...	Niger
Adamawa ...	Gongola
Afikpo ...	Imo
Agaie-Lapai ...	Niger
Agbazilo ...	Bendel
Aguata ...	Anambra
Ahiara/Ekwereasu	Imo
Ahoada ...	Rivers
Akamkpa ...	Cross River
Akinyele ...	Oyo
Akko ...	Bauchi
Akoko-Edo ...	Bendel
Akoko North	Ondo
Akoko South	"
Akure ...	"
Akwanga ...	Plateau
Alkaleri ...	Bauchi
Anambra ...	Anambra
Aniocha ...	Bendel
Anka ...	Sokoto
Ankpa ...	Benue
Argungu ...	Sokoto
Arochukwu/Ohafia	Imo
Asa ...	Kwara
Askira/Uba ...	Borno
Atakumosa ...	Oyo
Awe ...	Plateau
Awka ...	Anambra

"B"

Badagry ...	Lagos
Bagudo ...	Sokoto
Bali ...	Gongola
Bama (Bama, Gulumba, Wolojii) ...	Borno
Barakin Ladi ...	Plateau
Bassa ...	Benue
Bassa ...	Plateau
Bauchi ...	Bauchi
Badde ...	Borno
Bende ...	Imo

Bichi ...	Kano
Birnin Gwari ...	Kaduna
Birnin-Kebbi	Sokoto
Birnin-Kudu ...	Kano
Biu ...	Borno
Bodinga ...	Sokoto
Bomadi ...	Bendel
Borgun ...	Kwara
Borr ...	Rivers
Brass ...	Rivers
Bunza ...	Sokoto
Burutu ...	Bendel

"C"

Chanchaga ...	Niger
Calabar ...	Cross River
Calabar Municipal	Cross River

"D"

Dambatta ...	Kano
Darazo ...	Bauchi
Dass ...	"
Dawakin Kuku	Kano
Dawakin Tofa	"
Daura ...	Kaduna
Degema ...	Rivers
Dekina ...	Benue
Dmaturu-Bersari	Borno
Dukku ...	Bauchi
Dutse ...	Kano

"E"

Ede	
Edu ...	Oyo
Egbado North	Kwara
Egbado South	Ogun
	"
Ejigbo ...	Oyo
Eket ...	Cross Rive
Ekiti Central ...	Ondo
Ekiti East ...	"
Ekiti North ...	"
Ekiti South ...	"
Ekiti South West	"
Ekiti West ...	"
Enugu ...	Anambra
Epe ...	Lagos
Ero ...	Ondo
Ethiope ...	Bendel
Etiam ...	Cross River
Etiti ...	Imo
Etsako ...	Bendel
Ezeagu ...	Anambra
Ezza ...	"

"G"

Gamawa ...	Bauchi
Ganye ...	Gongola
Gaya ...	Kano
Gbako ...	Niger
Gboko ...	Benue
Geidam ...	Borno
Gezawa ...	Kano
Gombe ...	Bauchi
Gombi ...	Gongola
Gujba ...	Borno
Gumel ...	Kano
Gusau ...	Sokoto
Guyuk ...	Gongola
Gwadabawa ...	Sokoto
Gwarzo ...	Kano
Gwer ...	Benue
Gwoza ...	Borno
Gummi ...	Sokoto

"H"

Hadejia	...	Kano

"I"

Ibadan Municipal Govt.		Oyo
Ibarapa	...	"
Idah	...	Benue
Idanre/Owena		Ondo
Ide-Eto	...	Imo
Idimili	...	Anambra
Ifedato	...	Oyo
Ifelodun	...	Kwara
Ifelodun	...	Oyo
Ifesowapo	...	Ondo
Ifo/Otta	...	Ogun
Igboetiti	...	Anambra
Igboeze	...	"
Ihiala	...	"
Ijebu-East	...	Ogun
Ijebu North	...	"
Ijebu Ode	...	"
Ijebu Remo	...	"
Ijero	...	Ondo
Ijesha	...	Oyo
Ika	...	Bendel
Ikale	...	Ondo
Ikara	...	Kaduna
Ikeja	...	Lagos
Ikom	...	Cross River
Ikono	...	Cross River
Ikorodu	...	Lagos
Ikot-Ekpene	...	Cross River
Ikwerre-Etche		Rivers
Ikwo	...	Anambra
Ila	...	Oyo
Ilaje/Ijaw	...	Ondo
Ilorin	...	Kwara
Irepo	...	Oyo
Irepodun	...	Kwara
Irepodun	...	Oyo
Irewole	...	"
Isa	...	Sokoto
Iseyin	...	Oyo
Isiala/Ngwa	...	Imo
Isielu	...	Anambra
Isiuzo	...	"
Isoko	...	Bendel
Itu	...	Cross River
Iwo	...	Oyo

"J"

Jahun	...	Kano
Jallingo	...	Gongola
Jama'are	...	Bauchi
Jega	...	Sokoto
Jema'a	...	Kaduna
Jos	...	Plateau

"K"

Kachia	...	Kaduna
Kaduna	...	Kaduna
Kaga and Marte		Brono
Kajola	...	Oyo
Kanam	...	Plateau
Kankia	...	Kaduna
Kano Metropolitan		Kano
Karim Lamido		Gongola
Katagun	...	Bauchi
Katsina-Ala	...	Benue
Kaura Namoda		Sokoto
Kazaure	...	Kano
Keffin Hausa		"
Keffi	...	Plateau
Kogi	...	Kwara
Konduga, Mafa &		

Anno ...	Borno
Kukawa, Mobbar, Ngazi & Gubio	Borno

"L"

Lafia ...	Plateau
Lagelu ...	Oyo
Lagos Island	Lagos
Lagos Mainland	"
Langtang ...	Plateau
Layun ...	Niger

"M"

Magama ...	Niger
Makurdi ...	Benue
Mangu ...	Plateau
Mani ...	Kaduna
Marghi ...	Borno
Mariga ...	Niger
Mayobelwa ...	Gongola
Mbaitoli/Ikeduru	Imo
Mbano ...	"
Michika ...	Gongola
Minjibir ...	Kano
Misau ...	Bauchi
Monguno & Marte	Borno
Moro ...	Kwara
Mubi ...	Gongola
Mulumfashi ...	Kaduna
Mushin East	Lagos
Mushin West	"

"N"

Nassarawa ...	Plateau
Ndokwa ...	Bendel
Ngala, (Ran, Kala Ngala, Gajibo, Gumsu)	Borno
Nguru, Machina & Yusufari ...	Gongola
Ningi ...	Bauchi
Nkanu ...	Anambra
Nkwerre/Isu ...	Imo
Nnewi ...	Anambra
Nsukka ...	"

"O"

Obafemi-Owode	Ogun
Obioma/Ngwa	Imo
Obokun ...	Oyo
Obubra ..	Cross River
Obudu ...	Cross River
Odeda ...	Ogun
Odo Ofin ...	Oyo
Ogbomosho ...	"
Ogoja ...	Cross River
Ogwu ..	Anambra
Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta	Imo
Ohaozara ...	"
Oji ...	Anambra
Oju ...	Benue
Okene ...	Kwara
Okehi ...	"
Okpe ...	Bendel
Okpebho ...	"
Okpokwu ...	Benue
Oluyole ...	Oyo
Ondo ...	Ondo
Onicha/Okigwe/ Isuikwuato ...	Imo
Onitsha ...	Anambra
Oranmiyan ...	Oyo
Oredo ...	Bendel
Opobo ...	Rivers
Orhiomwon ...	Bendel
Oron ...	Cross River

Orlu	...	Imo
Oru	...	"
Oshogbo	...	Oyo
Oshimili	...	Bendel
Oturkpo	...	Benue
Ovia	...	Bendel
Owan	...	"
Owerri	...	Imo
Owo	...	Ondo
Oyi	...	Kwara
Oyo	...	Oyo
Oyun	...	Kwara

"P"

Pankshin	...	Plateau
Port Harcourt City Council	...	Rivers
Port Harcourt Area		"

"R"

Rano	...	Kano
Rafi	...	Niger
Ringim	...	Kano

"V"

Vandeikya	...	Benue

"W"

Warri	...	Bendel
Wase	...	Plateau
Wudil	...	Kano
Wukari	...	Gongola
Wurno	...	Sokoto

"Y"

Yabo	...	Sokoto
Yauri	...	"
Yenagoa	...	Rivers
Yerwa-Maiduguri Metropolitan	...	Borno

"Z"

Zaria	...	Kaduna
Zing	...	Gongola
Zuru	...	Sokoto

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977 No.73

[29*th December* 1977]

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

PART I—REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

1.—(1) Subject to this Decree, the persons entitled to vote at any election in any constituency within the meaning of that expression as used in the Constitution of the Federal Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Constitution") shall be those ordinarily resident there on the qualifying date who, on that date and on the date of the poll, are citizens of Nigeria of the age of 18 years or upwards and are not subject to any legal incapacity to vote :

Provided that a person shall not be entitled to vote in any constituency unless registered there in the register of voters to be used at the election.

(2) No person shall vote at any one election in more than one constituency or more than once in the same constituency.

(3) In this section, "legal incapacity" in its application to voters includes—

(*a*) the acknowledgement of allegiance, obedience or adherence by the personal act of a voter to any foreign power or State ;

(*b*) the imposition of sentence of death or, in respect of an offence involving dishonesty, of imprisonment (by whatever name called) for a term exceeding six months or such other punishment as may lawfully be substituted therefor, and the voter has not at the date of the election suffered punishment or received a free pardon ;

(*c*) disqualification under this Decree in respect of corrupt practices and other electoral offences at elections.

(4) The following persons are not qualified to vote at an election—

(*a*) the Chairman and other members of the Electoral Commission ;

(*b*) the Chief Electoral Officers ;

(*c*) electoral officers and assistant electoral officers ;

(*d*) the returning officer and the assistant returning officer for each constituency ; and

(*e*) the presiding officer.

2.—(1) A person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in a place for the purposes of this Decree if, whether or not he has his meals there or is employed elsewhere,—

(*a*) it is the place where he usually lives or sleeps ; or

(*b*) he has or usually has his home in that place ; or

(*c*) he intends to return thereto when away from it.

(2) Where for the purpose of registration or objection to registration residence is a matter for doubt a revising officer shall decide it on the evidence before him but any person affected by that decision may appeal to the Electoral Commission whose decision on the appeal shall be final.

(3) A person shall have one of the foregoing places of ordinary residence ; and the place nominated by him shall be his place of ordinary residence for the purposes of this section, and it shall not be lost to him—

(*a*) if at any time when absent for a period of less than 6 months he has the intention to return to that place of residence ; or

(*b*) until he replaces it by another.

3. The expression "qualifying date" as used in this Decree shall be the date on which the final register of voters is compiled under this Decree.

4.—(1) The registration of voters and the conduct of elections shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission.

(2) Subject to section 148 below, the Commission shall appoint one of its members to be the Electoral Commissioner for each State of the Federation.

5.—(1) Subject to this section, the Electoral Commission shall appoint a fit person (hereinafter referred to as a "registration officer") for such areas of the Federation, to be known as registration areas, as the Commission may from time to time determine.

(2) The Electoral Commission may appoint assistant registration officers in respect of any registration area, and the assistant registration officers so appointed shall be subject to the authority and control of the registration officer for the area or part of the area in respect of which they are appointed ; and subject thereto any assistant registration officer appointed in respect of an area shall have and may exercise the powers and duties of the registration officer in that area.

(3) The Electoral Commission shall appoint a fit person as the chief

registration officer in a State who shall subject to the control and direction of the Electoral Commission and the provisions of this Decree supervise all the registration officers for the registration areas within the State.

(4) The Executive Secretary of the Electoral Commission shall be the chief registration officer of the Federation and shall perform such functions in relation to the registration of voters under this Decree as the Electoral Commission may direct.

6.—(1) There shall be a register of voters for each constituency to be compiled by the Federal Electoral Commission as herein prescribed. The first register of voters shall be compiled from a preliminary list obtained from a house to house registration of all eligible voters and from such other sources of information as may be available to the registration officer.

(2) A registration officer, an assistant registration officer and any person authorised by him may for any purpose connected with the registration of voters enter between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening any premises or house and may make such enquiries as may be deemed necessary for the performance of his duties.

(3) Any of the persons referred to in subsection (2) above engaged in the house to house registration of voters shall wear and prominently display a badge provided by the Electoral Commission as evidence of his authority to register the names of the voters residing in the registration area, and notwithstanding subsection (2) above any such person shall, unless he is satisfied that no qualified voter residing in a dwelling place remains unregistered revisit every dwelling house in the registration area at such reasonable time and hour of the day as may be directed by the Electoral Commission.

(4) Every person engaged in the registration of voters shall in respect of his area—

(*a*) exercise the utmost care in preparing the list of voters; and

(*b*) take all necessary precautions to ensure that the list when complete contains the principal name and such one or more further names by which a voter is usually or may be known, and his address, and that the list does not contain the name of any person who is not a voter.

(5) Every preliminary list under this Decree shall be displayed in the constituency to which it refers in such a manner and in such places as the Electoral Commission may direct, and no register of voters shall be printed or used for the purpose of any election until all claims and objections have been dealt with in the prescribed manner.

(6) The register shall contain in respect of every person the particulars required on Form EC.1A in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree including the principal name and such one or more further names by which a person is usually or may be known and his address, which for the purpose of this

subsection may be the name of a village or in the case of a town, the nam of the street, if the Electoral Commission thinks fit, but no person shall b registered under a principal name alone being a single name or withou his address.

(7) When all claims and objections to a preliminary list have been dea with as required by this Decree, it shall be printed as directed by the Electora Commission and be published as the register of voters.

(8) A new register of voters shall be compiled after the taking of ever census and subject thereto the register of voters in every constituency sha be revised before a national election.

(9) The Electoral Commission shall in any area in which a revisio is to be made and in such a manner as it thinks fit invite applications fo inclusion in the register of voters from persons claiming to be entitle because of age, change of residence or other sufficient reason. Applicatio within the time prescribed in this Decree shall be in Form EC.1 in Part I o the Schedule to this Decree and shall be made in person by the applicant and if he is illiterate any person who is literate may assist him, or the registra tion officer may complete the form at the request of the applicant. Th registration officer shall include the names in the list to be known as th supplementary list and the supplementary list shall with the existing registe of voters comprise a new preliminary list, and the provisions of this Decre as to preliminary list shall apply and have effect accordingly.

(10) The Electoral Commission may authorise the issue in Form EC.10 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree of registration cards to persons include in the preliminary list compiled as prescribed. Registration cards shall b numbered and bear the stamp of the registration officer.

7.—(1) Where it is necessary to display any list under this Decree, th registration officer shall prepare copies of the whole or any part of the lis necessary for the purpose, and shall display the list in such places within a constituency as the Electoral Commission thinks fit ; and each list shall bea the date of its display.

(2) The registration officer shall on each of the lists attach a notic stating—

(*a*) that within 15 days of the display thereof claims in respect o omissions or for correction of any item in the list may be made ; and

(*b*) that within the same period, objections may be made under thi Decree to the inclusion of any name in the lists ; and

(*c*) that claims in the Form EC.2 or objections in the Form EC.3 respectively in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree may be obtained at local government offices or local electoral offices, and such other public places throughout the constituency as shall be stated in the notice.

(3) Copies of the list or part thereof as displayed shall be available for inspection free of charge by members of the public at such local government offices or local electoral offices and public places throughout the constituency as the Electoral Commission may direct, and copies may be inspected at such places during normal office hours for not less than 15 days after the display of the preliminary list.

8.—(1) Any person qualified to be registered may if his name is omitted or is incorrectly stated in the preliminary list claim within 15 days of the publication of the preliminary list by notice in writing to the registration officer in Form EC.2 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree to have his name and address inserted or to have any such entry amended.

(2) Any person qualified to vote whose name appears in the preliminary list may within 15 days of the publication of the preliminary list by notice in writing to the registration officer in the Form EC.3 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree object to the inclusion of any other name appearing therein, as being the name of a person not entitled to inclusion in that list.

(3) Every notice of objection under subsection (2) of this section shall be accompanied by a deposit of N20 which shall be refunded if the objection is sustained, or if the Electoral Commission after considering the report of the revising officer is satisfied that the objection was made in good faith ; but otherwise the amount deposited shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund by the registration officer.

9.—(1) The Electoral Commission may appoint as a revising officer any fit person to hear and determine claims and objections to an entry in or omission from the preliminary list ; and may appoint any other person to assist the revising officer.

(2) Any person appointed as a revising officer shall have the powers of a registration officer and may for the purposes of his duties under this Decree administer any oath necessary at a hearing.

10.—(1) The Electoral Commission may make rules prescribing the time for hearing any claim or objection and the procedure at the hearing.

(2) Where a claim is made under this Part of this Decree, the revising officer after hearing the applicant and any evidence in support, shall if he is satisfied that the claim has been established, enter the name and address of the applicant in the preliminary list or make such other corrections as may be necessary.

(3) Where objection is made under this Part of this Decree, the revising officer shall give notice of the objection in such manner as he thinks fit ; and if after hearing the parties concerned and any relevant evidence the revising officer is satisfied that the objection is sustained, he shall amend

the entry.

11.—(1) The registration officer shall amend the preliminary list—

(*a*) to give effect to a decision on any claim or objection ; or

(*b*) to delete any duplicated entry ; or

(*c*) to delete the names of persons who are dead or disqualified.

(2) Where a preliminary list is amended to give effect to a decision to include the name of a voter, the registration officer shall at the same time issue to the person whose name is included in that list a registration card in the prescribed form.

(3) If the registration officer or the Electoral Commission has reasonable cause to believe that a person is registered in more than one place either in the same constituency or in different constituencies, the registration officer or the Electoral Commission as the case may be shall make such alterations or corrections in the preliminary list as are necessary ; but no correction under this subsection shall be made without notice to the person affected and the giving of reasonable time for the receipt of objections to the proposed correction and, if necessary, for any hearing in respect thereof.

(4) Every notice under this section shall be in writing, and may be served upon the person affected by delivering it at or posting it to his address as shown in the preliminary list, or such notice may be exhibited at such local government offices or local electoral offices or other public place in the vicinity of the ordinary residence of the person as shown in the preliminary list.

12.—(1) The registration officer shall not later than 60 days from the date when the preliminary list was first exhibited or within such extended period as the Electoral Commission may allow, make such corrections in the preliminary list as may be necessary, and shall number the names in the preliminary list in such manner as the Electoral Commission may direct ; and after endorsing and signing a certificate of verification on the preliminary list, he shall forward such list to the Electoral Commission.

(2) The preliminary list shall be printed and published by the Electoral Commission on such date as the Commission after considering any alterations or amendments recommended by the appropriate registration officer may deem fit.

(3) For the purposes of this section and the avoidance of doubt, the preliminary list shall be deemed to be printed if it is produced in a visible form by lithography or photography.

13.—(1) The preliminary list in respect of each constituency when printed and published by the Electoral Commission shall be the register of voters for that constituency ; and a copy of the register of voters when

published may be inspected free of charge by members of the public during normal office hours at such place in the constituency as the Electoral Commission in writing shall appoint.

(2) Sufficient copies of the register of voters shall be made available by the Electoral Commission throughout the Federation for sale to the public at such cost as it thinks reasonable.

14.—(1) Subject to this Decree, where the Electoral Commission is satisfied that there is a mistake in the register of voters the Electoral Commission shall not later than 15 clear days before the date appointed for an election give notice in such manner as it thinks fit of its intention to correct the mistake ; and the amendment may be made accordingly.

(2) Nothing in this section as to limitation of time or the giving of notice shall apply where the Electoral Commission is satisfied that it is in the public interest to make the amendment without waiting for any time or giving any notice.

15. The register of voters shall be used for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at every election to the office of the President of the Federal Republic, the Governor of a State and to any of the Legislative Houses provided for in the Constitution.

PART II—PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS

16.—(1) For the purpose of the first elections after the commencement of this Decree—

(*a*) to the office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, or the Governor and Deputy Governor of a State ;

(*b*) into any of the Legislative Houses provided for in the Constitution,

the election date shall be appointed by the Electoral Commission upon receipt from the Supreme Military Council of a notice in that regard and the Electoral Commission shall not later than 21 days before the date so appointed publish in the *Gazette* a notice of the date appointed.

(2) The Electoral Commission may in its discretion appoint different dates for each of the elections to which this Decree applies and may appoint the same date for more than one such election.

(3) The Electoral Commission, if it thinks it expedient, may, in respect of any area appoint a substituted date for the holding of any election to which this Decree applies.

(4) Where the Electoral Commission appoints a substituted date in accordance with subsection (3) of this section there shall be no return for the election until polling has taken place in the area affected.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) of this section,

the Electoral Commission may, if satisfied that the result of the election will not be affected by voting in the area in respect of which a substituted date has been appointed, direct that a return of the election be made.

(6) Whenever it is necessary to hold a bye-election to a Legislative House, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of that House shall forthwith certify the fact to the Electoral Commission and the Electoral Commission shall within 7 days of its receiving such notice publish not less than 21 clear days' notice of the date appointed for the bye-election in the *Gazette*:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the holding of a bye-election to a Legislative House where less than 6 months remain before the dissolution of the Legislative House.

(7) For the purpose of any elections subsequent to those to which subsection (1) of this section relates the election dates shall be not less than 7 clear days before the expiration of any relevant period that may be specified in the Constitution in respect of the life of the Legislative House concerned, and the Electoral Commission shall publish in the *Gazette* and in such other manner as it may determine notice of the dates appointed for the elections.

17.—(1) Writs for the first election into the Legislative Houses after the commencement of this Decree shall be sealed with the public seal and shall be issued by or on behalf of the Head of the Federal Military Government and shall be returnable to the Clerk of the Legislative House concerned.

(2) Writs for subsequent elections into the Legislative Houses shall be similarly sealed and shall be issued by or on behalf of the President or Speaker of the Legislative House concerned and be returnable to the Clerk of that Legislative House.

(3) Each writ shall be in the form in the Table to this section and shall be directed to the Electoral Commission and be conveyed to the Electoral Commission by such means as may be convenient in the circumstances.

TABLE

To the Electoral Commission,

You are hereby commanded that, due notice being first given, you do cause election to be made according to law of a member to serve in

.....

for the constituency of

*(in the place of) and that you do cause the name of such member when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to me in my office without delay.

As witness my hand and the public seal at.....
the .....day of.....19.....

.....
*by (*on behalf of the Head of the Federal Military Government*) *Speaker of the House of Representatives* (*or as the case may be*)

Endorsement

Received the writ on the .....day of .....19.....

.....
Secretary of the Electoral Commission

CERTIFICATE ENDORSED ON WRIT

I hereby certify that the member elected for the Constituency of.....
in pursuance of the within written writ is

.....
(*here state the name of the member*)

of .....
(*here state the full address of the member*)

Dated .....19.....

.....
Secretary of the Electoral Commission

* *Delete where not applicable*

18.—(1) Subject to this section, the Electoral Commission shall whenever occasion may so require appoint a fit person (in this Decree referred to as an "electoral officer") for each senatorial district or constituency as the case may be.

(2) The Electoral Commission may likewise appoint from time to time assistant electoral officers for the purposes of the election and in respect of any constituency or senatorial district it thinks fit. An assistant electoral officer appointed under this subsection shall be subject to the authority and control of the electoral officer for the senatorial district or constituency, and subject thereto and to the direction of the Electoral Commission, an assistant electoral officer shall have and may exercise the powers and duties of an electoral officer ; and where it becomes necessary for an electoral officer to exercise those powers and duties in any part of a senatorial district or constituency, the electoral officer shall exercise supervisory functions in respect of the whole senatorial district or constituency.

(3) The Electoral Commission shall appoint a fit person as the chief electoral officer in a State who shall subject to the control and direction of the Electoral Commission and the provisions of this Decree supervise all the electoral officers for the senatorial districts and the other constituencies within the State and shall direct and supervise election to the office of Governor and Deputy Governor.

(4) For the purpose of directing and supervising an election to the office of President and Vice-President the Executive Secretary of the Electoral Commission shall exercise the function of a Chief Electoral Officer subject to the direction and control of the Electoral Commission.

19.—(1) The Electoral Commission may appoint for an election a fit person to be a returning officer for each constituency or if it thinks fit may appoint a returning officer to function in more than one constituency.

(2) There may likewise be appointed for an election such number of assistant returning officers as are necessary and, subject to the direction of the Electoral Commission, an assistant returning officer shall have the power and may perform the duties of a returning officer but shall be subject to the authority and control of the returning officer appointed in respect of the same election.

20. The Electoral Commission may appoint for any election in a constituency or senatorial district such poll clerks as appear to them to be necessary to assist an electoral officer.

21. The returning officer and poll clerks shall in the constituency to which they are appointed be subject to the control of the electoral officer who may, unless otherwise required by the Electoral Commission, give such directions as he thinks necessary for the performance of their duties.

22.—(1) There shall be appointed for each polling station such number of poll clerks as may be necessary to assist in the taking of the poll.

(2) The electoral officer shall nominate one of such poll clerks to be in charge of the polling station and where a poll clerk is in charge he shall be known as the presiding officer.

(3) The presiding officer may authorise a poll clerk to do any act which the presiding officer is required or authorised to do at the polling station, including an order for the search of or arrest of any person, or the exclusion or removal of a person from the polling station :

Provided that the presiding officer shall keep a record of any such order stating the reasons for same for submission to the Electoral Commission.

23. The Electoral Commission shall—

(*a*) provide in each polling station a compartment in which voters may make their marks on ballot papers screened from observation ;

(*b*) supply to each presiding officer a ballot box, for use in the polling station ;

(*c*) provide such number of ballot papers under sealed covers as may be necessary ;

(*d*) provide a statement showing the number of ballot papers so supplied with the serial number ;

(*e*) provide each polling station with instruments for the making of an official mark on the ballot papers and with pads impregnated with indelible ink of distinctive colour ;

(*f*) provide sufficient copies of printed directions for the guidance of voters ;

(*g*) provide each polling station with copies as certified by the electoral officer of the register of voters for the constituency or with the part of the register which contains the names of the voters allotted to vote at the polling station ;

(*h*) provide for the use of voters in marking on the ballot papers, a table or desk with a hard and smooth surface and a chair ;

(*i*) give such instructions as may be necessary for the proper construction of the voting compartment ; and

(*j*) do such other acts and things as it may prescribe for conducting the election as required by this Decree.

24.—(1) Not less than 14 days before the date appointed for the election, the electoral officer in each constituency shall in the name of the Electoral Commission publish a notice stating—

(*a*) the date of the election ; and

(*b*) the place and time by which nomination papers are to be delivered to the electoral officer, which time shall be on a day not later than 10 days before the date of the election.

(2) Nomination papers may be lodged at any time during normal office hours at such place or places so appointed by the electoral officer.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the nomination papers in respect of the nomination of candidates for the office of the President of the Republic or Governor of a State shall be lodged at any time during office hours at such place or places as may be appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Federation or the Chief Electoral Officer of a State, as the case may be.

25.—(1) The nomination paper shall be in the Forms EC. 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D or 4E in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree as may be appropriate for the election and shall be signed by the candidate and by the persons nominating him. The nomination papers shall contain the following particulars, that is :—

(*a*) the names, addresses and occupations of the candidate ;

(*b*) the names, addresses and occupations of the nominators of the candidate ;

(*c*) a statement by the candidate that he is willing and qualified to stand for election ;

(*d*) a statement by the candidate as to his symbol for the purpose of any contested election ;

(*e*) a statement by the candidate as to the name of the political party which sponsors his candidature.

(2) The electoral officer shall, on payment of such fees as the Electoral Commission may prescribe, provide and supply to any candidate such number of nomination papers as the candidate may require ; and the electoral officer shall if a candidate so requests and the nominators of the candidate are present, complete any such nomination paper on behalf of the candidate.

(3) A candidate or one of the persons nominating him shall not later than the date and time prescribed, personally present the nomination paper to the electoral officer at the place appointed by the electoral officer : Provided that in the event of absence or proved irregularity on the part of an electoral officer, the Electoral Commissioner, the Chief Electoral Officer of the State or of the Federation, as the case may be, may accept the nomination paper of a candidate within 48 hours to the closing date of nominations.

(4) In this section the term "electoral officer" includes the Chief Electoral Officer of the Federation and the Chief Electoral Officer of a State as the case may require.

(5) A candidate for any election shall deliver along with the nomination paper receipts for payment by him of income tax anywhere in the Federation in respect of each of the three years immediately preceding the date of the election except where a candidate satisfies the Electoral Commission that he was not during the relevant period liable to pay income tax or had been exempted from payment of income tax.

26.—(1) Every candidate for any election under this Decree shall be nominated by ten persons whose names appear on the register of voters for the constituency or senatorial district in respect of which the nomination is made.

(2) No person shall sign as a nominator more than one nomination paper for use at an election to the same Legislative House and if he does so his signature shall be inoperative on any second or subsequent nomination paper which he signs as a nominator ; but nothing in this subsection shall apply in respect of any nomination by the nominator of a candidate who has died or whose nomination has not been accepted as valid before the delivery of the second nomination paper.

(3) If a nomination paper when signed by a candidate and the persons nominating him is lodged in more than one constituency or senatorial district as the case may be, in the case of elections to a Legislative House the candidature shall be void in each constituency or senatorial district in which the nomination paper is lodged.

27.—(1) Every candidate shall, before his nomination paper is delivered to the appropriate electoral officer, pay into the Consolidated Revenue Fund by way of deposit the sum of—

(*a*) ₦1, 000 in respect of an election to the office of President and Vice-President ;

(*b*) ₦500 in respect of an election to the office of Governor and Deputy Governor ;

(*c*) ₦200 in respect of an election to the Senate or House of Representatives ; and

(*d*) ₦100 in respect of an election to a State House of Assembly.

(2) A candidate shall at the time of the delivery of his nomination paper produce and hand over to the appropriate electoral officer the official receipt for the sum paid and no nomination paper shall be valid without production of the receipt to the electoral officer.

(3) The deposit shall be returned to the candidate or his personal representatives if—

(*a*) the nomination of the candidate is invalid for any reason other than that a nomination form was lodged by him or on his behalf in more than one constituency ;

(*b*) the candidate dies before the date of the election ;

(*c*) there is no contested election ;

(*d*) a contested election is declared void ; or

(*e*) in any contested election the candidate is successful or obtains not less than one-half of the total number of votes cast for the winning candidate.

(4) A deposit shall not be returned if the candidature of a person nominated in more than one constituency is void in each constituency under this Decree.

(5) All deposits which are not returnable shall be retained in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

28.—(1) If after delivery to him of a nomination paper an electoral officer is satisfied that the prescribed deposit has been paid and all other requirements of this Decree have been complied with, the acceptance within the time required by this section of the nomination paper on the form prescribed in subsection (3) of this section shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the nomination.

(2) If after such delivery and proof of payment of the deposit the electoral officer is not satisfied, the rejection within the time required by this section of the nomination paper on any of the following grounds that is to say—

(*a*) that the particulars of the candidate or his nominators are not as required by law ;

(*b*) that the nomination is by virtue of any provision of this Decree invalid ;

(*c*) that the nomination paper is not signed as required by law ;

(*d*) that the candidate has been nominated in more than one constituency ;

(*e*) that the nominators of the candidate or any of them are not persons whose names appear on the register of voters in respect of the constituency to which the nomination relates—

shall be prima facie evidence that the nomination was properly rejected as invalid.

(3) The Electoral officer shall within 24 hours of the delivery to him of a nomination paper notify his decision to the candidate or any of his nominators in the Form EC.5 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree ; and if a nomination paper is rejected, the candidate may deliver to the electoral officer a fresh nomination paper as a candidate within the time prescribed for the delivery of nomination papers.

(4) A person nominated as a candidate in accordance with the provisions of this Decree may, at any time before the beginning of the period of 4 days ending with the date of the election, withdraw his candidature by delivering in person to the electoral officer a declaration in writing to that effect signed by him and duly attested by the signatures of any two voters who are qualified to vote in the constituency in which he was officially

nominated.

(5) An electoral officer to whom a declaration is delivered in pursuance of the foregoing subsection shall forthwith cause a copy of the declaration to be displayed, until the date of the election, at each place at which nomination papers may be delivered in connection with the election.

(6) The deposit paid by a candidate in pursuance of section 27 of this Decree shall be returned to him or his personal representatives if his candidature is withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of this section.

(7) The acceptance or rejection of a nomination paper shall not be questioned in any court of law other than the Tribunal trying an election petition under this Decree.

29. The Electoral Commission shall prepare a statement setting out the full names of all persons standing nominated and of the persons nominating them and their respective addresses and occupations ; the statement shall be displayed at least 7 days before the date appointed for the election at the place or places appointed for the delivery of nomination papers.

30.—(1) If a nominated candidate dies after expiry of the time for delivery of nomination papers but before the commencement of the poll, and satisfactory evidence of the death of the candidate is produced to the electoral officer, the electoral officer shall countermand the poll ; and the Electoral Commission, or the Chairman of that Commission if no quorum is available at the time shall, when notified by the Electoral Officer, appoint some other convenient date for the election.

(2) Notice of the new day fixed for the nomination of candidate in replacement of the dead candidate shall not be more than 30 days from the death of the candidate whose death is the cause of fixing the new day or less than 15 days from the issue of notice for the new election.

(3) The list of voters to be used at a postponed election shall be the official register of voters which was to be used if the election had not been postponed.

31. If after the expiry of the time for delivery of nomination papers there is more than one person standing nominated, a poll shall take place in accordance with the provisions of this Decree.

32.—(1) If after the expiry of the time for delivery of nomination papers there is only one person whose name is validly nominated, that person shall

be declared elected.

(2) Where a person is declared elected under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the writ shall be endorsed and returned and the result of the election shall be published as prescribed by this Decree.

33.—(1) Where on the close of nominations there is no candidate validly nominated, the Electoral Commission shall as soon after the date of the election as may be convenient fix a date for another election.

(2) The Electoral Commission or the Chairman as the case may be shall inform the Clerk of the Legislative House concerned before any action is taken under this section.

34.—(1) In any contested election, the votes shall be given by ballot and the results shall be ascertained by counting the votes given to each candidate ; and the candidate to whom the majority of votes has been given shall be declared elected.

(2) In the case of an election to the office of the President a candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected to such office, if—

(*i*) (*a*) he has the highest number of votes cast at the election ; and

(*b*) he has not less than one quarter of all the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States within the Federation ; or

(*ii*) where there are only two candidates for the election,

(*a*) he has a majority of all the votes cast at the election ; and

(*b*) wins a majority of votes in more than half of the States within the Federation ;

(*iii*) in default of a candidate who is duly elected in accordance with paragraph (*i*) of this subsection there shall be a second election, which shall be held not later than 30 days after the date of the first election at which the only candidates shall be the candidate who secured the highest votes at the first election and that one among the remaining candidates who has a majority of votes in the largest number of States : Provided that if there are more than one candidate with a majority of votes in the highest number of States the one with the higher total of votes cast at the election shall be the second candidate for the second election ;

(*iv*) (*a*) in default of a candidate who is duly elected in accordance with paragraph (*ii*) or (*iii*) of this subsection the Electoral Commission shall within seven days of the result of the second election hold an election in each House of the National Assembly and in each House of Assembly of every State in the Federation to determine which of the two candidates shall be elected as President ;

(*b*) the election mentioned in this paragraph shall be held simultaneously in every State and the person who has a simple majority of the votes cast at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected as President.

(3) A candidate for an election to office of the Governor of a State shall be deemed to have been duly elected to such office if he has the highest number of votes cast at the election.

(4) A candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Vice-President or Deputy Governor if the person who nominated him as candidate in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution has been duly elected as President or Governor, as the case may be, in acordance with the provisions of this section.

35.—(1) If an election is to take place, the Electoral Commission shall appoint a sufficient number of polling stations in the constituency and shall allot voters in the constituency among such polling stations.

(2) Not more than 500 voters shall be required to vote at any one polling station unless the Electoral Commission or the Chairman, of the Commission where no quorum is available at the time is satified that it is unecessary or impracticable, as the case may be, to provide other polling stations. The name of any voter on the official list of voters for the constituency shall appear on one and one only, of the parts of the list of voters alloted to various polling stations established in the constituency.

36.—(1) There shall be a register of symbols kept by the Electoral Commission for use at elections.

(2) The leader of a political party may apply to the Electoral Commission for entry in the register of symbols of a symbol to be used by his political party at elections.

(3) The Electoral Commission shall register the symbol of a political party upon payment of the prescribed fee if it is satified—

(*a*) that no other symbol of the same design is registered ;

(*b*) that the symbol is distinctive from any other symbol already registered ; and

(*c*) that its use will not be offensive or otherwise objectionable howsoever.

(4) The Electoral Commission shall without payment of any fee remove a symbol from the register of symbols if—

(*a*) a political party in whose name it is registered requests the removal ; or

(*b*) the Electoral Commission is of the opinion that the political party in whose name the symbol is registered has ceased to exist or to use the symbol.

(5) The fee for registration of a symbol shall be ₦50 and the fee shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Federation.

(6) Nothing is this section shall authorise the allotment or registration for use at any election of a symbol or material part of a symbol, if it portrays—

(*a*) the Coat of Arms of the Federation ;

(*b*) the Coat of Arms of any other country ;

(*c*) any device or emblem which in the opinion of the Electoral Commission is normally associated with—

(*i*) the official acts of Government, or

(*ii*) any of the Armed Forces of Nigeria or the Nigeria Police Force ;

(*iii*) the regalia of a chief, or

(*iv*) any tribe or ethnic group, or

(*v*) any religion or cult ;

(*d*) any representation of a person living or dead ;

(*e*) any symbol or part of a symbol which under the provisions of this section continues to be registered by another political party.

37.—(1) Where a symbol is registered by a political party in accordance with this Decree, the Electoral Commission shall allot the symbol to any candidate sponsored by the political party.

(2) Where there is doubt as to whether a candidate is sponsored by a political party the Electoral Commission shall resolve same by consulting the leader of the political party concerned, and the decision of the Electoral Commission shall be final.

(3) If no quorum of the Electoral Commission is available at the time, the power conferred by subsection (2) of this section may be exercised by the Chairman.

38.—(1) Each ballot box shall be made of some durable material with a slit or narrow opening at the top so constructed that, while the poll is open, ballot papers may be introduced therein but cannot be withdrawn therefrom unless the ballot box is unsealed and opened.

(2) The ballot box shall be provided with a sealing plate, permanently attached, to affix the special metal seals prescribed by the Electoral Commission for the use of returning officers and assistant returning officers.

39.—(1) Every ballot paper shall be a printed paper on which the symbol adopted by the candidate and duly registered as prescribed in section 36 shall be clearly set out together wtih the name of the candidate. Every ballot paper shall have a serial number printed or stamped on the back and

shall be attached to a counterfoil bearing the same serial number as printed or stamped on the back of the ballot paper.

(2) The ballot papers shall be bound or attached on books containing twenty, fifty or one hundred ballot papers, as may be most suitable for supplying to polling stations according to the number of voters in each.

40.—(1) Every candidate may by notice in writing signed by him and addressed to the electoral officer appoint two persons (in this Decree referred to as "polling agents") to attend at each polling station in the constituency for which he is a candidate ; and the notice shall set out the names and addresses of the polling agents and be given by candidates to the electoral officer not later than ten days before the date fixed for election.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirement of subsection (1) of this section—

(*a*) an electoral officer, if satisfied, may permit not more than two polling agents claiming to be representatives of a candidate to attend a polling station in the interest of the candidate; and

(*b*) a candidate shall not be precluded from doing any act or thing which he has appointed a polling agent to do on his behalf under this Decree.

(3) Polling agents shall have such power as the Electoral Commission may allow for the purposes of this Decree.

41. The Electoral Commission shall, not later than the sixth day before the day of the election, cause to be published, in such manner as it may think fit, a notice specifying the following matters, that is to say—

(*a*) the day and hours fixed for the poll ;

(*b*) the full names arranged in alphabetical order of surnames or last names and places of residence and occupations of the candidates remaining nominated, together with the symbols allotted to each candidate ;

(*c*) by way of indication, the persons entitled to vote ;

(*d*) the location of the polling station or polling stations.

42. Polling stations shall be open to voters at 7 o'clock in the forenoon of the day fixed for the poll, and unless interrupted under the provisions of this Decree, shall close not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of that day

43.—(1) At the hour fixed for opening the poll, the presiding officer shall, in full view of the candidates or their agents or the voters representing the candidates as are present, open the ballot box and ascertain that there are no ballot papers or other papers or material enclosed therein after which the ballot box shall—

(*a*) be locked and sealed with one of the special metal seals prescribed by the Electoral Commission for the use of presiding officer ;

(*b*) then be placed on a table in full view of all present, and be maintained so placed until the close of poll.

(2) There shall be only one ballot box for all the candidates at any polling station.

44. A poll clerk may, and if required by a candidate or a polling agent shall, at the time of his application for a vote but not afterwards, put to the voter the following questions :

(*a*) "What is your name and where do you live ?"

(*b*) "Have you already voted at the present election at this or any other polling station ?"

45. Every person intending to vote shall present himself to a presiding officer at the polling station in the constituency in which his name is registered as being entitled to vote. The presiding officer after satisfying himself that the name of the person intending to vote appears on the register of voters, and that such a person has not already voted shall —

(*a*) if the voter produces his voter's registration card, mark the card in such a way as to indicate that it has been presented and used at the election ;

(*b*) issue the voter with a ballot paper and an envelope ;

(*c*) sign his name on the back of the envelope over the official stamp.

46. A voter on receiving a ballot paper—

(*a*) proceeds forthwith to the voting compartment and there with ink provided in a pad and indelible to leave a mark for a period of approximately ten hours, makes his thumb impression on the blank space on the ballot paper at the left of the symbol and name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote ;

(*b*) inserts the ballot paper in the envelope and seals the envelope ;

(*c*) comes out from the compartment, have his thumb inspected by the presiding officer to satisfy the presiding officer that he has made his mark on the paper and in the full view of the presiding officer and all others present—

(*i*) deposit the envelope containing his vote in the ballot box ;

(*ii*) have his left thumb nail marked with indelible ink.

47. No voter shall vote for more candidate than one, or record more than one vote in favour of any candidate at any one election.

48.—(1) A voter shall not place on the ballot paper any writing or ma by which he may be identified.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, a print resulting from the staining of t thumb of the voter in the voting compartment shall not be or be deemed to l a mark of identification under this section.

49. A voter who by accident deals with his ballot paper in such a mann that it may not be conveniently used as a ballot paper, may deliver it to t presiding officer. If the presiding officer is satisfied that the ballot paper w spoilt by accident he may issue another ballot to the voter in place of the ball paper delivered up, and the spoilt paper shall be immediately marked cancelled by the presiding officer.

50. A voter who is blind or is otherwise unable to distinguish symbols who suffers any other physical disability may be accompanied into the pollin station by a friend or relative chosen by him and the friend or relative shal after informing the presiding officer of the disability be permitted to accompan the voter into the voting compartment and assist the voter to make his le thumb mark, on the left side of the symbol nominated by the voter, to inse the ballot paper in the envelope and to seal the envelope.

51. No elector shall record his vote otherwise than by personally attend ing at the polling station and recording his vote in the manner prescribed b this Decree.

52. Except as permitted under this Decree, no person shall be permitte to vote at any polling station other than the one to which he is allotted.

53.—(1) Where election officers and police officers are appointed for du elsewhere than at the station at which they are entitled to vote and it is no possible to release such officers to vote during the day for the polling, and polling stations are within the same consituency, the presiding officer at the polling station where an election officer or police officer is on duty shall issue a certificate of polling duties in the Form EC. 6 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree. On presentation of the Form to the presiding officer in charge of the polling station where the officer is registered as being entitled to vote, the last mentioned presiding officer may issue in exchange a certified extract in the Form EC. 7 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree of the register of voters or the part thereof in his custody.

(2) If a presiding officer issues a certified extract of the register of voters he shall mark the register of voters or the part thereof in his custody with some appropriate mark and proceed as though the officer concerned had cast his vote ; and the presiding officer shall retain the certificate of polling duties

delivered to him and deal with it in the manner prescribed in this Part of this Decree for dealing with election papers at close of poll.

(3) If a presiding officer receives a certified extract of the register of voters from another polling station, he shall treat the particulars in the certified extract as an addition to the register of voters or part thereof in his custody ; and the procedure prescribed for the day of election by this Part of this Decree shall have effect so as to enable any officer on duty in the polling station who is named in the certified extract, to vote at that polling station. The presiding officer shall retain the certified extract and deal with it in the manner prescribed by this Part of this Decree for dealing with election papers at the close of poll.

54.—(1) If at the time a person applies for a ballot paper, and after he has applied and before he leaves the polling station, a polling agent informs the presiding officer that he has reasonable cause to believe that the applicant for the ballot paper is not the person named in the register of voters, and the polling agent undertakes to substantiate a charge of impersonation in a court of law, the presiding officer may order a police officer to arrest such person ; and the order of the presiding officer shall be sufficient authority for the arrest.

(2) Any applicant for a ballot paper affected by subsection (1) of this section shall not be prevented from voting if he denies the charge or is not informed of it ; but the presiding officer shall cause the words "protested against for impersonation" to be placed against the name of the applicant in the marked copy of the register of voters and record this on the counterfoil of the ballot paper. If any such person admits to the presiding officer that he is not the person he holds himself out to be, he shall not be permitted to vote ; and if he has already voted, the presiding officer shall note the number of the ballot paper delivered to such person, and upon count being taken that ballot paper shall be invalid.

(3) Any person arrested under this section shall be deemed to be a person taken into custody by a police officer for an offence in respect of which he may be arrested without a warrant.

55.—(1) If a person claiming to be entitled to vote applies for a ballot paper after some other person has voted in the name given by the claimant he shall, upon satisfactory answers given to any questions put to him by a poll clerk be entitled to receive a ballot paper in the same manner as any other voter; but the ballot paper (in this Decree referred to as "the tendered ballot paper") shall be of a colour different from the ordinary ballot papers. The presiding officer shall require the voter to deliver the tendered voting paper to him instead of allowing it to be put in the ballot box, and the presiding officer shall endorse on it the name of the voter and his number

in the register of voters. The ballot paper shall on delivery to the presiding officer and in the view of all present be set aside by the presiding officer in a packet intended for tendered votes. No tendered voting paper shall be counted by the returning officer.

(2) The presiding officer shall when he tenders a ballot paper under this section, enter the name of the voter and his number in the register of voters on the list to be called tendered vote list; and the tendered vote list shall be produced in any legal proceedings arising out of the election.

56. The presiding officer shall regulate the admission of voters to the polling station and shall exclude all persons other than candidates, polling agents, poll clerks and persons lawfully entitled to be admitted, and the presiding officer shall keep order and comply with the requirements of this Decree at the polling station. In the exercise of his powers under this section the presiding officer may utilise the services of a police officer or officers available.

57.—(1) If a person misconducts himself at a polling station, or fails to obey any lawful order of the presiding officer, the presiding officer may order the removal from the polling station of the person so misconducting himself or failing to obey a lawful order; and such person may be dealt with as for an offence for which he may be arrested without warrant and may be removed accordingly.

(2) No person so removed shall without the permission of the presiding officer again enter the polling station during the day of the election; but nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prohibit a voter from recording his vote.

58.—(1) If the proceedings at any polling station are interrupted or obstructed by riot or open violence, the presiding officer may adjourn the proceedings until later in the day or until the following day; and, after taking such precautions as are necessary to safeguard the ballot box and ballot papers and other election requisites, shall thereupon notify the electoral officer of the fact and the electoral officer shall inform the Electoral Commission.

(2) When the poll is adjourned at any polling station, the hours of polling on the day to which it is adjourned shall be the same as for the original day; and any reference in this Part of this Decree to the closing of the poll shall be construed accordingly.

59.—(1) When it is time for the closing of the poll, the presiding officer shall not allow into the polling station any person other than those already inside and those in the immediate vicinity waiting to enter and vote.

(2) No voter having thereafter recorded his vote shall be permitted to remain in the polling station unless otherwise authorised under this Decree.

60.—(1) Immediately after the close of the poll the presiding officer in the presence of the poll clerk and such candidates or their agents as are present, shall make up into separate packets to be sealed with his own seal and marked for identification—

(*a*) the ballot box in use at the polling station unopened and sealed so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot papers;

(*b*) the marked copies of the register of voters together with any certified extracts of the register which he has received from any other presiding officers under this Part of this Decree;

(*c*) the counterfoils of used ballot papers;

(*d*) the tendered ballot papers;

(*e*) the tendered vote list;

(*f*) the unused and spoilt ballot papers placed together;

(*g*) the statement of the ballot papers which were noted as invalid;

(*h*) any certificates of polling officers duties he has received from other presiding officers under this Part of this Decree,

and when so made up and sealed the presiding officer shall deliver the packets to the returning officer.

(2) Any ballot papers which are left in the voting compartment and not inserted in a ballot box shall be cancelled by the presiding officer and when sealed up separately shall be delivered by him to the returning officer.

(3) The presiding officer shall at the same time prepare a statement (in this section called "the ballot papers account") to accompany the packets stating—

(*a*) (*i*) the number of ballot papers entrusted to him;

(*ii*) the number of spoilt ballot papers;

(*iii*) the number of unused ballot papers;

(*b*) the number of tendered ballot papers;

(*c*) the number of persons marked on the register of voters (including any additions deemed to be made thereto in accordance with this Part of this Decree) as having been issued with ballot papers.

(4) A candidate or his polling agent may at any time after the making up of the ballot papers account and before sealing for delivery verify the ballot papers accounts; and if he verifies that account, the candidate or his

polling agent as the case may be shall sign his name on the ballot papers account.

61.—(1) Each candidate may appoint such number of persons (in this Decree called "counting agents") as the returning officer may approve; and so far as practicable the number of counting agents approved shall be sufficient to allow each candidate to be represented by a counting agent at any place and time at which any part of the counting of votes is taking place.

(2) Notice in writing of the appointment stating the names and addresses of the counting agents shall be given by the candidate to the returning officer not later than one day before the election; and if the notice has not been given the returning officer may refuse to admit to the place where the votes are counted any person claiming to be a counting agent.

(3) If a counting agent dies, or becomes incapable of acting as a counting agent, a candidate may appoint another counting agent in his place, and the candidate shall immediatley give notice in writing to the returning officer of the name and address of the counting agent to be appointed.

62.—(1) The returning officer shall make arrangements for counting the votes at such place as the Electoral Commission may direct, and the counting shall as soon as practicable after the termination of the voting take place in the presence of any candidates or counting agents who wish to be present; and when commenced the counting of the votes shall proceed continuously until it is completed, but subject to the allowance of a reasonable time for refreshment.

(2) The returning officer may if he thinks fit authorise any of his assistants to supervise the counting of the votes and certify the same; but nothing in this subsection shall authorise the appointment of any candidate or counting agent as a supervisor.

(3) The returning officer shall have sole charge of the counting and no person other than the electoral officers, the returning officer, his assistants, the candidates and their counting agents may without the consent of the returning officer be present at the counting of the votes.

(4) In the case of an election to the office of the President and Vice-President or the Governor and Deputy Governor of a State—

(*a*) the rights conferred on a candidate under this section shall be exercisable by the candidate for the office of the President or of the Governor as the case may be;

(*b*) the counting shall take place in such places as the Electoral Commission shall appoint;

(*c*) the Electoral Commission shall appoint such number of persons as it may consider necessary as deputy returning officers to supervise the counting in such places; and

(*d*) subject to the direction and supervision of the returning officer, a deputy returning officer shall have all the powers, functions and duties vested in or imposed upon a returning officer under this Decree other than the power conferred on a returning officer by section 67.

63.—(1) The returning officer shall in the presence of any candidates or counting agents who are there, open the ballot box brought from each polling station in the constituency; thereafter, he shall open the envelopes contained in the box one by one and count the votes cast for each candidate according to the left thumb mark made on the left side of his symbol on each of the ballot papers.The ballot papers shall be kept face upwards while being counted and when boxes from all the polling stations in the constituency have been opened and the counting completed, the returning officer shall record on Form EC.8 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree the total votes cast in favour of each candidate.

(2) In counting the votes the returning officer shall reject any ballot paper—

(*a*) found in an unstamped and unsigned envelope;

(*b*) which does not bear the mark of the polling station or which is marked so as to identify the voter;

(*c*) which has not been thumb-marked for any candidate;

(*d*) which has been thumb-marked for more than one candidate.

The returning officer shall endorse his rejection on such ballot papers. If a counting agent objects to the rejection, the returning officer shall add the words "rejection objected to" on the ballot paper, but the count by the returning officer shall proceed as if objection had not been taken by the counting agent.

(3) Nothing in this Decree shall invalidate a ballot paper which is thumb-marked directly on the symbol or the name of a candidate instead of the space provided for thumb marks so long as it is clear for which candidate the vote was cast.

(4) The decision of the returning officer on any question arising in respect of a ballot paper shall be subject to review only in proceedings before a Tribunal by way of election petition instituted in accordance with the provisions of this Decree.

64. The returning officer shall when the counting is completed pr
a statement showing the number of ballot papers rejected, and sha
request allow any counting agent to copy the statement, but no candid
counting agent shall interrupt the count so as to record the numb
any ballot paper whether rejected or not which he sees during the cou

65. The sealed packet of tendered ballot papers, the sealed p
containing the marked copy of the register of voters and the second p
containing the counter-foils of used ballot papers, shall not at any tim
opened by the returning officer ; and when the counting of the vo
completed he shall seal up in separate packets the counted and rej
ballot papers. In the presence of any counting agents who wish to be pre
the returning officer shall then verify the ballot paper account given hi
the presiding officer by comparing it with the total number of ballot p
delivered to him. When verified the returning officer shall prepare a state
of the result and after allowing any counting agent wishing to do so to
the statement, the returning officer shall reseal the packets containing
unused spoilt and invalid ballot papers and shall pack and seal those p
which he has rejected.

66. A candidate or his counting agent may, if present when cou
is completed, require the returning officer to make a recount, and i
returning officer considers the request to be reasonable, he shall make
recount ; but no further count shall thereafter be made except at the direc
of a Tribunal on an election petition under this Decree.

67. When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candid
so that the addition of a vote would entitle any one of the candidates
declared elected, the returning officer shall forthwith decide between
candidates by lot, and shall proceed as if the candidate on whom the lo
had received one additional vote. The returning officer shall there
declare such candidate to be the person elected.

68. After counting the votes and ascertaining the result of the poll
returning officer shall—

(a) complete the certificate of return in Form EC.8 in Part I of
Schedule to this Decree ;

(b) declare the result of the poll by reading the completed certi
of return aloud in the place of counting ; and

(c) cause to be delivered to the Electoral Commission the origin
the certificate of return.

69. The Electoral Commission shall publish in such place or plac

it thinks fit a notice of the result of the election ; and shall cause the name of the successful candidate to be endorsed on the writ and shall return the writ. When the return of the writ is made to the Clerk of the Parliaments or the Clerk of the State Assembly or appropriate authority, as the case may be, he shall publish the result in the *Gazette*.

70.—(1) The returning officer shall deliver all documents relating to the conduct of the election to the Electoral Commission who shall be responsible for their safe custody.

(2) The Electoral Commission shall retain for a period of 6 months all the documents relating to an election forwarded to it as required under subsection (1) of this section ; and unless otherwise ordered by a Tribunal or notified of legal proceedings in respect of such election, it shall at the end of that period cause the documents to be destroyed.

(3) Documents in the custody of the Electoral Commission shall not be available for any purpose except as required under an order for inspection made by a Tribunal on an election petition.

(4) In this section "documents" include any completed form prescribed under this Decree.

71. The Electoral Commission shall—

(*a*) immediately after each general election, cause to be printed a report giving by constituencies, the number of votes polled for each candidate, the number of rejected ballots and the number of names on the list of voters, together with any other information that it may deem fit to include ; and

(*b*) at the end of each year, cause to be printed a similar report on the bye-elections held during the year.

72.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person shall be qualified for—

(*a*) election as a member of the House of Representatives or a State Assembly if he is a citizen of Nigeria and is not less than 21 years old and if—

(*i*) he has fully paid as and when due in respect of each of the three financial years preceding the date of the election income tax anywhere in the Federation ; and

(*ii*) he is nominated by ten persons whose names appear on the register of voters in the constituency he proposes to represent ;

(*b*) election as a senator if he is a citizen of Nigeria and has attained the age of 35 years and if—

(*i*) he has fully paid as and when due in respect of each of th
financial years preceding the date of the election income tax an
in the Federation ; and

(*ii*) he is nominated by ten persons whose names appear
register of voters in the senatorial district he proposes to rep

(*c*) election to the office of Governor or Deputy Governor of
if he is qualified for election as a senator and the candidate for Go
is nominated by ten persons whose names appear on the register of
in the State he proposes to be Governor ;

(*d*) election to the office of President or Vice-President if he is q
for election as a Senator and has attained such age as may be spec
that regard in the Constitution and the candidate for President is nom
by ten persons whose names appear on the register of voters in th
ration.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, a person shall not be taken
complied with the provisions of this section relative to the payment of
tax where such person has not paid his income tax for the year conc
full as it became due under the relevant tax law or has paid his inc
in arrears for any two or all of those years during the year in wh
election may fall, and, accordingly, such a person shall, without pr
to any other provision of this Decree, be deemed not to have been
nominated for the purpose of the election in question.

73.—(1) No person shall be qualified for election to any Le
House or to the office of President or Vice-President or Governor or
Governor of a State—

(*a*) if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a country
than Nigeria or, except in such cases as may be prescribed by the N
Assembly, has made a declaration of allegiance to that country

(*b*) if under any law in force in any part of Nigeria he is adjudge
a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind ;

(*c*) if he is under a sentence of death imposed on him by any c
Nigeria or a sentence of imprisonment for an offence involving dis
(by whatever name called) exceeding six months imposed on him
a court or substituted by a competent authority for some other
imposed on him by such a court : provided that the National As
may, in order to permit any person who had been adjudged to be a
declared to be of unsound mind, sentenced to death or imprison
declared bankrupt to appeal against the decision in accordance w
law in force in Nigeria, provide that subject to such conditions as
prescribed the decision shall not have effect for the purposes of this

until such time as may be prescribed ;

(*d*) if within a period of not less than 15 years before the date of an election to the Legislative House he has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offence involving dishonesty and has not been pardoned, or has been found guilty of a contravention of the code of conduct ;

(*e*) if he is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or declared bankrupt under any law in force in any part of Nigeria ;

(*f*) if he is a person employed in the public service of the Federation or of any State or in a Local Government Service or Statutory Corporation or is employed as an officer in any Legislative House, the Judiciary or the Armed Forces or the Nigeria Police Force or was such a person within a period of less than four months before the election : Provided that if a person who holds office as a member of a statutory corporation, State-owned company or State-controlled company or a local government, is elected a member of any Legislative House, he shall cease to hold office as a member of that corporation, company or local government ;

(*g*) if he has held any office in the public service of the Federation or of any State or in any Local Government or in any Statutory Corporation or body, or in any company owned or controlled by the Government of the Federation or of a State and—

(*i*) has been removed from that office on any ground involving dishonesty, or

(*ii*) has been dismissed from office on any ground ;

(*h*) he is an Emir, Oba, Obi or Paramount Chief ; for the purposes of this paragraph if any question arises as to whether or not a person is an Emir, Oba, Obi or Paramount Chief the question shall be determined by the Governor of the State concerned whose decision thereon shall be final and shall not be enquired into in any court of law.

(2) No person shall be qualified for election to the offices of President or Vice-President and Governor or Deputy Governor if he—

(*a*) does any act, acquires any status or suffers any disability which, if he were a senator would have disqualified him from membership of the Senate; or

(*b*) has been elected to such office at any two previous elections.

(3) The reference in paragraph (*g*) of subsection (1) of this section to office in the public service of the Federation includes a reference to any member of the Armed Forces of Nigeria and the Nigeria Police Force.

74.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 72 and 73 of this Decree a person to whom this section applies shall not, in respect of the first elections to be held after the commencement of this Decree or any election held during a period of four years beginning with the commencement of this Decree, be qualified as a candidate for the office of President, Vice-President,

Governor, Deputy Governor or as a member of any of the Legislative Hou provided for in the Constitution.

(2) This section applies to any person found quilty of corruption, unj enrichment or abuse of office by any tribunal or inquiry (including a military tribunal or inquiry) instituted by the Federal Military Governm or by the Government of a State at any time not earlier than 15th Janu 1966; and the reference in this section to the Federal Military Governm or the Goverment of a State includes a reference to any body or agen established by the Federal Military Government or by the Government a State, as the case may be.

(3) The question whether a person was found quilty of corruption, unj enrichment or abuse of office shall be determined by the Electoral Commissi by reference to the relevant report of the tribunal or inquiry in question a the decision of the Federal Military Government or the Government of State as the case may be thereon, and the decision of the Electoral Commi sion on any such question shall be final and shall not be inquired into in a court of law.

75. No person shall be qualified for election to any office or to membe ship of any Legislative House if he has been found guilty by a court or a tribunal of corrupt or illegal practice at any elections including electi conducted under any Local Government Edict or Law for a period of fo years commencing on the date of the finding.

PART III—POLITICAL PARTIES

76. In this Part of this Decree, unless the context otherwise require "association" means any body of persons (corporate or unincorporate) wh agree to act together for any common purpose and includes an associati formed for any ethnic, social, cultural, occupational or religious purpose "political party" includes any association of persons whose activities includ canvassing for votes in support of a candidate for election to the office o President, Vice-President, Governor, Deputy Governor or membership o a Legislative House or a Local Government.

77.—(1) No association other than a political party shall canvass fo votes for any candidate at an election or contribute to the funds of any political party or the election expenses of any candidate at an election.

(2) Any association which contravenes the provisions of this sectio shall be guilty of an offence and the leaders shall be severally liable on convic tion to a fine of N5,000.

(3) The reference in subsection (2) of this section to the leaders of an association is a reference to every person holding an official position in tha association and accordingly includes in particular any president, secretar

or treasurer thereof and every member of its committee of management however described.

78.—(1) No association by whatever name called shall function as a political party unless it is registered as a political party by the Electoral Commission and—

(*a*) the names and addresses of its national officers are registered with the Electoral Commission ;

(*b*) its membership is open to every Nigerian citizen irrespective of his place of origin, religion, ethnic group or sex ;

(*c*) a copy of its constitution is registered in the principal office of the Electoral Commission in such form as may be prescribed by the Electoral Commission ;

(*d*) every alteration in its registered constitution is also registered in the principal office of the Electoral Commission within thirty days of such alteration being made ;

(*e*) its name, emblem or motto has no ethnic or religious connotation and does not give the appearance that the association's activities are confined to a part only of the geographical area of Nigeria ;

(*f*) its headquarters is situated in the Federal capital.

(2) Any association which by the submission of false or misleading information pursuant to the provisions of this section procures a certificate of registration shall have such certificate cancelled by the Electoral Commission.

79.—(1) The constitution and rules of a political party shall provide—

(*a*) for the periodic election on democratic basis of the principal officers or members of the Executive Committee or other governing body ;

(*b*) ensure that members of the executive committee or other governing body reflect the federal character of Nigeria.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) the election of the officers or members of the executive committee of a political party shall be deemed to be periodical only if it is made at regular intervals not exceeding four years ;

(*b*) the members of the executive committee or other governing body of a political party shall be deemed to reflect the federal character of Nigeria only if the members belong to different States not being less in number than two-thirds of all the States comprising the Federation.

(3) Any political party which after having been duly registered upon satisfying the Electoral Commission that its constitution and rules are in

accordance with subsection (1) of this section subsequently contravenes the provisions of this section shall have its registration certificate cancelled by the Electoral Commission and shall thereupon cease to function as a political party.

80.—(1) The programme as well as the aims and objects of a political party shall conform with the relevant provisions of Chapter II of the Constitution.

(2) Nothing in the provisions of this section shall be construed as prohibiting a political party from advocating or canvassing for an alteration in the provisions of any part of the Constitution including Chapter II thereof.

81.—(1) All political parties shall at such times and in such manner as the Electoral Commission for the Federation may require, submit to the Commission and publish a statement of their assets and liabilities.

(2) Every political party shall submit to the Electoral Commission for the Federation a detailed annual statement and analysis of its sources of funds and other assets together with a similar statement of its expenditure in such form as the Commission may require.

(3) No political party shall hold or possess any funds or assets outside Nigeria nor shall it be entitled to retain any funds or assets remitted to it from abroad. Any funds or assets remitted or sent to a political party from outside Nigeria shall be paid over or transferred to the Electoral Commission for the Federation within 21 days of its receipt with such information as the Commission may require.

(4) The Electoral Commission shall have power to direct political parties regarding the books or records of financial transactions which they shall keep and to examine all books and records of any political party.

(5) The powers conferred on the Electoral Commission under subsection (4) of this section may be exercised by it through any member of its staff or through an independent professional auditor.

(6) Any political party which contravenes any of the provisions of subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of N10,000 and, in addition, to a fine of N2,000 for every succeeding month it fails to comply with the provisions of each subsection. Where a political party fails to pay over to the Electoral Commission any funds or assets remitted to it from abroad as required by subsection (3) of this section that political party shall be liable to a fine of N5,000 for every day the political party unlawfully retains such funds or assets.

82.—(1) No person who is below the age of 18 years shall be a member of any political party.

(2) No political party shall enroll or have on its membership roll, either directly or by the establishment of a youth wing, any person under the age of 18 years.

(3) Any political party which contravenes the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of ₦5,000 for the first offence and to a fine of ₦10,000 for any subsequent offence.

83.—(1) The Electoral Commission shall in every year prepare and submit to the National Assembly a report on the accounts and balance sheet of every political party.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Electoral Commission in preparing its report under this section to carry out such investigations as will enable it to form an opinion as to whether proper books of accounts and proper records have been kept by any political party ; and if the Commission is of the opinion that proper books of accounts have not been kept by a political party, the Commission shall so report.

(3) Every member of the Electoral Commission or any person duly authorised by the Commission shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of all political parties and shall be entitled to require from the officers of the party such information and explanation as he thinks necessary for the performance of his duties under this Decree ; and if the Commission or any members thereof fail to obtain all the information and explanation which, to the best of their knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of their investigation, they shall state that fact in their report.

84.—(1) No association shall retain, organise, train or equip any persons for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force or coercion in promoting any political object or interest, or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised and either trained or equipped for that purpose.

(2) Any persons in the management or control of any political party which contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and jointly and severally liable on conviction to a fine of ₦5,000.

85.—(1) The Federal Military Government may approve a grant for disbursement to political parties that will contest the elections to be held in 1979. The total block grant to be made available to the Electoral Commission for this purpose shall be the sum arrived at by multiplying five kobo by the total number of names appearing in the final list of voters in all the Federal constituencies in the Federation.

(2) The Electoral Commission shall disburse the block grant to the registered political parties as follows—

(*a*) fifty per cent of the block grant shall be shared equally among all the political parties that have candidates for election in not less than 20 per cent of the constituencies for the particular election at the commencement of campaigns for votes;

(*b*) the remaining fifty per cent of the block grant shall be shared among the political parties, after the results of the election have been known in the proportion of the number of seats won by each party in the Senate and the House of Representatives, that is to say, a political party which secures ten per cent, fifty-five per cent or eighty per cent of the seats draws ten per cent, fifty-five per cent or eighty per cent of the remaining block grant, as the case may be.

86.—(1) For the purposes of an election "election expenses" means expenses incurred by a political party within the period from the date notice is given to the Electoral Commission to conduct an election up to and including the polling day in respect of the particular election.

(2) Election expenses incurred by a political party for the management or the conduct of an election shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum determined by multiplying ten kobo by the number of names appearing in the final voters list for each constituency where there is a candidate sponsored by the political party.

(3) Election expenses of a political party are to be submitted to the Electoral Commission in a separate audited return within three months after polling day. The return shall be signed by the party's auditor and countersigned by the party leader and shall be supported by a sworn affidavit as to the correctness of its contents. The Commission may cause the return so submitted to be published.

(4) The return referred to in subsection (3) of this section shall show the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the party on election expenses, the items of expenditure and the commercial value of goods and services received for election purposes.

(5) Any political party which incurs election expenses beyond the limit stipulated is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ₦10,000 payable jointly by the party leader and the party treasurer.

(6) Any political party which fails to submit to the Electoral Commission audited return of election expenses as required in subsection (3) of this section or contravenes any provision of that subsection is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ₦10,000 payable jointly by the party leader and the party treasurer.

(7) The Electoral Commission shall submit a report to the Federal Government relating to the election expenses of registered political parties on which report the Government may base its consideration of the adequacy or otherwise of the limitation of election expenses.

87. Any person who—

(*a*) without proper authority, destroys, mutilates, defaces or removes or makes any alteration in any notice or document required for the purposes of registration under this Decree ; or

(*b*) knowingly gives false information or makes a false statement with reference to any application for registration of his name or with reference to any objection to the retention of the name of a person on the register of voters ; or

(*c*) procures himself to be, or does any act whereby he is by what name or description soever, included in the register of votes for more than one constituency or more than once in the register of voters for a constituency in which he is entitled to be registered ; or

(*d*) publishes any statement, rumour or report which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true so as to prevent persons who are qualified to register from registering as voters ; or

(*e*) makes in any record, register or document which he is required to prepare, publish or keep for the purpose of registration, any entry or statement which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true ; or

(*f*) impedes or obstructs a registration officer or an assistant registration officer or a revising officer in the performance of his duties ; or

(*g*) without proper authority, wears the badge of a registration or assistant registration officer or wears any other badge purporting to be the badge of a registration officer or assistant registration officer ; or

(*h*) forges a registration card,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of six months without the option of a fine.

88.—(1) Every person commits an offence who does any of the following, that is to say—

(*a*) forges any nomination paper ;

93.—(1) If at an election, a candidate commits or is deemed under this Decree to have committed any offence whereby he is guilty of any corrupt practice and that candidate is elected, his election shall be invalid.

(2) For the purpose of this section, a candidate shall be deemed to have committed corrupt practice, if it was committed with his knowledge and consent, or with the knowledge and consent of any person acting under the general or special authority of the candidate with reference to the election.

(3) Every corrupt practice shall be an offence under this Decree.

94.—(1) Any person who—

(*a*) applies under this Decree to be included in any list of voters in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person ;

(*b*) having once to his knowledge been properly included in a list of voters under this Decree as a voter entitled to vote at a pending election applies, except as authorised by this Decree, to be included in any other list of voters prepared for any constituency as a voter at the same election ;

(*c*) applies for a ballot in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person ;

(*d*) having voted once at an election applies at the same election for another ballot paper ;

(*e*) votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he is not qualified to vote at the election ; or

(*f*) induces or procures any other person to vote at an election knowing that such other person is not qualified to vote at the election,

shall be guilty of personation.

(2) Any person who commits the offence of personation or who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of that offence shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for six months, without the option of a fine.

(3) No person charged with the offence of personation shall be convicted except on the evidence of at least two witnesses.

95. Every person shall be guilty of a corrupt practice and commits an offence of treating who—

(*a*) corruptly by himself or by any other person at any time after the date of an election has been announced directly or indirectly gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment or provision to or for any person for the

purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting at such election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such election ; or

(*b*) being a voter, corruptly accepts or takes any such food, drink, entertainment or provision during any such period,

and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of ₦1,000 or to imprisonment for two years, or to both.

96. Any person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or who inflicts or threatens to inflict by himself or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel anyone to refrain from standing as a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of anyone having voted or refrained from voting, at any election, or who by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or prevents the free use of the vote by any voter or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election or to compel a candidate to stop canvassing for votes for himself shall be guilty of a corrupt practice and commits the offence of undue influence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for two years without the option of a fine.

97.—(1) Any person shall be guilty of corrupt practice and commits the offence of bribery who—

(*a*) directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf, corruptly gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting, at any election ; or

(*b*) directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, corruptly gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place or employment to or for any voter or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election ; or

(*c*) directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his

behalf, corruptly makes any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or to endeavour to procure the return of any person as a member of a Legislative House or to an elective office or the vote of any voter at any election ; or

(*d*) upon or in consequence of any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement as aforesaid, corruptly procures, or engages, or promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any person as a member of a Legislative House or to an elective office or the vote of any voter at any election ; or

(*e*) advances or pays or causes to be paid any money to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who knowingly pays or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election ; or

(*f*) after any election directly, or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting or having induced candidate to refrain from canvassing for votes for himself at any such election.

(2) A voter shall be guilty of a corrupt practice and commits an offence of bribery who before or during an election directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any such election.

(3) Nothing in this section shall extend or apply to money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any lawful expenses bona fide incurred at or concerning any election.

(4) Any person who commits the offence of bribery shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for two years, without the option of a fine.

98. Any person guilty of a corrupt practice who is convicted of the offence of personation, treating, undue influence, or bribery or is convicted of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation or, being convicted of any other offence under this Part of this Decree is deemed for the purpose of this section to be guilty of a corrupt practice shall, in addition to any other penalty, be disqualified during a period of four years from the date of his conviction—

(*a*) from being registered as a voter or voting at any election ; or

(*b*) from being elected under this Decree or if elected before his conviction, from retaining the office to which he was elected.

99.—(1) Every person in attendance at a polling station including every officer charged with the conduct of an election and his assistants and every polling agent, counting agent and candidate in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes, as the case may be, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting.

(2) No person in attendance at a polling booth under this section shall, except for some purpose authorised by law, the proof whereof shall lie upon him, communieate before the poll is closed to any person information as to the name or number on the register of any voter who has or has not voted at the place of voting.

(3) No person shall—

(a) interfere with a voter casting his vote, or by any other means obtain or attempt to obtain in a polling station information as to the candidate for whom a voter in that place is about to vote or has voted ; or

(*b*) communicate at any time to any other person information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom a voter in that place is about to vote or has voted.

(4) Any person acting contrary to the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of N100 or to imprisonment for six months, or to both ; and shall in addition to the penalty imposed on conviction be deemed to be guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of section 93 of this Decree and that section shall have effect accordingly.

100. Any person who—

(*a*) votes at an election or induces or procures any person to vote at an election, knowing that he or such person is prohibited from voting thereat; or

(*b*) before or during an election, publishes any statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election knowing it to be false or recklessly as to its truth or falsity, and the statement is likely to promote or procure the election of another candidate; or

(*c*) before or during an election publishes any statement as to the personal character or conduct of a candidate calculated to prejudice the chance of election of the candidate or to promote or procure the election of another candidate and such statement is false and was published without

reasonable grounds for belief by the person publishing it that the statement was true,—

shall be guilty of an illegal practice and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of twelve months without the option of a fine and shall in addition to any penalty imposed on conviction, be deemed to be guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of section 93 of this Decree and that section shall have effect accordingly.

101.—(1) Any person who knowingly votes or attempts to vote in a constituency in respect of which his name is not on the register of voters shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of ₦100 or to imprisonment for six months, or to both.

(2) Any person who at an election brings into a polling station a ballot paper issued to another person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of ₦500 or to imprisonment for twelve months or to both.

(3) Where any person is convicted of an offence under this section he shall, in addition to any penalty imposed on conviction, be deemed to be guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of section 93 of this Decree, and that section shall have effect accordingly.

102. Any person who at an election acts or incites others to act in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing or obstructing the conduct of such election shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of two years, without the option of a fine.

103.—(1) No person shall on the date on which election is held do any of the following acts or things in a polling station or within a distance of three hundred metres of a polling station, that is to say,

(*a*) canvass for votes ;

(*b*) solicit the vote of any voter ;

(*c*) persuade any voter not to vote for any particular candidate ;

(*d*) persuade any voter not to vote at the election ;

(*e*) shout slogans concerning the election ;

(*f*) be in possession of any offensive weapon or wear any dress or have any facial or other decoration which in any event is calculated to intimidate voters ;

(*g*) exhibit, wear or tender any notice, symbol, photograph or party card referring to the election ;

(*h*) use any vehicle bearing the colour or symbol of a political party by

any means whatsoever;

(*i*) display by any means on a vehicle the name or photograph of the candidate;

(*j*) loiter without lawful excuse after voting or being refused to vote.

(2) No person shall in a constituency on the day on which an election is held—

(*a*) convene, hold or attend any public meeting; or

(*b*) unless appointed under this Decree to make official announcements, operate any megaphone, amplifier or public address apparatus for the purpose of making announcements concerned with the election ; or

(*c*) wear or carry any badge, poster, banner, flag or symbol relating to a political party or to the election.

(3) Any person acting contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of ₦100 or imprisonment for one year, or to both, for every such offence.

104. Where any person is convicted of an offence under this Part of this Decree, the effect of which is to disqualify such person from being registered as a voter, or from being elected to any of the Legislative Houses, or elective offices, the court by which he is convicted shall notify the Electoral Commission of the conviction; and in the event of an appeal the court hearing the appeal shall give notice of the result of such appeal to the Electoral Commission.

105.—(1) Every registered political party that through any person acting on its behalf—

(*a*) during two days before polling day or on polling day advertises on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking ; or

(*b*) procures for publication or acquiesces in the publication, during the period described in paragraph (*a*) of an advertisement in a newspaper,

for the purpose of promotion or opposing a particular political party or the election of a particular candidate is guilty of an offence against this Decree and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of ₦5,000.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, a notice of a function, meeting or other event that the leader of a political party intends to attend or a notice of invitation to meet the leader of a political party at a specific place shall be deemed not to be an advertisement for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular political party or the election of a particular candidate.

(3) A prosecution for an offence under this section may be brought against a political party and in the name of that party and, for the purpose of any such prosecution only, the political party shall be deemed to be a person and any act or thing done or omitted by an officer of a political party within the scope of his authority to act on behalf of the political party shall be deemed to be an act or thing done or omitted by that party.

106. Every candidate who directly or through any other person acting on his behalf—

(*a*) during two days immediately preceding polling day, or on polling day advertises on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking ; or

(*b*) procures for publication or acquiesces in the publication during the period described in paragraph (*a*) of an advertisement in a newspaper, for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular registered party or the election of a particular candidate is guilty of an offence against this Decree and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of ₦500 or to imprisonment for one year, or to both.

107.—(1) Every person who with intent to influence persons to give or refrain from giving their votes at an election, uses, aids, abets, counsels or procures the use of any broadcast outside Nigeria during an election, for the broadcasting of matter having reference to an election is guilty of an illegal practice and an offence against this Decree and shall on conviction be liable to a fine of ₦500 or to imprisonment for one year, or to both.

(2) Where a candidate or any person acting on behalf of the candidate, with the candidate's actual knowledge and consent, broadcasts outside of Nigeria a speech or any entertainment or advertising programme during an election, in favour of or on behalf of any political party or any candidate at an election, the candidate is guilty of an illegal practice and an offence against this Decree and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of ₦500 or to imprisonment for one year, or to both.

(3) Every candidate who directly or through any other person or association acting on his behalf, engages in campaigning or broadcasting based on religious, tribal, or sectional bias for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular political party or the election of a particular candidate, is guilty of an offence against this Decree and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for one year, without the option of a fine.

PART V—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO QUESTION THE VALIDITY OF AN ELECTION

108.—(1) No election and no return to the Senate, the House of Representatives or any State Assembly or to any elective office shall be questioned in any other manner except by a petition complaining about the election or the return, presented to the appropriate Tribunal comprising the Chief Judge of a State or such other judge or legally qualified person as may be appointed as Chairman by the Chief Justice of Nigeria and two other members to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Nigeria.

(2) There shall be one or more election Tribunals in each State of the Federation.

(3) The Registrar of the High Court of the State or such other fit person shall be the Registrar for the Tribunal.

(4) A petition to question an election or return shall be presented to the appropriate Tribunal not later than 14 days from the date of the election and shall be commenced—

(*a*) in the case of the election of President or Vice-President, in the Tribunal established in the place where the capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is situated ;

(*b*) in the case of the election of Governor or Deputy Governor of a State, in the Tribunal established in the place where the capital of that State is situated ; and

(*c*) in all other cases, in the Tribunal of the State established for or having jurisdiction in the senatorial district, federal constituency or state constituency for which the candidate was elected.

109.—(1) A person shall not be entitled to present an election petition under this Decree unless—

(*a*) he is a person claiming to have had a right to be returned at the election ; or

(*b*) he is a person alleging himself to have been a candidate at the election ; or

(*c*) his name is on the register of voters for that constituency.

(2) In any petition, the respondent to such petition shall be—

(*a*) the successful candidate ; and

(*b*) the Chief Electoral Officer of the Federation where the petition relates to the election of the President or Vice-President ; or

(*c*) the Chief Electoral Officer of the State where the election relates to the election of the Governor or Deputy Governor of that State ; or

(*d*) the electoral officer for a senatorial district, federal constituency or

state constituency where the election relates to the election of a senator, a member of the House of Representatives or a member of a State Assembly, as the case may be ;

(*e*) where a petition complains of the conduct of a returning officer, he shall for all purposes be deemed to be a respondent.

110.—(1) An election may be questioned on any of the following grounds, that is to say—

(*a*) that a person whose election is questioned was, at the time of the election, not qualified to be elected ;

(*b*) that the election was invalid by reason of corrupt practices or non-compliance with the provisions of Part II of this Decree ;

(*c*) that the respondent was, at the time of the election, not duly elected by a majority of lawful votes at the election ;

(*d*) that the petitioner was validly nominated but was unlawfully excluded from the election.

(2) An act or omission which is contrary to an instruction or direction of the Electoral Commission or any officer appointed for the purpose of the election, but which is not contrary to Part II of this Decree shall not of itself be a ground upon which an election may be questioned.

111.—(1) An election shall not be invalidated by reason of non-compliance with Part II of this Decree if it appears to the Tribunal having cognisance of the question that the election was conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions of the said Part II and that the non-compliance did not affect the result of the election.

(2) An election shall not be questioned by reason of a defect in the title or want of title of the person conducting the election, if that person was then in actual possession of, or acting in, the office giving the right to conduct an election.

112.—(1) Any question as to whether the seat of any member of a Legislative House has become vacant shall be referred to and decided by the Tribunal in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the adjudication of a petition ; the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no civil or criminal action whatsoever shall arise from such decision.

(2) Proceedings under this section in relation to a question as to whether the seat of a member has become vacant may be instituted by any person who is qualified as a voter in the constituency which the elected member represents.

(3) The Tribunal shall certify its decision in writing to the Electoral Commission.

113.—(1) The petition shall state the facts and grounds on which the petitioner relies for invalidating the election and shall also state the name and address of any other person or persons affected by the petition. The petition shall be in the Form EC. 10 in Part II of the Schedule to this Decree and shall include brief statements—

(*a*) of the right of the petitioner to present the petition ; and

(*b*) of the holding and result of the election and of the facts and grounds relied upon to sustain the prayer of the petition.

(2) The petition shall be divided into paragraphs each of which, as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively.

(3) The petitioner shall conclude with a prayer that the person specified therein may be declared duly returned or elected, or that the election may be declared void, as the case may be ; and the petition shall be signed by the petitioner or if he has a legal practitioner by his legal practitioner named at the foot of the petition.

(4) At the end of the petition there shall be stated an address for service, at which address the documents intended for the petitioner may be left.

114. The Tribunal may order further particulars to be included in the petition so as to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense and to ensure a fair and effectual hearing.

115.—(1) At the time of filing the petition or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Tribunal the petitioner shall give security for an amount fixed by the Tribunal and as directed by the Tribunal, the petitioner shall deposit the amount in any Government Treasury or give security by recognisance for the amount.

(2) A recognisance in the Form EC. 11 in Part II of the Schedule to this Decree may be entered into by any number of sureties not exceeding four, none of whom shall be the petitioner or any of the petitioners. The recognisance shall contain the name and usual place of abode of each surety, with such sufficient description as shall enable him to be found or ascertained.

(3) The recognisance may be acknowledged before the Tribunal or a magistrate or justice of the peace, as the case may be, and there may be one recognisance acknowledged by the sureties, or separate recognisance by one or more, as may be convenient.

116. The petitioner shall, for the purpose of service of the petition on the respondent, give to the Registrar of the Tribunal the address of the respondent

or if the Tribunal otherwise orders, he shall give such other addresses within the constituency in which the petition is filed, where personal service can be effected on the respondent, if known to the petitioner.

117.—(1) Proceedings at the hearing of the petition shall be dealt with in the same manner as a claim in a civil action in which the petitioner is the plaintiff and the respondent is the defendant, and the petition and answer shall be treated as a statement of claim and statement of defence respectively.

(2) The rules of civil procedure in force in the High Court of the State concerned shall with any necessary modification apply to the trial of the petition.

(3) Proceedings before a Tribunal in respect of a petition shall—

(*a*) in the case of a petition in respect of the office of President or Vice-President ; be completed not later than one month from the date of the election; and

(*b*) in any other case, be completed not later than 2 months from the date of the election.

118.—(1) Save as provided in this section, the decision of a Tribunal on a petition or on any matter connected therewith shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of law or be subject to any appeal.

(2) Where a petition is in respect of an election to the office of President or Vice-President any party to the petition may appeal as of right to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Tribunal.

(3) Any appeal to the Supreme Court pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be filed in the Supreme Court not later than 14 days from the date of the decision of the Tribunal, and the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal shall be given not later than 14 days from the date on which the appeal was filed.

(4) The provisions of any enactment (including rules of court) regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court shall with any necessary modification apply in respect of an appeal under this section as they apply in respect of appeals from the decisions of any court subordinate to the Supreme Court.

119.—(1) If a petition is filed and the fees are paid, the Registrar shall—

(*a*) serve notice in the Form EC. 14 in Part II of the Schedule to this Decree of the presentation of the petition, together with a certified copy of the petition to the respondent ;

(*b*) send a certified copy of the petition to the Electoral Commission.

(2) In the notice of presentation of the petition the Registrar shall state a time, not less than 3 days or more than 5 days after the date of service of the notice, within which the respondent shall enter an appearance.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this section, the notice and copy of the petition and any other documents to be delivered to the respondent before he enters appearance, shall be served on him personally or in any other manner prescribed by the Tribunal.

(4) Where the respondent intends to oppose the petition, he shall within the time limit allowed in the notice of presentation of the petition, enter an appearance by filing with the Registrar of the Tribunal a memorandum of appearance stating that he intends to oppose the petition and giving the name and address of his legal practitioner, or stating that he acts for himself, as the case may be. The memorandum of appearance shall be signed by the respondent, and may be filed by him or by any legal practitioner acting for him.

(5) On the filing of the memorandum of appearance the respondent or his legal practitioner shall leave a duplicate of the memorandum with the Registrar of the Tribunal for every other party to the petition together with three additional duplicates, and shall at the same time pay to any Government Treasury the fees for service and produce to the Registrar receipt thereof.

(6) If the respondent fails to enter an appearance, any document intended for the respondent may be affixed to the Tribunal's notice board and the fact that it is on such notice board shall be sufficient notice for any of the purposes of this Part of this Decree.

(7) The Registrar shall serve a duplicate of the memorandum of appearance, or give notice of it to all other parties to the petition.

120.—(1) Subject the provisions of this section—

(*a*) no petition shall be amended except by leave of the Tribunal and the Tribunal may on any application for leave to amend grant the same if it appears that the respondent will not be prejudiced by the amendment ;

(*b*) the Tribunal may at any stage of the proceedings either of its own motion or on the application of either party, order the petition or the reply, if any, to be amended, whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not ; and all such amendments as may be necessary or proper for the purpose of eliminating all statements which may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the petition, and for the purpose of determining in the existing petition the real questions or question in controversy between the parties shall be so made, but the order shall be made upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as shall seem just.

(2) After the expiry of the time limited by this Part of this Decree for presenting a petition, no amendment shall be made for the purpose of intro-

ducing any fresh prayer into the petition, or effecting any alteration of substance in the prayer.

(3) The Tribunal in the trial and determination of the petition shall not be obliged to confine its inquiry or findings to the issues raised by the petition and the reply ; and subject to the provisions of this Part of this Decree as to time for presentation of a petition, may with or without ordering or allowing the amendment to any statement of the facts and grounds relied upon in support of the petition or the amendment of any admission or denial contained or facts or grounds set out in the reply, inquire into any other issue otherwise raised or apparent or any matter otherwise appearing as to the Tribunal may seem necessary for the proper determination of the petition.

121.—(1) When a petitioner claims the seat for an unsuccessful candidate, alleging that he had a majority of lawful votes, any party complaining of and any party defending the election shall, within 6 days after the filing of the reply, or where no appearance is entered not less than 6 days before the day fixed for trial, file with the Registrar of the Tribunal a list of the votes intended to be objected to by him and of the heads of objection to each such vote. No evidence shall be given to challenge the validity of any or upon any head of objection not specified in the list except by leave of the Tribunal given upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the trial and payment of costs as the Tribunal may think fit.

(2) The party filing the list shall at the same time deliver to the Registrar a duplicate for every other party to the petition together with 3 other duplicates and shall pay the appropriate fees for service ; and if default is made in the delivery of the duplicates and in the payment the list shall not be filed without the leave of the Tribunal.

(3) The Registrar shall cause a duplicate of the list to be served on every other party forthwith.

122.—(1) When the respondent in a petition complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person intends to give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue, the respondent shall within 6 days after the filing of the reply, file in the Tribunal a list of the objections to the election upon which he intends to rely. No evidence shall be given by a respondent of any objection to the election not specified in the list, except by leave of the Tribunal given upon such terms as to amendment of the list, postponement of the trial, and payment of costs as the Tribunal may think fit.

(2) The party filing the list shall at the same time deliver to the Registrar a duplicate of the list for every other party to the petition together with 3 other duplicates, and shall pay the appropriate fees for service. If the party

filing the list fails to deliver the necessary duplicates or to pay the fee, the list shall not be filed without the leave of the Tribunal.

(3) The Registrar shall forthwith after the filing of the list cause a duplicate of the list to be served on every other party.

123.—(1) Every petition shall be tried in public and subject to the provisions of this section the time and place of the trial of a petition shall be fixed by the Tribunal. Notice of the time and place of the trial in the Form EC.15 in Part II of the Schedule to this Decree shall be given by the Registrar at least 14 days before the day fixed for the trial—

(*a*) by posting the notice on the Tribunal's notice board ; and

(*b*) by sending a copy of the notice by registered post or messenger to the petitioner's address for service, and to the respondent's address for service if known, and by delivering a copy to the Electoral Commission.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, if all the parties to the petition consent to the holding of the trial of the petition at a place other than the place described in subsection (1), the venue of the trial of the petition may in the discretion of the Tribunal be that place.

(3) The Electoral Commission shall, if it thinks fit, give notice of the trial of the petition by causing the copy delivered to it under subsection (1) of this section to be affixed at the place appointed for the delivery of nomination papers, or at some conspicuous place within the constituency ; but failure to affix such copy shall not affect the proceedings.

(4) The posting of the notice of trial on the Tribunal notice board shall be sufficient notice notwithstanding that any other copies dispatched under paragraph *(b)* of subsection (1) of this section may not have been delivered.

124.—(1) If the Chairman of the Tribunal before whom the petition was tried has written his judgment but is unable to deliver it through illness or otherwise, his judgment may be delivered by another member of the Tribunal and the judgment so delivered shall be the judgment of the Tribunal and the member delivering the judgment shall certify the determination of the petition to the Electoral Commission.

(2) The Tribunal shall determine what person was duly returned or whether the election was void, as the case may be, and shall certify its determination to the Electoral Commission ; and the election shall stand confirmed or a fresh election shall be held on a date to be appointed by the Electoral Commission.

125.—(1) No petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the

Tribunal ; and where there are more petitioners than one, the applicati for leave to withdraw a petition shall not be made except with the conse of all the petitioners.

(2) A petition filed before the Tribunal in respect of any election shall disposed of by the Tribunal not later than 2 months from the date of su election. Any election petition not disposed of is time barred and unless t Tribunal at its discretion directs, such petition shall be declared null and vo by the Tribunal.

126. If before the trial of a petition, the respondent gives notice to t Tribunal in writing signed by him or his legal practitioner before the Regist that he does not intend to oppose the petition, the Registrar shall notify t other parties and shall post a notice thereof on the Tribunal's notice boa

127.—(1) The fee payable on the filing of a petition shall be ₦1 and the petitioner shall at the same time deposit the sum of ₦20 a hearing fee.

(2) The cost of the hearing shall not exceed the amount deposited, a shall be payable for the trial at the rate of ₦5 for each day thereof ; b the Tribunal in its discretion may direct a lower fee to be charged for a day of the trial or waive payment of a fee.

128.—(1) All costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to presentation and trial of a petition unless otherwise provided for in t Part of this Decree shall, if allowed by the Tribunal, be paid by the par to the petition in such manner and in such proportions as the Tribunal m determine ; and the Tribunal may disallow costs, charges or expenses wh in the opinion of the Tribunal were caused by the vexatious conduct unfounded allegations or objections of the petitioner or the respondent may affix with costs a successful party in any case.

(2) Where the Tribunal declares an election to be void, and the Tribu is satisfied that in whole or in part, the invalidity was caused by the wr default of any election officer in the performance of his duties under t Decree, it may order that the costs awarded to the successful petitioner sh be paid wholly or partly by that officer.

129.—(1) On the trial of a petition the Tribunal may summon a person as a witness who appears to the Tribunal to have been concerned the election. The Tribunal may examine any witness so summoned or person although such witness or person is not called and examined by party to the petition, and thereafter he may be cross-examined by or behalf of the petitioner and the respondent. The expenses of any wit called by the Tribunal of its own motion shall, unless the Tribunal otherw orders, be deemed to be costs of the petition ; and such expenses may, w the leave of the Tribunal be paid in the first instance by the Registrar in

same way as expenses of a State witness are paid and they may be recovered in such manner as the Tribunal directs.

(2) Where the Tribunal issues a summons for the attendance of a person as a witness and that person fails to attend to give evidence or to produce documents, or having attended refuses to give evidence or to produce documents, such failure or refusal shall, unless that person excuses his failure or refusal to the satisfaction of the Tribunal, be treated as a contempt of the Tribunal and be punishable either by a fine or imprisonment, or both, as the Tribunal thinks fit.

(3) In making and carrying into effect any order for the production and inspection of documents used in the election and relating to the way in which the votes of particular persons were given and in the examination of any witness who produces or is required to produce any such documents, the Tribunal shall ensure that the way in which the vote of any particular person has been given shall not be disclosed until it has been proved that the vote was given, and the vote has been declared by the Tribunal to be invalid.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this section, any person called as a witness in proceedings under this Part of this Decree shall not be excused from answering any question relating to any offence at or connected with an election on the grounds that the answer thereto may incriminate or tend to incriminate the witness, or on the ground of privilege.

(5) If a witness answers truly all questions which he is required by the Tribunal to answer he shall receive a certificate of indemnity under the hand of the Chairman of the Tribunal stating that such witness has so answered ; and no answer by a person to a question before the Tribunal shall, except in the case of any criminal proceedings for perjury in respect of such evidence, be admissible in any proceedings in evidence against him.

(6) if a person receives a certificate of indemnity under this section and any legal proceedings are at any time brought against him for an offence under this Part of this Decree committed by him previously to the date of the certificate at or in relation to the election, the court having cognisance of the case shall, on production of the certificate, stay the proceedings and may, at its discretion award to that person such costs as he may have been put to in the proceedings.

130. When any money deposited as security for costs is no longer required as security therefor, any balance after payment of costs shall be returned to the person in whose name it was deposited, or to any other person entitled to receive it under any order of the Tribunal. The application for the return of the deposit may be made upon motion after notice ; and the deposit shall be returned if the Tribunal is satisfied that all costs, charges and expenses are sufficiently provided for, or have been met, as the case may be.

131.—(1) Where any summons, notice, or document not being a notice or copy of the petition or any other document required to be served on a respondent before entry of appearance, is required to be served on any person for any purpose connected with a petition it may be served either by delivering it to such person or by leaving it at his last known place of abode in the constituency with any person there found who is a resident thereof and appears to be 18 years of age or more.

(2) After a party has given an address for service it shall be sufficient if, instead of serving him personally with any document intended for him, such document is served—

(*a*) on the person appearing on the paper last filed on his behalf as his legal practitioner wherever such person may be found or, if such person is not found at his office, on the clerk there found apparently in charge ; or

(*b*) on the person named as occupier of his address for service wherever such person may be found or, if such person is not found at such address, on—

(*i*) the person, there found apparently in charge, if such address a place of business, or

(*ii*) any person, other than a domestic servant, there found who is a resident thereof and appears to be 18 years of age or more.

(3) A party may change his address for service by giving notice of his new address for service and its occupier to the Registrar and to every other party ; but until such notice is received by the Registrar, his old address for service shall continue to be his address for service

(4) Where service in one of the modes in this section has proved impracticable, the Tribunal, upon hearing an application supported by affidavit showing what has been done and being satisfied that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect service, may dispense with such service or notice, or if the Tribunal thinks fit, it may order that service under any of the following modes shall be sufficient service, that is to say—

(*a*) by delivery to any person where it is proved that there is reasonable probability that the document would in the ordinary course, through that person, come to the knowledge of the person to be served ;

(*b*) by notice put up at some place of public resort in the constituency to which the petition relates or at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served ;

(c) notice put up on the Tribunal notice board.

132.—(1) Two or more candidates may be made respondents to the same petition and their case may for convenience be tried at the same time; but every petition so tried shall for all purposes, including the taking of security, be deemed to be a separate petition made against every candidate as a respondent named therein.

(2) Where more petitions than one are presented in relation to the same election or return, all such petitions shall be bracketed together and be dealt with as one petition unless the Tribunal otherwise directs.

(3) Where a petition complains of the conduct of a returning officer, he shall for all purposes be deemed to be respondent; and except with the consent in writing of the Attorney-General he may not withdraw from the trial of the petition. If the consent of the Attorney-General is withheld, the returning officer shall, where the misconduct was not wilful, incur no personal liability for costs which may be awarded against him upon the trial of the petition, and this section shall be a sufficient indemnity accordingly.

(4) Unless otherwise prescribed by this Part of this Decree, every party required to leave copies of documents with the Tribunal shall leave with the Registrar such number of copies or duplicates for distribution as he directs or requires.

(5) No failure to comply with this Part of this Decree as to the time for the giving of notice or the doing of any act, matter, or thing other than as to the time for filing a petition or lodging an appeal shall avoid any proceedings, and in any proper case the proceeding may with the consent of the Tribunal be amended or otherwise dealt with so as to give proper effect thereto; but if any proceedings are avoided, they shall, if commenced, be set aside in whole or in part, as the case may require,

(6) An application may be made at any reasonable time to set aside any proceedings for irregularity, and the application shall be by motion of which notice shall be given to any other party setting out the objections intended to be insisted upon, but no application shall be heard if the party moving has done any act, matter, or thing with knowledge of the irregularity, or if the irregularity objected to is merely as to form, or as to use of certified copies instead of duplicates.

133.—(1) The Tribunal shall meet for the purpose of its proceedings at such times, places and on such days as the Chairman may appoint.

(2) During the Chairman's prolonged absence or if the Chairman is not available or is unable to perform his functions, the Chief Justice of Nigeria may appoint any fit person to act as Chairman for any specified period.

(3) Questions put before the Tribunal at a meeting shall be decided by consensus and where this is not possible by a majority of the votes of the members.

(4) Subject to this section, the Tribunal shall have power to regulate its proceedings and procedures.

(5) The validity of any proceedings of the Tribunal shall not be affected by any vacancy in its membership or by any defect in the appointment of a member.

134.—(1) The Tribunal shall determine what person was duly returned or deemed to be returned, or whether the election was void, as the case may be, and shall certify its determination to the Electoral Commission.

(2) Where any Tribunal has declared an election invalid it shall be the duty of the Electoral Commission to arrange for the holding of another election for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

135.—Where it appears to the Tribunal after consideration of the papers filed or during the course of the trial of any petition that an offence under this Decree or any other enactment has been committed, the Tribunal shall on the determination of the trial refer all relevant papers in the case to the Attorney-General of the Federation for such action as he may deem fit.

136. No person holding an elective office to which this Decree relates or a position in a political party shall be eligible for or be appointed to carry out the duties of a returning officer, an electoral officer, registration officer, revising officer, or a poll clerk ; and any officer appointed to carry out any of those duties shall be ineligible for nomination as a candidate for election while he continues to hold any such appointment.

137. If the registration card of a voter is lost or accidentally destroyed the voter may attend in person at the office of the registration officer and make application for an official copy of the registration card. The registration officer shall make such enquires as the Electoral Commission may prescribe for the purpose ; and where the registration officer is satisfied as to the loss or accidental destruction of the registration card, he may issue an official copy of it to the voter.

138.—(1) A person shall not—

(*a*) print or publish or cause to be printed or published any bill, placard or poster having reference to an election or any printed document distributed for the purpose of promoting the election of a candidate ; or

(*b*) post or cause to be posted any bill, placard or poster as aforesaid ; or

(*c*) distribute or cause to be distributed any printed document for such purpose,

unless the bill, placard poster, or document bears upon its face the name and address of the printer and publisher.

(2) Any candidate or other person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an illegal practice and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ₦200.

(3) For the purpose of this section, any process of multiplying copies of a document, other than copying it by hand shall be deemed to be printing, and the expression "printer" shall be construed accordingly.

139.—(1) Where a date is appointed for holding an election and there is reasonable cause to apprehend that a serious breach of the peace is likely to occur if the election is held on that date, the Electoral Commission may postpone the election until some later date to be appointed by the Electoral Commission.

(2) If the Electoral Commission is satisfied that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the requirements of this Decree before the date fixed for holding the election in respect of nominations or otherwise however, the Electoral Commission may postpone the election until such time as such requirements are satisfied.

(3) Where an election is postponed before the last day for the delivery of nomination papers and a new date is appointed for the election, the Electoral Commission shall do all things necessary for the holding of the election as required by this Decree on the new date so appointed.

(4) Where an election is postponed on or after the last day for the delivery of nomination and thereafter a new date is appointed for the election, the time for the delivery of nomination papers shall not be extended; and the Electoral Commission shall do all things necessary for the holding of the election as required by this Decree on the new date so appointed in respect of the candidates remaining nominated.

(5) Any election postponed under this section may in like manner be further postponed.

140.—(1) The Electoral Commission shall decide the fees and other remuneration to be paid to officers appointed under this Decree and may prescribe scales of remuneration for such officers, and the maximum allowance in respect of expenses incurred by such officers and the method of authorisation of such allowances.

(2) All fees and other remuneration approved under subsection (1) of this section shall be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund and shall be paid in such manner as the Electoral Commission deems fit after consultation with the Federal Commissioner of Finance.

141. Subject to the provisions of this section, if reasonable notice is given and the normal use thereof is not interfered with, any suitable room in the premises of a school or public building in the constituency in which public meetings are from time to time held, may be used at reasonable times between the date of announcement of an election and the day before the date fixed for the election by a candidate for the purpose of holding public meetings in furtherance of his candidature. If any such room or building is so used by a candidate he shall pay for any damage done during a meeting to the furniture and fittings, and if required shall pay actual expenses incurred incidental to the preparation and clearing of the room or building both before and after any meeting.

142. No person who has voted in any election, under this Decree shall, in any legal proceedings arising out of the election, be required to say for whom he voted.

143. If any person makes any agreement or terms or enters into any undertaking in relation to the withdrawal of any election petition, and such agreement, terms or undertaking is or are for the withdrawal of the election petition in consideration of any payment, or that the seat shall at any time be vacated, or that any other election petition will be withdrawn and the agreement is not mentioned in any affidavit filed in support of the withdrawal of the election petition, that person shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of twelve months.

144. The Attorney-General of the Federation shall consider any recommendation made to him by a Tribunal with respect to the prosecution by him of any person for an offence disclosed on an election petition ; and if it appears to him that any person who has not received a certificate of indemnity has been guilty of a corrupt or illegal practice he may, in his discretion, prosecute that person for the offence before any competent court.

145.—(1) Proceedings against any person in respect of any offence to which this section applies shall be commenced within one year after the offence was committed, or if it was committed in reference to an election with respect to which an election petition is filed shall be commenced within one year after the determination by the Tribunal whichever period last expires, so that it be commenced within two years after the offence was committed, and the time so limited shall be substituted for any limitation of time contained in any other law.

(2) This section applies to any corrupt or illegal practice, any illegal payment, employment or hiring and any offence under section 138 or section 143 of this Decree.

146.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law (including rule of law) no court shall have jurisdiction to hear or determine—

(*a*) any question pertaining to the validity or otherwise of the nomination of any candidate for election to any of the offices or Legislative Houses to which this Decree relates ;

(*b*) any question pertaining to the disqualification or otherwise of any candidate for election to any of the offices or Legislative Houses to which this Decree relates ;

(*c*) any question pertaining to the validity or otherwise of the election of any candidate to any of the offices or Legislative Houses to which this Decree relates ;

(*d*) any question pertaining to any matter in respect of which jurisdiction is vested in a Tribunal under this Decree,

and no action whatsoever shall be brought in any court in respect of any such question and if such action is brought it shall be discharged and made void.

(2) No member of the Electoral Commission shall be personally liable for anything done in the performance of his duties under this Decree.

147. Where the Tribunal at any time during the trial of an election petition or a court for the purposes of any prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers is satisfied that the inspection of rejected ballot papers relating to counted ballot papers is necessary it may, upon such terms as it thinks fit, order the Electoral Commission in whose custody they are to produce rejected ballot papers for inspection and to open any sealed packet of counterfoils relating to counted ballot papers for such purposes as the Tribunal may require.

148. Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Decree the Electoral Commission may delegate any of its powers and functions to any Electoral Commissioner, registration officer or electoral officer or returning officer subject to any conditions or limitations which it may consider necessary or expedient to impose and no such delegation shall be construed to limit the right of the Electoral Commissoin to exercise such powers itself.

149. The Electoral Commission may, subject to the provisions of this Decree, make regulations for the pupose of giving effect to the provisions of this Decree and for the due administration thereof.

150.—(1) In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Attorney-General" means the Attorney-General of the Federation ;

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

"corrupt practice" includes any of the following offences namely, bribery, personation, treating, and undue influence, and includes aiding, abetting, counselling and procuring any such offence ;

"election" means an election of a person to a Legislative House or to the office of President, Vice-President, Governor or Deputy Governor ;

"election officer" includes an electoral officer, a presiding officer, a poll clerk, a registration officer, a returning officer or any other official appointed by or with the authority of the Electoral Commission to assist in the conduct or supervision of any election ;

"Electoral Commission" means the Federal Electoral Commission established by section 1 of the Federal Electoral Commission Decree 1977 ;

"Electoral Commissioner" includes the Chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission ;

"electoral officer" includes the Chief Electoral Officer of the Federation, the Chief Electoral Officer of a State and an assistant electoral officer ;

"registration officer" includes an assistant registration officer ;

"petition" means an election petition under this Decree ;

"return" means the declaration of the result of the election in accordance with the appropriate provisions of this Decree and includes a certificate of return in Form EC.8 in Part I of the Schedule to this Decree ;

"Tribunal" means an election Tribunal established under this Decree.

(2) A reference in this Decree to a section or, Part not otherwise identified is a reference to that section or Part of this Decree.

151. This Decree may be cited as the Electoral Decree 1977.

REGISTRATION FORM EC. 1A

(A)

Section 6 (6)

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

STATE ..... CODE ..... LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA ..... CODE .....

REGISTRATION AREA ..... CODE ..... REGISTRATION UNIT ..... CODE .....

Registration Number	Name in Full (Family Name First)	Occupation	Age	Sex— Male (M) Female (F)	Address, i.e. House Number, Name of Street, Ward, Hamlet or Village

EC. IG. (B)

VOTERS REGISTRATION CARD

CODE

STATE .....

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA .....

REGISTRATION AREA .....

REGISTRATION UNIT .....

VOTER'S NUMBER .....

Bring This Card To The Polling Station

FORM EC 2

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

CLAIM FOR CORRECTION OF OR INSERTION OF NAME IN PRELIMINARY LIST (C)

To the Registration Officer,

..... Constituency Date..... 19 .....

I,.....

of.....

declare :—

1. That I applied for inclusion in the Preliminary List for the Register

of voters for the above Constituency on the.....19..... and that my particulars have been (omitted/inaccurately stated).

2. I am a citizen of Nigeria.

3. I am 18 years of age or over.

4. I am ordinarily resident at the above address (or.....

.....)

5. I hereby apply for the Preliminary List to be (completed/corrected) accordingly.

6. I declare that the above particulars are true to the best of my belief and that I am not already registered in this or any other Preliminary List or Register of voters under the above Decree.

SIGNED .....

or

Right thumb print impressed in the presence of

Witness to thumb print.....

Address and occupation of such witness :

.....

.....

.....

FORM EC 3

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

OBJECTION TO NAME IN PRELIMINARY LIST

To the Registration Officer,

Constituency .....19.....

I, ...

of .....

whose name appears in the Preliminary List for the above Constituency hereby give notice :—

1. That I object to the inclusion in such list of the name

of.....

whose address is given as.....

.....on the following grounds.....

.....

(*here insert the grounds*)

2. I wish to produce the following witnesses.....

.....

3. I tender herewith the sum of twenty naira (₦20) as a deposit as required by the above Decree.

Signed .....
Objector

FORM EC. 4A

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

FORM OF NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT

To :

THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER,
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Date .....

I,

of

(*address*)

(*occupation*)

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Third Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Fourth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Fifth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Sixth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Seventh Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Fourth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Fifth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Sixth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Seventh Nominator

hereby state :

1. I am the candidate to whom this nomination paper relates.

2. I am willing to stand for election to the office of the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3. I am a citizen of Nigeria and otherwise qualified for election.

4. I am not disqualified for election by virtue of any provision of the above Decree.

5. In the event of a contested election my political affiliation and preference of symbol is .....

6. I wish to nominate ..... as Vice-President and he is willing to stand for election to this Office.

Signed.....
Candidate for President

Signed.....
Candidate for Vice-President

WE, being registered as electors in the above Constituency, do nominate the above candidate :

(1) Name .....

(2) Address .....

(3) Occupation .....

Signed.....
First Nominator

(1) Name .....

(2) Address .....

(3) Occupation .....

Signed.....
Second Nominator

FORM EC4B

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

FORM OF NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR

To :

THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER,

_____ STATE

hereby state :

1. I am the candidate to whom this nomination paper relates.

2. I am willing to stand for election to the office of the Governor for the above State.

3. I am a citizen of Nigeria and otherwise qualified for election.

4. I am not disqualified for election by virtue of any provision of the above Decree.

5. In the event of a contested election my political affiliation and preference of symbol is _____

6. I wish to nominate _____ as Deputy Governor and he is willing to stand for election to this Office.

Signed _____
Candidate for Governor

Signed _____
Candidate for Deputy Governor

WE, being registered as electors in the above State, do nominate the above candidate.

(1) Name _____

(2) Address _____

(3) Occupation _____

Signed.....
First Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Second Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Third Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Ninth Nominator

(1) Name.....

(2) Address.....

(3) Occupation.....

Signed.....
Tenth Nominator

Date ..... 19....

I, ...

of ..... (*Address*)

..... (*Occupation*)

(1) Name .....

(2) Address .....

(3) Occupation .....

Signed .....
Eighth Nominator

(1) Name .....

(2) Address .....

(3) Occupation .....

Signed .....
Ninth Nominator

(1) Name .....

(2) Address .....

(3) Occupation .....

Signed : .....
Tenth Nominator

FORM EC 4C
ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

To the Electoral Officer,

.....Senatorial District

Date..... 19 .....

I .....

of.....

(here state address)

.....(occupation) ..... hereby state :—

1. I am the candidate to whom this nomination paper relates.

2. I am willing to stand for election to the Senate as member for the above Senatorial District.

3. I am a citizen of Nigeria and otherwise qualified for election.

4. I am not disqualified for election by virtue of any provision of the above Decree.

5. In the event of a contested election my political affiliation and preference of symbol is .....

Signed.....
Candidate for the Senate

WE, being registered as electors in the above Senatorial District do nominate the above candidate :—

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
First Nominator

1. Name

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Ninth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Tenth Nominator

• *Delete if not applicable*

FORM EC 4D

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

To the Electoral Officer,

..... Federal Constituency

Date..... 19

I .....

of.....
(here state address)

.....(occupation) ..... hereby state :—

1. I am the candidate to whom this nomination paper relates.

2. I am willing to stand for election to the National Assembly as member for the above Federal Constituency.

3. I am a citizen of Nigeria and otherwise qualified for election.

4. I am not disqualified for election by virtue of any provision of the above Decree.

5. In the event of a contested election my political affiliation and preference of symbol is .....

Signed.....
Candidate for National Asembly

We, being registered as electors in the above Federal Constituency do nominate the above candidate :—

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
First Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Second Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Third Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Fourth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Fifth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address

2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Second Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Third Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Fourth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Fifth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Sixth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Seventh Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Eighth Nominator

3. Occupation

Signed.....
Sixth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Seventh Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Eighth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Ninth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Tenth Nominator

• *Delete if not applicable.*

FORM EC 4E

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

To the Electoral Officer,

.....State Constituency

Date .....19.....

I .....

of.....

(*here state address*)

.....(occupation).....hereby state :—

1. I am the candidate to whom this nomination paper relates.

2. I am willing to stand for election to the State Assembly as member for the above State Constituency.

3. I am a citizen of Nigeria and otherwise qualified for election.

4. I am not disqualified for election by virtue of any provision of the above Decree.

5. In the event of a contested election my political affiliation and preference of symbol is.....

Signed.....
Candidate for State Assembly

We, being registered as electors in the above State Constituency do nominate the above candidate :—

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
First Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Second Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed.....
Third Nominator

1. Name

2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Fourth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Fifth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Sixth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Seventh Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Eighth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Ninth Nominator

1. Name
2. Address
3. Occupation

Signed .....
Tenth Nominator

Delete if not applicable.

FORM EC 5

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

ELECTORAL OFFICER'S RULING AS TO VALIDITY OF NOMINATION

To— (Prospective Candidate)

.....

.....

.....

Take notice that a nomination paper received by me on..... in your favour (has been accepted by me as appearing to be valid) or (has been rejected by me as appearing to be invalid) upon the following grounds :—

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dated.....

Signed .....
Electoral Officer

FORM EC 6

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

AMENDMENT TO THE ELECTORAL DECREE

21st September 1978

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

1. In subsection (3) of section 12 of the Electoral Decree 1977 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Decree") immediately after the word "photography" there shall be inserted the words "or any other means which the Electoral Commission considers expedient in the circumstances".

2. In section 23 of the principal Decree, for the existing paragraph (*a*) there shall be substituted the following, that is—

"(*a*) provide in each polling station such number of compartments as it may consider necessary in which voters may make their marks on ballot papers screened from observation ;".

3. Immediately after subsection (5) of section 25 of the principal Decree, there shall be inserted the following new subsection, that is—

"(6) A candidate for any election shall deliver along with the nomination paper such nu aber of posters (not being less than the total number of voting compartments in that constituency) containing his photograph and the symbol of the political party sponsoring him for that election as the Electoral Commission may direct."

4. Immediately after subsection (7) of section 28 of the principal Decree, there shall be inserted the following new subsections, that is—

"(8) For the purposes of paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2) above, every registered political party shall, not later than 30 days (or such latter day as may be directed by the Electoral Commission) before the date appointed for the first election to be conducted pursuant to this Decree, deliver the complete list of the names and other relevant particulars of all the candidates the party proposes to sponsor for elective offices in respect of all the elections (or such number thereof as the party intends to contest) to the Electoral Commission :

Provided that, subject to the other provisions of this Part, nothing in this subsection as to limitation of time within which to deliver such list shall apply in any case where, after the rejection by the Electoral Commission of the candidature of any person or persons, such a party delivers a supplementary list thereto or, as the case may require, a substitute list containing the particulars aforesaid of other proposed candidates.

(9) The Electoral Commission shall, not later than 15 days after delivery of the list aforesaid, deliver to the political party concerned a list containing the names of candidates who the Electoral Commission considers qualified for election and, where appropriate, a separate list of those rejected by the Electoral Commission and in the case of those so rejected, the Electoral Commission shall—

(*a*) state in writing the grounds for such rejection ; and

(*b*) afford the political party concerned an opportunity, subject to the other provisions of this Part, of substituting another candidate for each one so rejected."

5. For section 31 of the principal Decree, there shall be substituted the following, that is—

"When poll required.

31. A poll shall take place in accordance with the provisions of this Decree with respect to the following, that is—

(*a*) in the case of an election to the office of President or Governor of a State, whether or not only one person is validly nominated in respect of each such office ;

(*b*) in the case of an election in respect of any other office, if after the expiry of the time for the delivery of nomination papers there is more than one person standing nominated."

6. For subsection (1) of section 32 of the principal Decree, there shall be substituted the following, that is—

"(1) If after the expiry of the time for delivery of nomination papers there is only one person whose name is validly nominated in respect of an election, other than to the office of President or Governor, that person shall be declared elected."

7. For section 34 of the principal Decree, there shall be substituted the following sections 34 and 34A, that is—

"Ballot where election is held.

34. In any election to the office of President or Governor (whether or not contested) and in any contested election to any other elective office, the votes shall be given by ballot and the results shall be ascertained by counting the votes given to each candidate and, subject to section 34A of this Decree, the candidate to whom the majority of votes has been given shall be declared elected.

Election of President or Governor.

34A.—(1) A candidate for an election to the office of President shall be deemed to have been duly elected to such office where—

(*a*) being the only candidate nominated for the election—

(*i*) he has a majority of Yes votes over No votes cast at the election, and

(*ii*) he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation,

but where the only candidate fails to be elected in accordance with this paragraph, then there shall be fresh nominations ;

(*b*) there being only two candidates for the election—

(*i*) he has a majority of votes cast at the election ; and

(*ii*) he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation ;

(*c*) there being more than two candidates—

(*i*) he has the highest number of votes cast at the election, and

(*ii*) he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation.

(2) In default of a candidate duly elected in accordance with paragraph (*c*) of subsection (1) of this section, there shall be a second election in accordance with subsection (3) of this section at which the only candidates shall be—

(*a*) a candidate who secured the highest number of votes at any election held in accordance with the said paragraph (*c*) of subsection (1) of this section ; and

(*b*) one among the remaining candidates who has a majority of votes in the highest number of States ;

so however that where there are more than one candidate with a majority of votes cast in the highest number of States, the candidate with the highest total of votes cast at the election shall be the second candidate for the election.

(3) In default of a candidate duly elected under subsections (1) (*b*) and (2) of this section, the Electoral Commission shall within 7 days of the result of the election held under the said subsections, arrange for an election to be held—

(*a*) in each House of the National Assembly ; and

(*b*) in the House of Assembly of every State in the Federation ;

with a view to determining which of the two candidates shall be elected as President, and the candidate who has a simple majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected as President.

(4) Elections to be held in accordance with subsection (3) of this section shall be held on the same day and at the same time throughout the Federation.

(5) A candidate for an election to the office of Governor of a State shall be deemed to have been duly elected to such office where—

(*a*) being the only candidate—

(*i*) he has a majority of Yes votes over No votes cast at the election, and

(*ii*) he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the local government areas in the State,

but where the only candidate fails to be elected in accordance with this paragraph, then there shall be fresh nominations ;

(*b*) there being 2 or more candidates—

(*i*) he has the highest number of votes cast at the election, and

(*ii*) he has not less than one-quarter of all the votes cast in each of at least two-thirds of all the local government areas in the State.

(6) In default of a candidate duly elected in accordance with subsection (5) (b) of this section, the Electoral Commission shall within 7 days of the result of the election arrange for an election in the House of Assembly of the State with a view to determining which of the 2 or more candidates shall be elected Governor, and the person who has a simple majority of votes cast at such election shall be deemed to have been duly elected as Governor of the State.

(7) A candidate shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of Vice-President or Deputy Governor if the person who nominated him as his associate as such Vice-President or Deputy Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution has been duly elected as President or, as the case may be, Governor of a State in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section."

8. For the first sentence of subsection (1) of section 39 of the principal Decree there shall be substituted the following sentence, that is, "Every ballot paper shall be a printed paper on which the symbol adopted by the candidate and duly registered as prescribed in section 36 shall be clearly set out and there shall be a blank space at the left side of the said symbol on which a thumb impression can conveniently be made."

9. In paragraph (*a*) of section 46 of the principal Decree, the words "and name" are hereby repealed.

10. In subsection (1) of section 54 of the principal Decree, immediately after the words "the presiding officer may" there shall be inserted the words "in writing under his hand".

11. In subsection (2) of section 63 of the principal Decree, immediately before the words "shall reject any ballot paper" there shall be inserted the words "shall reject any envelope which on being opened contains more than one ballot paper and".

12. In section 72 (1) of the principal Decree—

(*a*) for "35 years" in paragraph (*b*) thereof, there shall be substituted "30 years";

(*b*) immediately after the words "election as a Senator" in paragraph (*c*) thereof, there shall be inserted the words "and has attained the age of 35 years"; and

(*c*) for the words "and has attained such age as may be specified in that regard in the Constitution" in paragraph (*d*) thereof, there shall be substituted the words "and has attained the age of 35 years".

13. Immediately after subsection (1) of section 78 of the principal Decree, there shall be inserted the following new subsection (1A), that is—

"(1A) An association which is desirous of being registered as a political party by the Electoral Commission shall only be considered as being open to every Nigerian citizen as provided in paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of this section if—

(*a*) the Electoral Commission is satisfied that it has a properly established branch office in each of at least two-thirds of the States in the Federation and that officers have been duly elected or, as the case may be, appointed to run the affairs of each such branch office ; and

(*b*) its organisation in the local government areas in those States are such that it will, in the opinion of the Electoral Commission, be able to present its programme effectively to the electorate."

14. The existing provision in section 90 of the principal Decree shall be numbered as subsection (1) of section 90 and there shall be added thereto a new subsection (2) as follows, that is—

"(2) In this section, "offensive weapon or missiles" means any cannon, gun, rifle, carbine, machine gun, cap-gun, flint-lock, gun, revolver, pistol, air gun, air pistol, or other firearms (whether whole or in detached pieces), bow and arrow, spear, cutlass, matchet, knife, dagger, cudjel, horsewhip or any piece of wood, metal, or stone capable of being used as a missile or offensive weapon."

15. Immediately after paragraph (*d*) of subsection (1) of section 146 of the principal Decree, there shall be inserted the following new paragraph (*e*), that is—

"(*e*) any question pertaining to the validity or otherwise of the registration of any association as a political party pursuant to this Decree,".

16. For Form EC. 1 in Part I of the Schedule to the principal Decree, here shall be substituted the following new Form, that is—

"FORM EC. 1

ELECTORAL DECREE 1977

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN REGISTER OF VOTERS

To the Registration Officer,

..... Registration Area ..... 19 .....

I .....

of .....

apply to be included in the Preliminary List for the Register of voters for the above Registration area upon the grounds :—

1. That I am a citizen of Nigeria.
2. That I am over 18 years.
3. That I am now ordinarily resident at .....

.....

(*here state town or village and if possible the street and street number if known*).

4. That I was not registered during the last registration exercise for the following reason(s) :—

.....

.....

5. And I declare that the above particulars are true to the best of my belief and that I am not already registered in this or any other Preliminary List or Register of Voters under the above Decree (or I request that my name be now entered in the appropriate List).

Signed .....

or

Right thumb-print impressed in the presence of Witness

to thumb-print .....
(*Signature of Witness*)

Address and Occupation of such Witness :—

.....

.....

.....

17. In every case where an association is desirous of being registered as a political party by the Electoral Commission for the purpose of contesting any of the first series of elections to be held under the principal Decree, then the application by such association for registration as a political party shall be submitted to the Electoral Commission by the association not later than 18th December 1978.

18. This Decree may be cited as the Electoral (Amendment) Decree 1978 and shall be deemed to have come into force on 21st September 1978.

MADE at Lagos this 13th day of November 1978.

LT-GENERAL O. OBASANJO,
Head of the Federal Military Government,
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces,
Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3.	Bendel	Benin City	38,061	144,595,150	2,435,839
4.	Benue	Makurdi	69,740	71,133,876	3,041,194
5.	Borno	Maiduguri	116,589	78,741,273	2,990,526
6.	Cross River	Calabar	29,164	85,306,977	3.6 million
7.	Gongola	Yola	102,067	73,488,518	3,002,808
8.	Imo	Owerri	13,032	100,212,546	3,656,487
9.	Kaduna	Kaduna	70,293	93,426,459	4,098,305
10.	Kano	Kano	42,123	115,688,049	5,774,842
11.	Kwara	Ilorin	73,404	61,680,575	2,309,338
12.	Lagos	Ikeja	3,535	58,100,073	1,443,567
13.	Niger	Minna	73,555	55,513,338	1,271,767
14.	Ogun	Abeokuta	20,241	59,519,256	1,551,946
15.	Ondo	Akure	18,165	75,219,366	2,727,675
16.	Oyo	Ibadan	42,862	108,112,944	5,158,884
17.	Plateau	Jos	56,245	66,581,900	2,026,657
18.	Rivers	Port Harcourt	21,172	132,559,262	1.8 million
19.	Sokoto	Sokoto	94,588	99,234,844	4,538,808

1978/79 BUDGETS

STATES	1977/78	1978/79	Statutory Allocation 1978/79	Population (1963)
	NAIRA	NAIRA	NAIRA	
Anambra	354m	213.2m	88.788m	3,571,072
Bauchi	224.8m	200.3m	71.269m	2,193,674
Bendel	466.3m	314.3m	144.595m	2,435,839
Benue	302.6m	171.375m	71.133m	3,041,194
Brono	253.53m	219.076m	78.741m	2,990,526
Cross River	282.68m	179.100m	85.306m	3.6 million
Gongola	274.9m	99.128m	73.488m	3,002,808
Imo	417m	222.410m	100.212m	3,656,487
Kaduna	369m	310.200m	93.426m	4,098,305
Kano	456.10m	305.883m	115.688m	5,774,842
Kwara	339.393m	192.618m	61.680m	2,309,338

Lagos	229.1m	147.800m	58.100m	1,443,567
Niger	197.617m	189.971m	55.613m	1,271,767
Ogun	262.4m	204.400m	59.519m	1,551,946
Ondo	321.504m	267.900m	75.219m	2,727,675
Oyo	422.45m	460.110m	108.112m	5,158,884
Plateau	318.150m	215.700m	66.581m	2,026,657
Rivers	293.128m	334.617m	132.559m	1.8 million
Sokoto	295.754m	269.667m	99.234m	4,538,808
Federal	8.6 billion	8 billion	–	

1978 BUDGETS AT A GLANCE
SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

State	Size of Budget	Capital Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Education	Agriculture	Health	Works and Housing
	NAIRA	NAIRA	NAIRA	NAIRA	NAIRA	NAIRA	NAIRA
Anambra	213.2m.	57.1m.	156.1m.	70m.	6m.	13m.	11m.
Bauchi	200.3m.	100.9m	99.3m.	46.2m.	11.1m.	20.5m.	22.6m.
Bendel	314.3m.	143.1m.	167.2m.	96.3m.	14.1m.	29.5m.	32.5m.
Benue	171.3m.	81.3m.	90.01m.	57m.	13.7m.	17.5m.	11.9m.
Borno	219.07m	95.9m.	132.2m.	51.9m.	12.9m.	13.9m.	30.5m.
Cross River	179.1m.	78.2m.	100.9m.	50.2m.	9.7m.	13.7m.	13.1m.
Gongola	196.7m.	99.1m.	97.6m.	55.3m.	18.2m.	15.9m.	29.8m.
Imo	222.4m.	85.4m.	136.9m.	73.1m.	10.5m.	11.2m.	63.2m.
Kaduna	310.2m.	165.7m.	144.5m.	72m.	19m.	23.8m.	82m.
Kano	305.8m.	102.4m.	48.6m.	50.07m.	7.07m.	8.9m.	9.4m.
Kwara	102.6m.	113.07m.	79.5m.	21.2m.	6.3m.	6.9m.	19.6m.
Lagos	147.8m.	132.3m.	17.8m.	43.2m.	11.4m.	24.8m.	22.2m.
Niger	189.9m.	125.6m.	64.3m.	23.7m.	13.7m.	16.3m.	84m.
Ogun	204.4m.	167.9m.	136.9m.	35.9m.	7.3m.	5.4m.	30m.
Ondo	267.9m.	159.9m.	108m.	12.7m.	12.2m.	13.2m.	78.7m.
Oyo	460.1m.	345,9m.	174.1m.	121m.	23.2m.	18.3m.	136m.
Plateau	215.7m.	113.6m.	102m.	74.5m.	17.5m.	10.5m.	13.7m.
Rivers	334.6m.	151.7m.	182.8m.	61.8m.	3.3m.	22.1m.	7.5m.
Sokoto	269.6m.	120.4m.	149.1m.	71.9m	12m.	14.4m.	25m.
Total	**4,615.4m**	**2,439.6m.**	**2,179.3m.**	**992.1m.**	**230.1m.**	**300.3m.**	**773.1m.**

BANKS IN NIGERIA

Central Bank of Nigeria

The Central Bank of Nigeria was established in 1958. It has sole right to issue currency and control commercial banks. Branches: Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt, Sub-centres; Maiduguri, Sokoto and Calabar.

1. Date and Instrument of Establishment of the Bank:
   Central Bank of Nigeria Act 1958 CAP 30 (As amended)

2. Functions of the Bank:
   i) Issue of legal tender currency in Nigeria.
   ii) Maintenance of external reserves.
   iii) Safeguarding the international value of the Nigerian Currency.
   iv) Financial adviser and banker to the Federal Government.
   v) Promotion of monetary stability and a sound financial structure in Nigeria.
   vi) Administration of Exchanging Control in Nigeria.

Name of the Governor: Mr. O. O. Vincent.

African Continental Bank Ltd.

Incorporated in Nigeria in 1937. Present name registered in 1948. Head Office:
148, Broad Street, Lagos.
Branches at:
Aba, Agege, Calabar, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan and Kaduna.

Arab Bank (Nigeria) Limited

Incorporated in Nigeria (12/11/69) Head Office: 36 Balogun Square, P. O. Box 1114, Lagos, Nigeria.

Branches: Kano, Apapa, Isolo, Ilesha, Jos, Kano, (two), Lagos, Maiduguri, Minna, Nguru, Nsukka, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Umuahia, Uyo, Yaba, Abakaliki, Agbor, Asaba, Benin City, Ile-Ife, Nnewi, Orlu, Owerri, Sapele, Ughelli, Warri and Lagos (3, Martins St., Idumota and Ijora).

Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.

Established by United Kingdom Act o Parliament in 1925 to take over certain existing banks.
Head Office:
54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
Local Head Office:
40 Marina, Lagos.
Branches at:
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.

Savannah Bank (Nig.) Limited

Formed by the merging of the Bank of Italy with Bank of America of California in 1930.

Head Office: 300, Montgomery Street, San Francisco 20 California.

Local Head Office: 136, Broad Street, Lagos.

Bank of India Limited

Established in 1906.

Head Office: 70–80 Mahatma Ghandi Road, Bombay, India.

Local Head Office: 36/38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

United Bank for Africa (Nigeria) Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. It took over the Nigerian branches of the British and French Bank Limited, on October 3, 1961.

Head Office: 127/129 Broad Street, Lagos

Branches at: Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ibadan, Ikeja, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos (two), Port Harcourt (two), Aba, Benin, Enugu, New Busa, Kainji, Ijora, Ilupeju, Maiduguri, Warri, Zaria, Yaba, Idumagbo.

Wema Bank Limited

A private company incorporated in Nigeria in 1945.

Head Office: 168 Strachan Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.

Branches at:

Abeokuta, Ago-Iwoye, Ebute-Metta, Ifo, Ijebu-Igbo, Mushin, Odogbolu, Shagamu, Ibadan, Ikeja, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

The New Nigeria Bank Limited

Established in February 1971.

Head Office: Benin City.

Branches at: Agbor, Auchi, Benin (two), Lagos, Sapele, Warri, Ubiaja (mobile), Jos and Ughelli.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited.

Address: Mandilas House, 96/102, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2357, Lagos. Telephone: 57630.

History: The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited was established on January 22, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company.

Bank of the North Limited:

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1959. Head Office: 9D Civic Centre, Kano. Branches at: Apapa, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos, Zaria, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Kano, Gombe, Kafanchan, Potiskum, Gusau, Keffi, Ibadan, Ilorin.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited.

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. Head Office: Enugu. Branches at: Lagos, Port Harcourt, Aba, Abakaliki, Afikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Ohafia, Owerri.

Co-operative Bank Limited:

Head Office: Co-operative Buildings, New Court Road, Ibadan. Branches at: Akure, Ife, Lagos, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Benin, Eruwa, Ibadan, Idanre, Ikirun, Ile, Oluji, Marina (Lagos), Owo Shaki, Yaba.

International Bank for West Africa

A public company incorporated in France in 1901. Head Office: 9, Avenue de Messine Paris. Local Head Office: 30, Hadejia Road, Kano. Branches at: Apapa,

Aba, Kano, Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Limited

Eastablished July 1971. Head Office: 1 Barrack Road, Calabar. Branches at: Ikom, Oron, Uyo and Opobo.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1933. Head Office: 82/86, Broad Street Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikole-Ekiti, Ilaro, Ilesha, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos (three), Ogbomosho, Okitipupa, Ondo, Oshogbo, Owo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba, Zaria, Enugu, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ilupeju, Ikere-Ekiti, Kabba, Kaduna, Keffi, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Okene, Oyingbo, Shaki, Marina (Lagos).

Pan African Bank Limited:

Established September 1971. Head Office: Port Harcourt. Branches at: Bonny, Bori in Ogoni Division, Alesa, Eleme, Kano.

The Post Office Savings Bank:

Apart from the normal postal and telecommunication services being rendered by the Posts and Telegraphs section of the Ministry of Communications, the P and T also operates a Savings Bank in all its main post offices.

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated almost like those of the commercial Banks. Savings bank facilities have been extended to some postal agencies. Like the commercial banks, the Post Office Savings Bank's excess funds are invested in various government securities.

Standard Bank of Nigeria Limited:

A public company incorporated in the United Kingdom in 1894. Head Office: 37 Gracechurch Street, London E.C.3. Local Head Office: 35 Marina, Lagos. Branches at: Aba (two), Abeokuta, Agbor, Agege, Apapa, Benin (two), Bukuru, Calabar, Enugu, Gashua, Geidam, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (five), Ikare, Ikeja, Ikot Ekpene, Ilesha, Jos (two), Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Kantagora, Lagos (five) Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nguru, Ogbomosho, Onitsha (two), Oshogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt (two), Sapele (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ebute-Metta, Ilupeju, Kaura Namoda, Umuahia, Uyo, Warri, Zaria (two), Oyo, Potiskum, Ughelli, Yaba, Ilorin.

Functions: N.I.D.B. provides medium and longterm finance to enterprises in Nigeria, which are owned and managed by the private sector and which, by its nature and size, will make some contribution to the economic development of Nigeria. It projects sponsored and controlled by Government, provided they are operated as independent enterprises on commercial basis. It also finances tourism which includes the building and equipment of hotels of international standard. N.I.D.B. normally limites its operations to the manufacturing and mining as well as agro – allied induties, but will assist clients in locating technical and Managerial advice and services in executing the feasibility studies and financial planning or in the running of industrial concerns.

Nigerian Agricultural Bank Ltd.

Address: P.M.B. 2155, 18/19, Ahmadu Bello War, Kaduna. Phone: 23551 Ext. 290. Telegrams: NAGRIBANK. Date of Establishment: 1973. Authorised Capital: N1,000,000.

Objectives: The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture,

[illegible] farming, big trading, fishing, [illegible] and labour exploitation, animal husbandry and any other type of farming as well as storage, warehousing and marketing of such produce in Nigeria.

Aim: The aim of the bank is to improve rural life and the agricultural economy of the country by raising income and purchasing power of the rural population.

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited also aims to increase the volume of lending facilities to the agriculturists and effective section by making a number of rural savings scheme at a later date.

Nigerian Bank for Commerce And Industry

Address: No. 8 Prince Street, P.O. Box 4414, Lagos. Phone 23817, 23197. Date established: April 2, 1973.

Financial Resources:

The financial resources of the NBCI include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous persons, companies and organisations for short, medium and long-term investments in industry and commerce, the performance of all objects of merchant banking and the conduct of other banking and commercial business as deemed appropriate.

Capital Resources:

The Authorised Capital of the Bank is N20 million which comprises N5,000,000 shares of N1.00 each. Of this, N10 million has been paid up its share holders – Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan Capital to be provided by the Federal Bank of Nigeria, and other approved financial institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Largest Banks in Foreign Countries Bank and Country

England – Barclays Bank Ltd., London
France – Banque Nationale de Paris
Canada – Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal
Italy – Banco Nazionale de Lavoro, Rome
England – Midland Bank Ltd., London
France – Credit Lyonnais S.A. Paris
Canada – Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto
Germany – Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Dusseldorf
France – Societe Generale, Paris
India – Dai-Ichi Bank Ltd., Osaka
India – Fuji Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Germany – Deutsche Bank, A.G. Frankfurt Main
Canada – Bank of Montreal
England – Lloyds Bank Ltd., London
Japan – Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Japan – Sanwa Bank Ltd., Osaka
Italy – Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan
Japan – Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo
Italy – Credito Italiano, Milan
Germany – Dresdner Bank, A.G. Frankfurt Main
England – Westminster Bank Ltd. London
Australia – Commonwealth Banking Corp. Sydney
Canada – Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto
England – National Provincial Bank Ltd., London
Italy – Banco di Roma, Rome
Japan – Tokai Bank Ltd., Nagoya
England – Barclays Bank D.C.O. London
Japan – Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo
Japan – Mitsui Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Japan – Daiichi Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Germany – Commerzbank A.G. Duesseldorf
Switzerland – Union Bank of Switzerland Zurich
Japan Daiwa Bank Ltd., Osaka
Japan – Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd. Tokyo
Canada – Toronto-Dominion Bank Toronto
Switzerland – Swiss Bank Corp., Basle
Brazil – Banco do Brasil, S.A. Brasilia
Switzerland – Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich
Italy – Banco di Napoli, Naples Netherlands – Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam.

Government Notice No. 1241

COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(₦ thousand)

Accounts	1978 *April*	*May*	*June*
ASSETS			
1. *Cash and cash items*	**1,126,053**	**684,689**	**710,549**
(*a*) Vault cash	148,988	213,403	190,323
(*b*) Balances at Central Bank	977,065	471,286	520,226
2. *Balances held with*	**408,954**	**361,085**	**331,700**
(*a*) Banks in Nigeria	168,382	203,272	192,895
(*b*) Banks outside Nigeria	235,761	144,117	132,860
(*c*) Offices and branches outside Nigeria	4,811	13,696	5,945
3. *Loans and advances**	**2,534,318**	**3,543,205**	**3,631,968**
(*a*) Banks in Nigeria	5,000	30,000	15,000
(*b*) Banks outside Nigeria	—	—	—
(*c*) Other customers	2,476,004	3,423,217	3,533,251
(*i*) Banks' subsidiaries	1,070	1,036	1,039
(*ii*) Federal Government	7,430	26,400	21,444
(*iii*) State Governments	72,179	82,886	98,460
(*iv*) Local Governments	4,622	18,117	9,504
(*v*) Other	2,390,703	3,294,778	3,402,804
(*d*) Money at Call outside Central Bank	34,505	62,683	56,383
(*e*) Bills discounted	18,809	27,305	27,334
(*i*) Payable in Nigeria	18,622	27,108	27,029
(*ii*) Payable outside Nigeria	187	197	305
4. *Factored debts*	—	—	—
5. *Investments*	**1,733,756**	**1,812,156**	**1,754,076**
(*a*) In Nigeria	1,733,756	1,812,156	1,754,076
(*i*) Treasury Bills	470,625	453,368	421,880
(*ii*) Treasury Certificates	729,791	698,326	696,257
(*iii*) Development Stock	178.807	165,564	160,064
(*iv*) Bankers' Unit Fund	121,772	156,978	130,778
(*v*) Certificates of Deposit	22,350	22,350	31,850
(*vi*) Stabilization Securities	201,205	306,132	303,809

(ii) Other	[9,206]	[9,438]	[9,438]
(b) Abroad			—
6. *Equipment on Lease*			—
7. *Other Assets*	1,832,374	2,206,292	2,241,168
TOTAL	7,115,455	8,607,427	8,669,461
LIABILITIES			
1. *Capital—Issued paid up and reserves*	181,024	242,676	248,485
2. *Balance held for*	140,597	119,902	82,762
(a) Banks in Nigeria	34,752	66,983	50,445
(b) Other Banks outside Nigeria	104,182	48,853	28,308
(c) Offices and branches outside Nigeria	1,663	4,066	4,009
3. *Money at Call from other banks*	6,000	46,000	36,000
(a) In Nigeria	6,000	46,000	36,000
(b) Outside Nigeria	—	—	—
4. *Loans and advances from*	25,550	23,394	21,199
(a) Central Bank of Nigeria	—	3,403	170
(b) Other banks in Nigeria	—	—	—
(c) Other banks outside Nigeria	—	695	1,733
(d) Other creditors	25,550	19,296	19,296
5. *Deposits*	4,675,317	5,248,065	5,269,945
(a) Demand	2,626,896	2,949,773	2,834,607
(b) Savings	842,522	1,003,133	1,033,060
(c) Time	1,205,899	1,295,159	1,402,278
6. *Certificates of Deposits*	—	1,000	2,000
7. *Other Liabilities*	2,306,968	2,926,390	3,009,070
TOTAL	7,338,455	8,607,427	8,669,461
System's Liquidity ratio per cent	39.7	32.7	33.1
* Of which loans reported due after one year	572,800	568,765	566,092

S. B. FALEGAN,
Director of Research

Government Notice No. 1240

MERCHANT BANKING SYSTEM

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(₦ thousand)

Accounts	1978 *April*	*May*	*June*
ASSETS			
1. *Cash and cash items*	**57,051**	**41,343**	**33,784**
(*a*) Vault cash	1,021	21	202
(*b*) Balances at Central Bank	56,030	41,322	33,582
2. *Balances held with*	**11,635**	**16,852**	**13,627**
(*a*) Banks in Nigeria	3,713	1,694	61
(*b*) Banks outside Nigeria	7,922	15,158	13,566
(*c*) Offices and branches outside Nigeria	—	—	—
3. *Loans and advances**	**133,521**	**138,842**	**152,464**
(*a*) Banks in Nigeria	—	—	—
(*b*) Banks outside Nigeria	—	—	—
(*c*) Other customers	122,168	126,167	131,840
(*i*) Banks' subsidiaries	—	—	—
(*ii*) Federal Government	—	—	—
(*iii*) State Governments	—	—	—
(*iv*) Local Governments	—	—	—
(*v*) Other	122,168	126,167	131,840
(*d*) Money at Call outside Central Bank	7,858	8,358	15,358
(*e*) Bills discounted	3,495	4,317	5,266
(*i*) Payable in Nigeria	34,95	4,317	5,266
4. *Factored debts*	—	**504**	**504**
5. *Investments*	**73,037**	**62,718**	**56,049**
(*a*) In Nigeria	73,037	62,718	56,049
(*i*) Treasury Bills	29,116	23,326	22,919
(*ii*) Treasury Certificates	2,395	2,395	2,395
(*iii*) Development Stock	9,950	9,957	9,450
(*iv*) Bankers' Unit Fund	31,569	27,040	20,778
(*v*) Certificates of Deposit	—	—	—

(vi) Stabilization Securities	[7]	[—]	[507]
(vii) Other	—	—	—
(b) Abroad	—	—	—
6. *Equipment on Lease*	10,675	10,070	10,070
7. *Other Assets*	108,995	114,713	116,299
TOTAL	394,914	385,036	382,797
LIABILITIES			
1. *Capital : Issued, paid up and reserves*	11,954	12,046	12,046
2. *Balance held for*	9,143	8,834	12,257
(a) Banks in Nigeria	9,143	7,361	8,251
(b) Other Banks outside Nigeria	—	1,473	2,090
(c) Offices and branches outside Nigeria	—	—	1,916
3. *Money at Call from other banks*	22,240	35,540	21,500
(a) In Nigeria	22,240	35,540	21,500
(b) Outside Nigeria	—	—	—
4. *Loans and advances from*	8,500	—	—
(a) Central Bank of Nigeria	—	—	—
(b) Other banks in Nigeria	8,500	—	—
(c) Other banks outside Nigeria	—	—	—
(d) Other creditors	—	—	—
5. *Deposits*	126,139	121,859	129,761
(a) Demand	7,036	6,358	7,359
(b) Savings	—	—	—
(c) Time	119,103	115,501	122,402
6. *Certificates of Deposits*	31,300	30,350	31,850
7. *Other Liabilities*	185,638	176,407	125,384
TOTAL	394,914	385,036	382,797
System's Liquidity ratio per cent	47.9	49.2	46.8
* — Of which loans reported due after one year	—	67,803	70,472

S. B. FALEGAN,
Director of Research

REPORT FROM TRADE FAIR 1978

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Quiet Portable Air Compressor

Company: Compair Construction and Mining Ltd., UK. The company claims to have developed a quiet air compressor most suited for work in towns and construction sites where noise must be kept at a minimum especially near hospital areas, etc.

For further information and demonstration contact, Holman (Nig) Ltd., Apapa.

Big Crawler Dozer

Massey-Ferguson claims its product, D700C Crawler dozer, generates 180 net horsepower and possesses a forgue converter transmission and variable pitch torque which enable the operator to work the dozer more smoothly and control the power or the tracks.

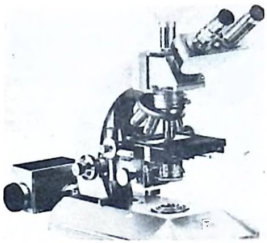
For demonstration and further information, contact: BEWAC (Nig) Ltd., Apapa.

Mobile Self-Propelled Cranes

Company: Coles Cranes claims its track mounted Hydamobile 911 Crane, generation of telescopic boom cranes, is suitable for rough terrains, and has a maximum lifting capacity of 9.00 tonnes

There were also other products on display including the Hydra Speedcrane 9/10T, the Hydra Truck 18/20T and the smallest truck in the range, the Hydra Truck 12/14T 4 x 4 which offers the benefit of a four-wheel drive to cope with rough ground.

Dealers: Stronghold (Nig) Ltd., Ikeja.



This is the Reichert research microscope

Forklift Truck for Rough Terrain

Bonser Engineering Ltd. have announced the development of their new RT3500K for traversing rough terrain. It has capacity for lifting 3,500 Kg to a height of 3.65m. To ensure its ability to withstand severe shock loads and to provide a good turning radius, the truck is fitted with a heavy-duty steer axle.

Dealers: A.G. Leventis Motors, Apapa.

Moving Loads On Sites

Sambron Limited say they have produced a forklift with a difference, it can dump and carry loads of up to 3 tonnes. Called GC20 Gyro Dumper, it also does a twisting job in the form of Gyro Dumpers with rotating skips.

Sambro range of products is marketed in Nigerian by Afrotec Technical Services Ltd.

Pipe Fitting System

T. E. K. Rubber and Plastics Limited

claims it has discovered a new system of pipe-fitting called Rotostock. The device is claimed to be safer simpler and faster than others, yet smaller, rugged, and power operated. The company further claims Rotostock does not rotate the pipe and uses no external vice. The power is applied by a portable drill, either pneumatic or electric, to a choice of gear ratios.

Pumps and Generators

Correct E.M. Ltd. which claims to have started life with a substantial order from Nigeria for pumps, now manufactures generating sets also. Its largest set generates up to 825 KVA for prime power, standby, mains failure and mobile duties.

For more details contact AFROTEC TECHNICAL SERVICES LTD, Oshodi Lagos.

Concrete Mixers And Dumpers

WINGET Limited, UK displayed a wide range of concrete mixers and dumpers. These include reversing drum mixers with mixed batch output of 200, 300,333 and 400 litres. It claims that all its machines can be fitted with batch weighers and drag feeders.

Local dealers are Henry Stephens Engineering Co. Ltd., Ilupeju, Lagos.

Excavators and Scrapers

Caterpillar Overseas SA of Geneva, Switzerland announce that their 225 Excavator is built not only for reliable high production but the bucket is offered with two options: a one-piece or a two-piece boom. The 613B elevating scrapper has a heaped capacity 8.4 cubic metres, besides being self-loading without pusher resistance.

For further information, contact T & E (Division of UAC), Apapa.

Pivot Steer Loaders

Bray Construction Machinery Ltd., of UK claim that the three pivot steer loaders to put on show have full power hydraulic steering with a lock of 90 degrees. They have a payloads of 2409Kg, 3357Kg and 4082 Kg respectively.

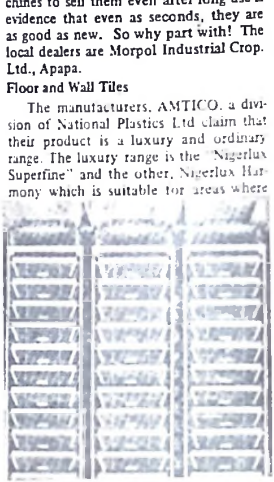
The three machines described by the makers as versatile are marketed in Nigeria Ltd.

Vibrating Rollers

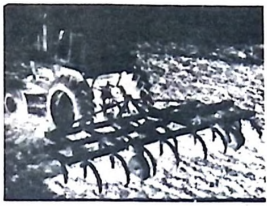
Stothert and Pitt (UK), Ltd. say they have discovered a better way of compacting soil and other foundations. Dase for construction work of almost every kind. They call their new machine 'VibroL' The manufacturers claim that the reported unwillingness of owners of the machines to sell them even after long use is evidence that even as seconds, they are as good as new. So why part with! The local dealers are Morpol Industrial Crop. Ltd., Apapa.

Floor and Wall Tiles

The manufacturers, AMTICO, a division of National Plastics Ltd claim that their product is a luxury and ordinary range. The luxury range is the "Nigerlux Superfine" and the other, Nigerlux Harmony which is suitable for areas where



Hatchers for those interested in poultry production



The C92 Cultivator demonstrating its versatility

heavy usage is to be expected. The company says they are easy to fit although it recommends that fitting be left to the professional.

Air Conditional and Refrigeration

Our Correspondent at the Fair reports that York, makers of airconditioning and refrigeration equipment put on show a range of the renowned products.

The company's new air cooled liquid chiller from the wide range (5–350 tons) of split air conditioning systems for houses, offices and works from Champion line and its custom built example of an air cooled low temperature refrigeration system for fish storage were on display.

For demonstration and further information contact STEINER, Lagos.

Plumbing and Heating

Delta Building Products, Ltd. put on show their "Conex' comprehensive water fittings and "Delcop" capillary fittings in full range from 6–108m. Their products bearing "Bolirar" trade mark included pipe clips in ferrous and non-ferrous metals for use in the plumbing, heating and refrigeration trades.

Other products which they claim are of good quality which were on display include plumbers' brassfoundry, mixers, showers, copper plumbing tubes and even Bill switchgear and extensive range of medium voltage switch and distribution gears.

Instant Accommodation

One of the attractions at the Fair was PORTAKABIN XPORTA "Flatpack" accommodation units plus a portaloo toilet unit and portastor storage unit. The manufacturers, PORTAKABIN LTD. claim that with the units, one can have instant accommodation; especially as they fold fast for ease and economy of long distance transport. They also claim that the units were designed and engineered with the needs of the developing world very much in mind. Details can be obtained from AFROTEC TECHNICAL LTD., Oshodi.

Wheel Loaders and Fork Lifts

Caterpillar Overseas S.A. claim to have an improved wheel loader 950 which has bucket option of from 1.72 to 2.68 cubic metres. There are three types of buckets a general purpose one for which bolt-on teeth or bolt-on cutting edges are optional a multi-purpose bucket which loads, bulldozes, strips top soil, clears up debris, etc. It is also fitted with a dump bucket which dumps forward or to the left, thus reducing turning.

Dealers: Tractor and Equipment (Division of UAC), Apapa.

Double Diaphragm Pump

Wickham Engineering Co. Ltd., UK, put on display what they described as a Light and Force double diaphragm pump. It's main characteristics, according to the makers is that it will handle sludge, slurry, und, industrial solids and and wastes in suspension, pump on "snore" without any detrimental effect and pick up suction without priming.

This enables the pumps to be run night and day over several weeks with only normal routine servicing of engine and working parts and without constant attention during the night.

This machine can do permanent grooving of hardened concrete

AFROTEC TECHNICALS LTD Oshodi are the local dealers.

Tube Bending Machine

This is good news for plumbers gas fitters, and electricians. This is because Hilmore Ltd. have put on the market what they claim to be an exclusive range of tube bending machines both best for small quantity production and semi-automatic machines for large batch production

Make Block Easy

Unibloc 2 and 3 block making machine and by Schlemmer GmbH is claimed by the company to be capable of producing hollow, lining, ceiling and chimney blocks, curbs and other concrete units.

Its special characteristics according to the makers include directed strong vibration force, rapid interchange of mould equipment and head load.

Hydraulic Guillotine Shears

If you are thinking of acquiring a new guillotine shear, then you will be interested in what LVD Co. PVBA say about their product. MV type hydraulic guillotine shears have no gaps in the frame. According to the makers, all the machines are so equipped as to give it an easy and fast system for setting the rake angle, blade clearance and cutting length.

Small Compressors

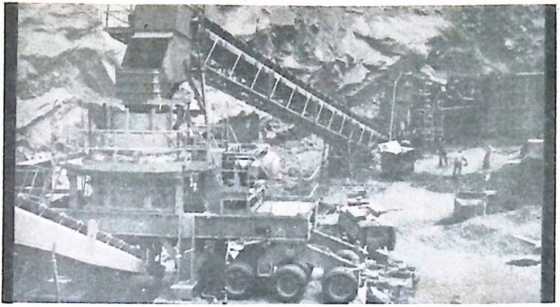
Ingersoll-Rand Co. Ltd. who have long in the business of making compressors claim to have a new improved range which embodies the latest in engineering and metallurgical advances. Most of the new equipment are air-cooled thereby eliminating the hazards of freezing and the expense of water-cooling

The Dynapac

One of the latest additions to the Construction industry in Nigeria is Dynapac, a vibratory compaction equipment for soil compaction.

The new machine, its makers claim, produces a considerably better compaction capacity per hour and cubic metre

This is one of new all-round haulers now on the market



A mobile cone crusher for quarrying

compared to static equipment. This is because Dynapac comes with two alternatives – the electrically driven AA type with flexible shaft and the pneumatic AP-type with integral motor

For further information contact HENRY STEPHENS ENGINEERING CO. LTD., Lagos.

Land Reclamation

This area was dominated by Westminster Dredging Group Ltd. who displayed photographs to illustrate their range activities ranging from dredging, submarine pipeline engineering to public works and surveying.

New Way of Bending Pipes

Mingori S.A. of Paris, France, who have been in the business of pipe bending for over four decades, claims that its new machine with OB attachment can achieve bends of up to 180 degrees without deforming the pipe and leaving the straight parts of the tube perfectly parallel. Bending, as you probably know is an essential part of the fitting of gas, water, and other similar services.

The company claims to be working on a new machine capable of bending pipes of from 114.3 mm to 326 mm, and it comes in two versions each of which can exercise pressure of 100 tonnes. Other models can handle such metals as copper and stainless steel.

Monobloc Machine

"Monobloc" is the name of a new blok-making machine produced by Welding Industries Ltd. and it is said to be simple, reliable and efficient. Three varieties of the machine – Minor, Cadet and Major were on the AFROTEC TECHNICAL SERVICES, (Oshodi) stand at the Fair. All three produce the three standard sizes of Blocks, and they are claimed to have one special advantage over their competitors: all three are designed for operation by one man.

Tools For Plumbers, Industrialists

If you are a plumber or an industrial user of tools and failed to visit the stand for Plumbers Industrialists of Messrs Ridge Tool Co. Ltd at the Fair, you

might have missed a lot. The company said its tools on display was a complete range of tools for plumbers and industrial users.
industrial users.

Their products marketed under the name "Ridgid/Kollmann", are said to be very heavily involved in the specialised fields of sewer and drainage cleaning, light engineering and maintenance tools.

Pumbing? No Problem

If you are involved in irrigation, dewatering, waste water pumping, sumbmersible and dredging pumping, then the company to contact is HUEDIG CO of West Germany, reputed to be one of the leading manufacturers of such equipment. The company claims to be able to deliver and install complete pumbing units with electric motor or dissel engine

New Road Paving Machine

The new improved Blaw-Knox PF-22 paver is said to be capable of laying ashphaltic or base materials. Its width of pavement is 1.52m – 3.66m and depth, 0.6cm – 15.24cm.

It is equipped with a variable volume hydrostatic drive system providing in fine speed selection in each of the two speed ranges for maximum traction and optimum travel speeds.

Cheaper Scaffolding

A new device, "Flying Scaffolding" manufactured by Heilwagen Bandienst and Co, Kassel, West Germany is said to cost less than one-third the cost of hiring and erecting tubular scaffolding. It requires no special steel rod for its built-in supports for guardrails of timber

Better Roadsurfacing

Roadsurfacing machines were some of the major construction equipment on display at the Fair. One of the exhibitors, SALCO – MASKIN AB put a bitumen distributor and an aggregate spreader on show. The company claims to have made a break-through in overcoming the difficulty of dust clouds after each passing vehicle on our highways. Many of these unpaved dusty roads, it says, can be treated by simple and low cost method the company calls "surface dressing."

For further information and demonstration, contact Nigerian Technical Co. Ltd., Apapa.

Wires for Industry

The Nigerian Wire Industries, (NIWIL) LTD. Ikeja, had on show a variety of chain link fencing, barbed wire, nails, welded mesh and wire netting. The company claims its bright hard drawn wires are made from mild steel producing also nails, rivets electrodes, etc.

Soil Compactors

Are you thinking of cutting a canal for irrigation or other purposes or carrying out other major earthworks? Then Hyster Europe Ltd., say they have an answer to your problem with their new embankment compactors which have two rollers fitted with "tamping feet" which is claimed to achieve high compaction density because both the rollers and the "tamping feet" are equipped with vibrating devices.

Nigerian agents are Nigerian Motor Industries, Apapa.

Easy Water For Villages

The supply of good drinking water in our rural areas has been a sore point in the development of our standard of living. So when a Belgian Company based in Brussels, Societe d'Epuration et d'Entreprises put their portable water plant AQUAPAC on show it attracted a large number of visitors. Aquapac can supply water to remote communities of upto

10,000 people and construction sites, the unit, the company says, is easy to install.

New Road Paver

SCOATRAC are marketing a new road paver manufactured by Vogele. It is called Super 174 and has eight wheels. The four front wheels, the company claims, oscillate to ensure surface contact and thus steerability at all times. These wheels are said to be adaptable to any irregularity in the sub-base.

CATERING & FOOD PROCESSING

Making Food Safe

The Mono Group of Companies presented a number of their ND range of food processing equipment claimed to be highly resistant to corrosion and hygienic in operation. These stainless steel rotary pumps, the company says, can handle high viscous liquids and slurries and also delicate or shear-sensitive fluids. On show were the 150ND and 200ND lobe-roter pumps.

Local dealers are Holman (Nigeria) Ltd., Apapa

Bread Machinery

Bread bakers have a new range of machinery to choose from. These are the "Gilbert Major" Moulder Mark II; the Gilbert Fixed Bowl dough mixing and kneading machine and the 'Gilbert/Fyna" power feed bread slicer. The manufacturers are G. and R. Gilbert Ltd. and they claim high performance for

Machines like this make the movement and lifting of single loads seem light

their machines e.g. the moulder can handle all types of dough with an output speed of upto 2,000 dough pieces per hour at dough weights of 120grms to 1,250grms. The slicer will slice upto 1,000 loaves an hour.

Barbecue Calling

Caterers must have been excited by the catering equipment put on show by Barbecue King Ltd. which are claimed to be useful to large supermarkets, hospitals, cafeteria and the like. The equipment include visual rotary ovens, display warmers, fryers, pressure fryers, doughnut and hot dog equipment.

Ice-On-The-Spot

You can have automatic ice, so claims Inco-Ziegra Eismaschinen-Spezial-Fabrik of Hanover, West Germany with their automatic ice-making machine which has a production capacity of 30kg – 10,000kg per hour at 0.5 degrees Centigrade.

New Freezers

A Danish company VESTFROST manufacturing refrigerators put a new product on show, claiming that the product, chest freezer – Model HF – can maintain frozen food at the international standard of 18 degrees Centigrade. The freezers come in four sizes, and because of their low height, ensures easy access right to the bottom of the freezer.

For more information and demonstration, contact Reiss and Co. Ltd., Lagos.

Bakery Equipment

Werner and Pfleiderer of Stuttgart West Germany took a stand at the Fair and put on display plants for mixing, kneading and moulding as well as machines for continuous polymerisation and poly-condensation processes in the viscous to highly viscous melt phase. Their range of equipment in the area is wide and varied.

Turnkey Dairies

Darnish Turnkey Dairies Ltd. The company claims it specialises in the development of complete dairy industries and diary factories. For more information contact Turnkey Dairies Ltd., Kaduna.

Incubator Systems, Farm Machines

FUNKI & CO LTD claims to specialise in the production of incubators with capacities upto 120,000 eggs per unit, automatic feeding and watering installations for pigs and poultry and machinery for farm mechanisation.

Demonstration and detailed information: DIZENGOFF (W A) Ltd., Apapa.

Water Technology

Hudig of Calle, West Germany claims it specializes in dealing with problems of deserts and swamps with irrigation and providing it where needed, construction of wells, pipeline laying, sewage treatment, water purification and piling.

AGRICULTURAL

Fertilizer Spreaders

Ystads Gjuteri & Hek Varkstads AB specializes in Fertilizer Spreaders. The company claims that YRSA Matic Fertilizer Spreader is fitted with special rotor system which makes it spread fertilizers economically and carefully.

It also claims that its machines give an exact spread of the fertilizer and that the working width – the swath is precisely defined.

Disc Ploughs, Disc Harrows, Cultivators

Company: Ransome Sons and Jefferies Ltd. The company claims that the Disc ploughs can dig furrows through

ground which may be virtually impassable to ploughshores and for the above reason disc ploughs are needed in tropical conditions.

Demonstration and further information: S. Allen in Apapa.

Science of Essex University in UK and is now a two-year course as an examinable subject at G.C.E. A-level.

LAZY LAWN: Crop Protection Matting

Company. VEB International Ltd. The interesting product of this company is called LAZY LAWN. It is all purpose, indoor and outdoor carpet of Lawn which is made of polypropylene. It is said to be easy to clean, hard wearing, resistant to moisture and dirt.

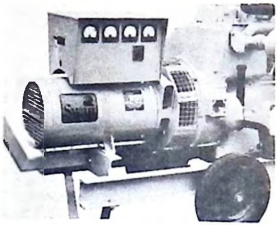
It can be used on walls in its unbacked for. The company claims to specialize in Landscape Consultancy and construction, irrigation, design and installation and the equipment that go with these operations.

Other products include crop protection matting, horticulture sprayers and hand tools as well as turf care equipment.

Irrigation Sprinklers

Company: Wright Rain Ltd. The Company claims that rotating low precipitation sprinklers has enabled their users to increase crop fields and profitability in more than 90 countries round the world. In some instances they have been able to grow crops on land previously for cultivation.

It explained that "Hopalong' system was developed to help to reduce the labour involved in operating an irrigation cycle. It needs only one sprinkler line pipe move per day. After five to eight hours irrigation each sprinkler is hopped to the next position, a job done by one man.



One of the generating sets exhibited during the Fair

Feller/Buncher For Timber Industry.

Company: Volvo BM Sweden. The feller buncher with the telescopic crane is designated the Volve BM 995.

The company claims that the feller is very stable. The stabilizing cylinder permits the front and rear modules to be locked together during crane work, further enhancing stability.

The Volvo BM 995 can operate regardless of the slant of the tree, and the direction and speed of prevailing winds. It can deposit the tree quickly and neatly within reach of the next machine in the chain – the slasher.

Demonstration and further information: R.T. Briscoe (Nigeria) Ltd.

New Tractor

FIAT, of Turin, Italy claims its new Fiat 780 tractor can perform two separate functions (a) pulling farm machinery, and (b) providing ample power through its p.t.o. for driving machinery for harvesting work.

EDUCATIONAL

White Boards For Schools

Will the blackboard a traditional

part of the normal classroom, slate, white chalk and duster disappear from the list of educational equipment? This was the question many visitors to the Fair asked when they called at the stand of MAGIBOARDS LTD where they saw a revolutionary whiteboard called "Magiboard" and produced by the company.

One of its great advantages is that it is made of steel and it is magnetic, thus enabling it to hold symbols in position for as long as required. A special pen system with dual marking device is needed for writing on the board. The first is "Dri-Marker" and the other the spirit marker. The manufacturers however explain that the Magiboard is only an alternative to the blackboard.

Electrical Sciences

A new method of teaching the theory and practice of electrical machines and of electronic systems has been devised by Feedback Instruments Ltd of UK. The company put its new machine on show at the Fair offering a complete bench-mounted electrical machines laboratory consisting of a machines test kit, an electrical machinery tutor and a machines control panel. The company claims that in step by step course, the student can construct more than thirty electrical machines in common use from one kit of components. The electronic systems course was developed by the Department of Electrical Engineering

New Demonstration Set

A new demonstration set designed to simplify the teaching of electrical practice at elementary level has been developed by Mawdsleys Ltd of UK and it was on at the Fair. One of its major advantages is its low price which could enable a laboratory to purchase many at once.

Educational Equipment

Quite a large selection of educational equipment was on display at the Fair by Thomas Hope Ltd., suppliers of a very wide range of educational equipment, materials and visual aids covering primary and secondary school levels. The company also exhibited office equipment and stationery. Their selection covered play activity, building and construction, reading, mathematics, science, geography, arts and crafts, and music.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Switchgear

GEC Switchgear Ltd took a prominent stand at the Lagos Fair where they put their range of switchgears for high voltage transmission, and associated sub-station equipment on show. GEC is one of NEPA's biggest customers and at the moment equipping 330,000 volt sub-station extensions at Benin, Jebba and Kaduna.

The special attraction at the Fair was their JB424 oil circuit-breaker for 33,000 volt service, a 25,000 volt vacuum circuit-breaker and an 11,000 volt BVAC vacumm distribution switch gear equipment.

Safety Switches

On show at the Fair were the MK Electric's range of safety plugs of 13 amp, with higher safety standards than those laid down by British Standards Regulations.

They are the Logic range of white moulded accessories and the posh-looking Albany, a range of metal plate accessories in matt chrome or satin brass finish. The distinctive feature of these accessories which has won the manufacturers sixty per cent of the market in UK, is that they are fitted with partially insulated pins which protect the user of

the plugs tamper-proof safety shutters on both Logic and Albany, and the use of high quality materials including silver for current carrying contacts.

Lighting For Sites

Construction and other site operations have found mobile lighting indispensible. That is the problem Gardiner Marshall Engineering Ltd went out to solve by developing new "Site Life" Sit 100 MK3 which was on show at the Fair. With a capacity to generate 1,500 watts, the four-stroke single cylinder, petrol driven engine is portable in circumstances which would defy wheeled transport.

Airport Lighting

With large scale development of Nigerian airports, it was no surprise that special airport lighting equipment were put on show by GEC Overseas Services (GECOS).

Their ZA 737, a sharp transition visual approach and ZA 772 the medium intensity obstruction light, were seen at the British pavilion. Also shown were ZA 750 general purpose neon obstruction light and the AGNIS designed to facilitate accurate parking in terminal areas.

areas. These were also apron floodlight; a low-intensity omni-directional inset taxi-way light; a cast iron cased isolating transformer and battery operated portable light.

Meters and Protectors

In the field of metering and proctecting electrical currents, GEC Measurements Division exhibited a wide range of meters for measuring current and quipment for protecting relays to ensure the safety of such equipment, motors and, in fact, the meters themselves.

Wolf Power Tools

WOLF ELECTRIC TOOLS, LTD, well known in the field of power tools introduced three new equipment in their Sapphire range at the Fair. These include the 32mm two-speed heavy duty drill (model 3806) and their Grinderette one-hand grinder for sanding grinding or cutting operations.

SAFE-T Ring Connector

GEC-Henley's new product SAFE-T ring connector for the live jointing of nfultiple service cables (up to six single-phase or up to two three-phase services into one three-phase main cable) was exhibited at the Fair by GEC Electric Co.

The SAFE-T device is revolutionary and significant to electricity supply authorities, the company claims, expecially where underground distribution systems are used, or where a change-over from overhead to underground is taking place.

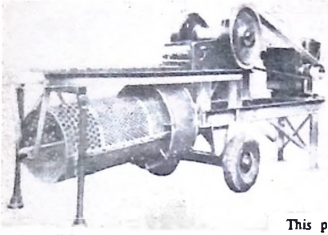
Also on show was their 25A street lighting cutout for copper or aluminium main conductors, G-Kit resin-filled joints for modern cables, fused multi-purpose pillars providing upto eighteen services a newly designed "Series 7" single pole connector box, etc.

Conduits & Fittings

This is the area of specialisation of GEC Walsall Ltd who displayed a wide range of their products in conduit and conduit fittings and other electrical equipment at the Fair. There were steel cable trunking, domestic, industrial and commercial switches, socket outlets, and switched socket outlets, including standard, weatherproof, dust-tight, division two and flame-proof assemblies. Other products on their stand included "Sparkless" mercury control units for anaesthetising areas in hospitals; and industrial lighting fittings.

HRC Fuses and Fusegear

General Electric (GEC) are no doubt



A 'non-tilt' concrete mixer

This plant crushes and screems in a quarrying site

leaders when it comes to electric power generating, transmission and equipment, and one of the areas in which their expertise has been not noticeable is in the production of High Rupturing Capacity HRC fuses and fusegears.

A wide variety of these equipment was put on show at the Fair including a new discovery called "System 4" switchboards for control of electrical loads of up to 1,500 KVA at 415V. Fuse switches up to 800 amp are type "CM" which have unique "plug-in" features which enable circuit to be equipped or up-rated faster. On show also were Red Spot distribution fuseboard designed for safety and available up to 200A rating as well as heavy duty version, and many other switches and switch-fuses.

Lighting Conductors

Fadioactive Lighting Conductors were first introduced in Nigeria in June 1960 and since then their superiority over conventional devices, the manufacturers claim, has been attested to both in the former Belgian Congo now Zaira and at the Nsukka campus of the University of Nigeria where about 102 units of radioactive lighting preventors have been installed with satisfactory performance.

The makers, British Lighting Preventor Limited are represented in Nigeria by the West African Engineering Company Ltd., Apapa.

Wiring Accessories

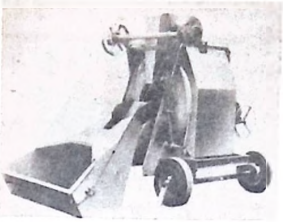
GEC Fusegear Ltd. have added a new range to their production line. It is the white matching Contour Wiring accessories for domestic use. The special characteristic is that it blends with any decor.

Easy Wiring

A comprehensive range of easy wiring electrical accessories for domestic and industrial uses was on display at the Fair by Delta Index Ltd of UK. The range includes plugs, sockets, switches, cooker control units, ceiling accessories and "Varilume" dimmer switches and Roverpoint" extension leads. The company's products include switchgems, circuit breakers, switchboard panels and industrial festoon lighting.

Voltage Stabilisers

Claude Lyond of UK have put new types of AC automatic voltage stabilisers on the market. The equipment is Series TS range of distortionless servo-mechanical AC voltage stabilisers which carries



This is a mobile aggregate washing and sand M-watering plant

on All-silicon Solid-State control. It has no valves and no relays, and is equipped with ultra-high response speed of upto 120 volts/sec. Rating is from 0.96KVA to 720KVA single and three phase.

Electrifying Villages

The electrification of villages is the specialty of INPRO, representing an international consortium/contracting company, Clemessy Electrical Contractors Dah/Cable installation trunking out of PVC for building and control panels and Neuwa Cable for ducts conduit, etc.

Together with their Nigerian agents, AFROTEC, they offer a comprehensive turnkey service for the supply, installation and maintenance of rural electrification.

Longer Lasting Bulbs

If you have been spending much money on replacing burnt out electric bulbs, this is news for you. A company THORN LIGHTING LTD of London UK, claims to have devised a way of doubling the life of a normal bulb. Its new bulb uses the same filament made colder and it emits one eighth less light than the one with hot element, but lasts twice as long.

FOOD PROCESSING

Vibrating Feeders

If you operate a factory and space prohibits the use of conventional belt conveyors, then turn to the new equipment called Vibrating Feeder exhibited by GEC Mechanical Handling Ltd at the Fair. It is developed primarily to meet the needs of the food processing and plastic industries.

It is in four varieties and are of particular value for feeding or conveying granules or materials from the hoppers of batch weighing scale machines and for feeding processing mills, pulverisers and driers.

Schwartz Spices

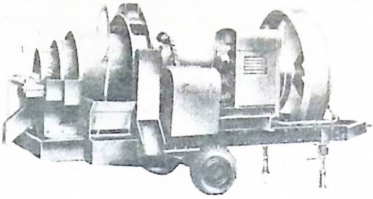
Spices are not new in Nigeria, but one of the companies that exhibited a variety of spices at the Fair is W.H. Schwartz & Sons Ltd of Canada. On their stand were other products such as seasonings, peanut butter, prepared mustard, vinegars, etc. The local agents are F. M. Barshall Ltd., Lagos who can supply further information.

Qucik Filling & Weighing

Dialafil 124 is high speed anger filling unit for food and pharmaceuticals packaging displayed at the Fair by Autopack, Ltd. The equipment provides volumetric filling of products in weights ranging from two-grammes to 5 kilos. With the addition of a trigger control unit, the weight range can be increased to more than 50 kilos. For further information, contact the local agents, Makinex (Nig) Ltd.

Quick Filling & Weighing

Dialafil 124 is high speed anger filling unit for ford and pharmaceuticals packaging displayed at the Fair by Autopack Ltd. The equipment provides volumetric filling of products in weights ranging



This mixer has a capacity for 200 litre

from two-grammes to 5 kilos. With the addition of a trigger control unit, the weight range can be increased to more than 50 kilos for further information; contact the local agents, Makinex (Nig) Ltd.

Forestry, Timber & Woodworking

Special attention was paid to hand tools suitable for forestry, timber and wood working at the Fair by STANLEY TOOLS LTD represented in Nigeria by Business and Industrial Consultants Ltd., Lagos.

Among the items in their stand were hammers, screw-drivers, plains, chisels, saws, rules, knives, drills and drill bits, braces, levels and surform tools. There is also a new Stanley push drill which while superseding the previous model, accepts the firm's normal drill bits. Push drills have become popular among "do-it-yourself" enthusiasts.

Multi-Purpose Sawbench

The UAC Group is marketing a new multi-purpose MULTICO 300mm (12in) motorized portable type Q sawbench which cuts timber to size. An extension is provided for sheet cutting and it is also possible to use a wobble saw for grooving on this machine. A side table can be fitted with a jig for drilling, and a sanding head can be fitted. The range of the equipment MULTICO 300mm and 400mm, the company claims, are suitable for high class work.

Woodworking Machines

Startrite Machine Tool Co. Ltd., have introduced new 352 band sawing and drilling machines and woodworking saw-benches in the Nigerian market. The special advantages of these machines is that they are designed with safety in mind.

It is equipped with electrically inter-locked bandwheel covers, foot operated brake, totally enclosed power transmission and blade guards offering maximum protection for the user.

The "Mercury" five-speed floor model drilling machine has 60in ground steel column and extra heavy base fully motorised for single or three-phase electricity supply.

Tools From Dominion

Dominion Machinery Co Ltd. claim that their range of woodworking tools which include bandsaws, cross-cutting machines, mortising machines and planers, cutter grinders, pad belt sanders, etc. are robust in construction and of modern design. It's popular product – ELLIOT Woodworking Machine.

Working Four Ways

A new automatic woodworking machine has been developed by MICHAEL WEIRIG KG of West Germany. It is the Unimat 17N which was put on show during the Fair. It is designed for a four-sided working and offers a wide variety of arrangement with two to eight spindlers to allow for a considerable number of shapes to be made.

Another machine on show was the Rondanat 930 for grinding, planing and moulding.

Saw Mill Machines

Timber business is flourishing in Nigeria and equipment designed to promote the trade always finds a good market. That is what attracted a large number of companies to exhibit the woodworking, forestry and timber machines.

A West Germany based company, T–Export (Hamburg) GmBH put products manufactured by Jero Maschinenbau on show. These included a log band saw, model BSH which is a rail mounted travelling unit, made in four sizes for log diameters of 1,000mm, 1,200mm, 1,500 mm and 1,700mm, and the power varies from 30–50h.p. The advantage of a travelling unit is that it works without a log carriage thus avoiding the need for heavy foundations and saving space.

Bandmill, The Big One

Sawmillers in Nigeria are by now familiar with the FORESTOR a genuine heavy duty, reliable strongly built machine that is easy to operate and maintain, claim the manufacturers Forest and Sawmill Equipment (Engines) Ltd. It is made of steel fabrication.

Defibrator Process

It is claimed that more than 60 per cent of the world's annual production of fibreboard is based on Defibrator process. This claim made by Defibrator Fibreboard AB, goes on to say the company has had more than 40 years experience in the field applying their Asplund Defibrator process. The company specialises in the development and manufacture of complete wet process plants and machinery for the production of hard board, medium density fibreboard, and various types of insulated boards.

Wood Preservatives

SOLIGNUM LTD, UK offered their world renowned wood preservatives solignum at the Fair. Solignum wood preservatives offer complete protection of wood against damage by termites and decay. There are also the decorative wood preservatives which can serve as alternatives to paints.

Planer and Moulder

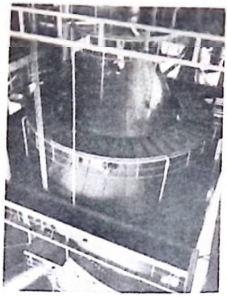
The FBN 230 planer and moulder from WADKIN LTD, UK was on show at the Fair and it includes a completely designed feed works capable of feed speed of up to 100 metres/minute. A new feature in the machine is the method of mounting the pneumatically controlled top speed tools. The machine requires minimum maintenance.

HOUSEHOLD:

Sanitaryware And Fittings

TWYFORDS BATHROOMS LTD of UK specialist in Sanitary wares and fittings put to luxury items on show during the Fair. They are fashion-coloured Harvest and Sepia sets. The Harvest range includes the flash „LOWSE" oval washbasin, the Astral washbasin in Pampas and the "Tahara" squatting WC pan with integral trap.

The Sepia bathroom setting includes a set of Colorarmour shower doors made with shatter resistant laminated glass in a range of seven colours.



An Atomizers coffee extraction plant

For more information contact BISI-OLU ENTERPRISES, LTD Apapa.

Safer Safes

Because all firms engaged in the manufacture are aware that no safe is thief-proof, they endeavour to make it as thief resisting and fire-resisting as possible. That's what STEPHEN COX & SON LTD have done in their new safes, wall safes cabinets, strong room doors and post office caller boxes put on show during the Fair. The company claims that the safes are fitted with cunning locks and anti-burglar devices which operate if the locks are dislodged by explosives or other methods.

Cutlery and Gadgets

Housewives and caterers had a field day viewing the variety of cutlery, table-ware, kitchen knives, forks, spoons and other household gadgets displayed by GUNTER GRAWE of West Germany at the Lagos Fair. These include those traditionally styled stainless steel, with riveted wooden handles, plastic handles etc. The company claims that the emphasis throughout was quality.

Water Heating & Catering

Have you heard of the 'Tango Instantaneous Shower? ' That was one of the new devices displayed at the Fair for the instantaneous supply of hot water direct from the cold tap. The device is the "Express" water heater which is installed over the Kitchen sink.

These and other products made by Heatrae-Sadia International Ltd are innovative. The company also exhibited a large Bain Marie (electricity or gas) fitted with four large pots for storing preparations at serving temperature.

Steel Furniture

Bunks and foldaway beds have become very popular with dormitories, hostels and other areas where space is a problem. So DICO D.V put their attractive products in this area on show at the Fair.

Roll Your Own Cigarettes

RIZLA LTD have developed a handy machine which a smoker can use to roll his own cigarettes. The small machine is called "Rizla". The company had a wide variety of products on show including "Floating Flowers' Designed to float in water, the wick will brun if given a minute supply of oil. There was also the "Ventaire GT", a type of car air fresher.

Extendable Chairs

A wide range of furniture, castors, glides, bases, furniture locks and keys, bedding springs, and furniture handles were exhibited at the Fair by SISO A/S a Danish firm of furniture manufacturers. They showed off their extendable chairs and beds, which can be folded away. The convertible sofa/bed folds out into a double bed.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Generating Plant

A scale model of "K Major" diesel engine was exhibited during the Fair by Hawker Siddeley. The makers, Mirrlees Blackstone (Stockport) Ltd., claim that the engine is available in units from 3–18 cylinders and provide power outputs from 1120 brake KW to 8057 brake KW. The smaller E type with power output of between 134 – 1865 brake KW were also exhibited.

But a different model, a self-contained base-plate mounted diesel generating unit manufactured by the same company was put on UTC stand. The company says hundreds of this type were already in use in Nigeria.

Base Load Generators

The Union Trading Co. (Nig) Ltd (UTC) major distributors of Lister range of generating sets proudly presented a newly developed Lister type JWSC6 generating set. a 175 KVA base load generating set. It is turbO-charged and inter-cooled engine rated at 210 bhp. The set was scheduled to be installed at the UTC premises in Matori after the Fair.

Fans For Industry

Keith Blackman Ltd. who make special fans for industry were very strong at the Fair. The showed off their quarter scale model of a 26.67mm diameter centrifugal fan having a double inlet complete with inlet boxes and dampers.

Bifurcated fans were also on display. They are designed to protect the motor from contaminants in the air steam.

Generators And Service

A range of generating sets up to 250 KVA exhibited by JONLAW ENGINEERING Co. of Oakham, Leicester Co of UK were designed and manufactured to customers requirements for reliability and after sale service, according to the Company. As a result all the sets are powered by engines manufactured by such renowned names as Rolls Royce, Perkins and Lister.

This is a self-charging mixer

Crompton Fans & Lighting

Crompton Parkinson Ltd. in the Hawker Siddley group attracted enthusiastic viewers during the Fair with their wide ranging variety of lighting products, ceiling fans, mains and general wiring cables, tungstan GLS reflectors as well as fluorescent lamps for general and display lighting.

Petbrow Power

Petbrow Ltd not only put on show

their 500RA71 generating set, but also had an identical set supply light to the British pavilion throughout the duration of the Fair.

Rated at 500KVA and 626KVA, they incorporate paralleling facilities, automatic mains failure generating set and a mobile diesel welder. It is suitable both for primary base load operation and as a stand-by. For further information contact HOLT ENGINEERING Apapa.

Air Compressors & Diesel Engines

Businessmen had a wide choice of generating sets and air compressors to pick from during the Fair. For instance, AMALGAMATED POWER ENGINEERING LTD presented the 2-cylinder two stage air compressor made by their subsidiary APE BELLIS LTD of Birmingham. The highly rated unit was shown complete with a control and alarm panel.

This will be supported with photograph of other compressors in the group – "Commander", heavy duty 'V", and "W" types. Also on show were the company's single-stage and multi-stage steam turbines extensively employed in cane sugar and palm oil production.

Revvo Castors

The Revvo Castor Co Ltd displayed a range of industrial castors and whells. The diameters ranged from 40–400mm and load capacity from 6 Kg to 6,000Kg. The castors are made in pressed, forged or fabricated steel with a choice of various fixing methods and special fittings such as brakes, wheel locks, directional locks and wheel/swivel locks.

GEC Turbines

GEC Turbine Generators, Ltd., were very strong at the Fair with their massive steam turbine generators with capacity for 300 MW to 1,000 MW, suitable for use in power stations using fossil-fired boilers and gas or water cooled re-actors.

The Industrial and Marine Steam Turbine Div. of GEC offers a complete range of back pressure, extraction, induction and condensing turbines covering a range from 1,000 h.p to 150,000 h.p. The company is building two generators (30,000 KVA each) worth about N4.5 million for the Calabar paper mill.

Boilers From Danks

Danks International Ltd UK have made their debut in the Nigerian market with their exhibits at the Fair. The company manufactures a comprehensive range of fully automatic Packaged Boilers for oil, gas and other fuels. They also manufacture pressure vessels and industrial mixers used in the petro-chemical industry.

Marine Refrigeration

Marine refrigeration is an area where the firm of SABROE Specialises. The company manufactures and supplies marine refrigeration plants for small piston type up to the largest screw compressors.

Power Always

If you have a standby plant and you are afraid that if it is over-loaded it would switch itself off or blow fuses, then there is an answer to your problem. G P. Elliot Electronic Systems have developed a control desk to deal with such a situation. Called Priority Loading Unit it makes sure the standby sets cannot be overloaded and yet ensures that most vital supplies are restored first.

Container Generating Sets

These complete ready-for-use fully independent sets designed for easy transportion have output from 5–6,500 KVA. They are manufactured by MOTORENWERKE MANNAEIM AG with

diesel engines types 232, 601 and 602 series. There is a sound-proofed version suitable for installation in cities or even inside buildings.

Transformers From Trafo

For the supply of power transformers in units ranging from 3,000 KVA to 150,000 KVA with maximum voltage of 150 KV, then you should know about Pauwels Trafo Belgium. The company produces around four million (4,000,000) KVA in distribution transformers and another 4,000,000 KVA in power tranmission in the above units.

All types of cooling systems are available with off-and-on-load changing equipment.

Water Turbines

AB BOFORS-NOHAB of Trollhattan, Sweden have been in the business of manufacturing water turbines for over a century. They have now branched into other related industries like locomotives, diesels and printing presses.

From this early effort at steam locomotives has emerged a huge industrial octopus churning out heavy electric, and later diesel main line engines, as well as shunting engines and specialised railway equipment. The company now produces diesels for a variety of purposes including power generation and ship propulsion.

After the first letterpress machine left their assembly line in 1959, the company now concentrates on off-set presses.

Base Load Generators

If you need an independent power source in an area where there is no mains supply, their DAWSON KEITH LTD have an answer to your problem. They put five self-contained diesel generators, four of them, base-load, at the Fair. The fifth is a standby unit which can be used in conjunction with mains. The firm offers generators in an output range from one to 1,200KVA. They are experts in multi-set configurations, can provide and install-on turnkey basis if required – diesel powered generating stantions providing 2,000 KVA or more.

For more information contact AFROTEC LTD., Apapa.

Auto Diesels

These days of unreliable public power supply has created a boom in the auto diesel generating set business. One major maker of auto sets, AUTO DIESELS BRABY LTD was well represented at the Fair by their local agent VYB (Nig) Ltd. a subsidiary of BEWAC LTD who exhibited Auto Diesel sets held in stock at their Apapa depot.

Detroit Diesels

If you visited BLACKWOOD HODGE (Nig) Ltd stand at the Fair, you would have seen the full range of Detroit Diesel Allison engines put on show. They ranged from the 6-71 marine diesel, 6-71 electric generator and 6V 71 power unit for irrigation systems.

Railway Tank

Import of railway tanks and freight cars, lumber processing machinery, industrial gas turbines and electric power transmission structures to African countries has been heavy in recent years.

A major maker of these equipment is HAWKER SIDDELEY (CANADA) LTD which is a leading builder of railway passenger cars, mining and tunnelling equipment, highway trailers and forestry equipment. Where complex undertaking are concerned, the company offers considerable experience in assembling project packages, particularly those which involve both government and private sectors and financing arrangements.

Electrical Heavyweight

ASEA, AB of Vesteras, Sweden has been in the business of producing equipment for power stations and generating plant, systems for utilities industry, railway authorities, and shipping companies. The company made an impact at the Fair showing the machines it has used over the years to serve the pulp and paper industry, plastics and rubber industry, sugar, machine tool control, building and constuction, etc.

General

With the ever increasing rate of robbery with violence and incidence of fire, the need for alarm systems in Nigeria cannot be overstressed. One of the companies who took care of this area at the Fair was CHLORIDE GENT LTD of UK who offered a variety of fire alarm systems from small hand operated circuits to vast automatic systems equipped with heat and smoke detectors. Their most popular device is the new 3213 fire alarm indicator panel.

Floatswitches

GIRDLESTONE are specialists in the area of automatic or remote control of electrically driven pumps of all types. The company claims that they can be used for direct switching in the case of small single phase motors, but for DC supply and the large single phase installations, they must be used in conjunction with automatic contactor starters.

Chain Hoists

MORRIS CHAINS of UK were at the Fair to show the world their range of hoists including the manually operated units up to 20 tonnes and the electrically operated up to two tonnes. Top of the list in this range is the recently introduced Jackmaster hydraulic jacks with capacity up to 100 tonnes. The other hoists are LITALIFT pull hoist for pulling, securing and tensioning of up to 4½ tonnes, LITALIFT balanced spurgear hand operated pully block with 1-20 tones, Morris travelling trolley; the Chainminor electric chain hoist and the Chainmaster.

John Holt Ventures

This company is a large import and distributive organisation whose operations have grown to be recognised as a force to reckon with in Nigeria's economic life. It has succeeded, it claims, because of its nation-wide network of depots, highly trained management team and its wide range of goods supplied, from provisions, hardware and textiles to building materials.

John Holt Shipping

Efficient clearing and forwarding of freight both at sea and airport helped decongest Nigerian ports during the cement import crisis. John Holt Shipping Services, says it provides vital tasks in the trading process both to the company and to other local and overseas industries.

This is a general purpose industrial crane

MEDICAL & DENTAL

Ultrasonic Diagnosis

"Ultrasound", that is sound waves of extremely high frequency which had been confined to industry for a good many years has now found its way to medical science. Now being applied to diagnosis in medicine, the device, TOMOGRAPHY, developed by Phillips Medical Division was presented at the Fair.

Turnkey Hospitals

If you are planning a new hospital and require expert advice then call DANSPITAL LTD, a Danish company that consists of experienced and skilled specialists in planning, projecting, building construction and leading equipment manufacturers. They undertake total or partial construction of hospitals, from small mobile or stationary clinics to large-scale hospitals.

New X-Ray System

Because X-ray examination is vital to dignosis, PHILLIPS MEDICAL DIVISION have developed a new machine "Diagnost 42." Its fast working procedure enables a large number of patients to be examined relatively quickly.

MINING & QUARRYING

Rock Crushers

Mining and quarrying are very old industries in Nigeria, and quite a number of machines necessary for their operations were on display at the Fair. AFROTEC TECHNICAL SERVICES (Nig) LTD put plants for quarrying manufactured by FREDERICK PARKER LTD., UK on their stand. The most popular was "ROCK RANGER" 5240, a primary crushing and secondary screening outfit, the largest of which has an output of 400 tonnes per hour. There were many other products on show.

One of the range of forklifts for rough terrain

Ore Crushing

Where it is necessary at second and third stages in crushing hard and abrasive materials like granite, whinstone, quartzite and metallic ores into good shapes, you will need a range of flat cone crushers with capacity ranging from 106-550 tonnes per hour. There are four sizes of crushers in the range and these are offered with a choice of three or four different crushing chambers.

Crushing & Classifying Plants

KLEEMANN, experts in gravel plants and quarry installations have included in their range of equipment, single toggle jaw crusher, double joggle crushers, impact crushers, ore crushers, rod mills screening machines, washing machines, coveyors, elevators, dust arrester installations, etc. And these were on display at the Fair.

A ready mixed PVA general purpose adhesive

Asphalt & Concrete

"Super Blackmobile" is the latest outfit from the FREDERICK PARKER assembly line for asphalt plants. It has a production capacity of 150 tonnes per hour and is designed for fast towing and quick assemblying. It has four mobile units, the mixing section with swivelling elevator along side, the dryer, the fader and the control cabin. "Super Blackmobile" was developed from its predecessor, "Blackmobile."

For further information contact AFROTEC TECHNICAL SERVICES (NIG) LTD., Oshodi.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Storage & Handling

Steel shelving for stores, factories, institutions, warehouses, offices, hospitals and schools was in the range of storage and handling equipment displayed by WELCONSTRUCT COMPANY LTD of Birmingham UK at the Fair. The Company also exhibited a variety of pallet rackings, drawers, clothes lockers, workbenches, roller conveyor systems and other items.

Efficient Filing

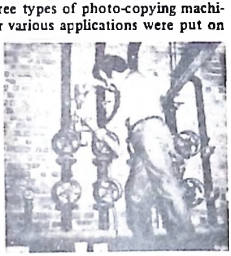
In spite of all that has been said against the success of filing as a business system, it is still a prime requisite of successful business. There are weaknesses in filing, no doubt, but HERBERT ZIFFEL, KG demonstrated the result of their research to make filing easier and more efficient with their new system simply called STORE-A-TRIEVES. These are high profile card storage machines designed to bring the files to the filing clerk thus saving time wasted in walking across to the filing cabinet

Weighing Machines

One of the most practical equipments one finds in virtually every sort of office is the scale or weighing machine In offices, letters are weighed, in shops, hospitals, factories, etc, weighing machines are a must. It is in realisation of this that SALTER EXPORT exhibited some of their products in this field, products which are already on the Nigerian market.

Photo Copying & Drafting

Three types of photo-copying machines for various applications were put on



A piper cutter and injector in operation

Tubular steel railing fitted with Klee Klamps

show by ADDRESOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH LTD of UK.

One of the machines, the Admel 2400 photo printing machine for the diazotype process the PD280 type for engineering, architectural and related drawings and the PD600 working on the new pressure diazo process. The company's Nigerian agent is ATLAS (Nig) Ltd., Lagos.

Office Equipment

A new range of calculators – hand held as well as programmables copying systems addressing systems stencil and off-set duplicators typewriters micro-film systems accounting and mini-computing equipment are some of the products mounted by GEO BEAM (a Division of UAC) at the Fair.

Their products include Burroughs accounting machines Chubb safes Dymo addressing systems Gestetner stencil duplicators Polaroid ID systems and Commercial Land cameras Rapid Data addressing system Renco Neopost postal franking machines and mailroom equipment.

New Photo Copiers

One of the new additions to VYB (Nig) Ltd product lines is the 1220-S liquid toner transfer machine developed by NASHUA INTERNATIONAL of USA. It works well on plain paper and is claimed to be reliable and has a built in first copy time of four seconds, with multiple copies at 20 a minute.

This is also the 1220-DF, noted for its speed, and the 1240 model which can deal with A3 and A4 papers.

New Baking Tray

A new idea in packaging for frozen bread dough which can be cooked was exhibited by METAL BOX LTD at the Fair. The package made of solid white Kraft board with a heat resistant thermo plastic coating can also serve as a baking tray. The printing on the outside is done with heat resistant inks and vanishes. The company also put several other innovatory products on the show.

Weigh, Wrap & Cap Easy

Weighing, wrapping and capping of industrial products can be facilitated by the use of new machines produced by Makinex Luckenbach Ltd., the company claims. Automatic weighing machines wrapping machines, ice cream equipment and bottle and container capping machines were some of the products exhibited by the Company at the Fair.

Folding & Gluing

PAKMET INTERNATIONAL LTD introduced an innovatory machine for folding and gluing at the Fair with their model DC semi-automatic hot melt folder-gluer equipped with flap cut and dye cases, as well as tubes and sleeves. Inside and outside gluing can be accomplished without changeover. It is a new machine.

Rubber Compounding

The introduction of wax in the manufacture of auto tyres has increased appreciably tyre performance and durability. Drivers do not seem to realise that the giant strides made in the design and construction of tyres has been possible because of wax blend supplied

to the rubber industry. Wax inhibits the natural tendency for its surface to crack. The company that has been a leader in this researched production is CAMPBELL TECHNICAL WAXES, LTD., and their products were exhibited at the Fair.

PETROLEUM

Oil Well Equipment

FMC Corporation was well represented at the Fair with their widely used equipment for petroleum drilling, producing, transporting, refining and marketing. On the Company's stand were well-heads for undersea use, gate, line blind and butterfly valves, unions, submersible pumps, relief valves, loading arms, vapour recovery arms, and swivel joints including some of the largest in the world. A variety of other petroleum equipment were also exhibited.

Metering Liquid

KENT METERS LTD world famous for metering liquids was fully represented at the Fair, with their range of water and oil meters. They displayed a range of PSM domestic volumetric rotary piston water meters designed for maximum reliability and accuracy. There was also the Master 2000 volumetric rotary pump and the Helix 2000 high capacity helical vane meter with precision thermoplastic moulded measuring mechanism for a long and trouble free life.

PLASTICS

New Technology

For rubber injection presses, injection moulding machines, internal mixers extruders and automobile lacquering plants, automatic plants for the production of biscuits, crackers, lye articles, rusks, crisp bread, cakes, continuous and non-continuous mixing and kneading machines for chewing gum, chocolate

A wet self-printing small solids pump

marzipan, peppermint, liquorice etc, one of the popular stands at the Fair was mounted by a West German Company WERNER & PFLEIDERER. The company also exhibited other bakery plants and ovens.

Body Armour

BRISTOL COMPOSITE MATERIALS ENGINEER, LTD had on their stand fibre-reinforced plastic the base for a range of protective products which includes bullet-resistant helmets, and body armour offering light weight protection against some ball ammunition. There is the Grade 9 helmet to stop 158 grain lead bullet fired from 38 cali bre shot gun from a distance of five meters. There were a variety of other similar products on show also.

Moulding Machine

Plastic and rubber blow-moulding machines were some of the products exhibited by MAKINEX LUKENBACH LTD of London, UK. They also exhibited cooling and chilling units, vacuum control materials and distribution equipment as well as rotational moulding machines.

PRINTING

Rotaprint Revolution

ROTAPRINT LTD have developed a printing machine that is almost certain to make an impact on the printing trade. The most versatile model at the Fair was Rotaprint 30/90, compact out capable of handling job sizes of upto 343mm x 508mm. It will also take jobs from ruled forms to first-class super imposed colour on any weight of paper or card. The virtues of a small off-set printing Press have increased because of customers readiness to accept printing by this method.

Portable lighting equipment for con- struction sites

New Colour Camera

One of inhibiting factors to the popularisation of colour photography in Nigeria is the problem of colour separation from transparent copy and positive screening on to roll film of variable length.

An automatic daylight operated vertical camera produced by KLIMSCH with digital electronic system for focusing and pre-selection of reproduction ration offers a ready answer to the above problem.

The lensholder assembly is equipped with a slide fitted with five lenses. The camera has other ultra modern attachments which put it in a class of its own.

For further details contact R.T. Briscoe (Nig) Ltd., Apapa.

Office Supplies

A group of five international companies put their products together and presented an assembly of printing and paper materials at the Fair. They showed printing, writing and type-writing papers, pulp and pasteboards, envelopes of all kinds, personal and gift stationery; paper tableware, packaging bags, accounts books and students' supplies, inks, pencils, stapling machines and glues.

Photocopiers

If you visited the stand of OCE-LEDERLAND BV of Vento Holland, you would have observed that dealers in photographic equipment offered a choice of three photo-copiers. The first the 1610 machine was plain paper in a variety of sizes with a minimum of A4 (210 x 297mm) up to A3 (297 x 420 mm). The 1415 is an electro-static copier which makes either A4 copies of A4 sized originals or two A4 originals on one A4 sized copy.

The third machine Oce 214 is a plain printer which works with a variety of Diazo papers and polyester films.

SHOPS & STORES

Mail Order Business

Mail Order is one of the very lucrative businesses that have yet to be developed in Nigeria. But at the Fair products of QUELLE INTERNATIONAL, claimed to be the world's largest mail order house, were on show. The organisation which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1977, operates 25 department

stores, 133 retail shops and 67 Foto-Quelle dealing exclusively on phtographic materials. The company's turn over in 1976 including earnings from the paper products and beer amounted to well over 7,600 million German mark.

Electronic Weighing

W & T. AVERY famous all over the world for their weighing scales, have developed a new computer-like machine which weighs the merchandise, and at the press of a button, the price per kilo shows automatically. The scale is small, in size measuring 412mm by 360mm and 245mm high.

Two other products, Avery 1750 called "decision maker" and the Avery Minilabeller which works together with the 1750 scale. Avery (Nig) Ltd stock them all.

ELECTRONICS & TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

Aids For Off-shore Oil

AGA NAVIGATION AIDS LTD, famous for sight and sound marine navigation aid, especially those for off-shore oil operation, put up a big show at the Fair. That is understandable. Among them were complete systems for rigs and platforms special buoys for marking well caps and including a new light buoy being introduced for the first time with a diametre of 2,280m and a focal plane height of 3.35m. The agents in Nigeria are BLUE Water Marine Supplies and Services Ltd., Apapa.

Minicomputer For Office

The new revolution in the development of computer systems is the reduction in the size of the equipment. For instance NCR8250, a minicomputer, will now occupy as little space as Secretary and a large filing cabinet. This and other office minicomputers were put out at the Fair by NCR (Nig) Ltd., from whom further information can be obtained.

Digital Telephones

You have heard about digit wrist-watches and clocks, calculators, etc., but GEC experts in telecommunications have developed a practical comprehensive telephone system in which telephones connected to two exchanges can communicate with each other over a digital transmission link. GEC (Telecom) Nigeria Ltd were the exhibitors at the Fair.

Film Projectors

With the rapid development of the film industry in Nigeria, BELL & HOWELL LTD were quick to anticipate the market and exhibited quite some interesting range of film projectors at the Fair, particularly sound film projectors which have wide ranging uses in industry. They serve as sales adjunct for instructional and training purposes in education. From 16mm apparatus produced since 1923, the company has now moved into the area of automatic projection which releases the owner to attend to other things.

KINGSWAY CHEMISTS (a Division of UAC (Nig) Ltd) Apapa are the local representatives.

Carousel's AV200 Cuts Out Blackout

If you are familiar with the use of film projectors and the disappointing blackout experience in linking two separate films, you must have been interested in KODAK's Carousel's AV200 quick change over control put on show during the Fair.

Instead of operating separately, the projectors can be linked together so that the projectors operate alternatively thus enabling the pictures to follow each

other immediately on the screen and there is no blackout phase between them.

Contact KINGSWAY CHEMISTS LTD., Lagos.

Telephone Pack

GEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD have developed what they describe as an economic and flexible means of providing a modern telephone in developing suburban and rural areas. It's their recently introduced RS22 reed-electronic exhange, with an ultimate capacity for 1,000 lines and can be easily integrated into a national or international network. GEC TELECOM (Nig) LTD are the dealers.

Protection From Surges

Quite often, break downs in telecommunication services are caused by high voltage surges caused by lightning, accidental contact with high voltage lines or by induction effects from high power distribution lines. Well, the M-O VALVE COMPANY have developed a wide range of gas-filled, three electrode surge arresters for the protection of telecom cables and associated equipment from surge hazards, and they were exhibited at the Fair.

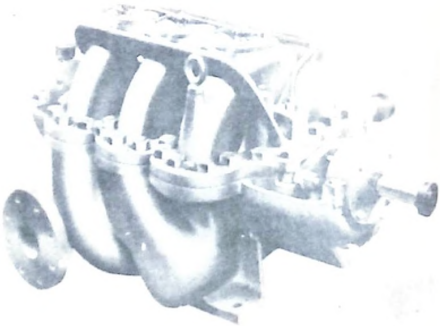
Mobile 'Phone Control

MOTOROLA INC., are once again ahead with their Pulsar II, a new microprocessor mobile telephone control head which has many advantages over conventional control heads. It offers push button dialling, abbreviated dialling for as many as ten numbers "on-hook" dialling and processing and a technique for recalling last number dialled, and various other advanced technology devices. The product is already on the market.

TRANSPORTATION

Dorman Diesels

DORMAN DIESELS LTD., principal makers of diesel engines of all types, were proud to exhibit one of the latest machines, type 12QBTCW which gives 910 bhp. It represents their diesel engines ranging from 30 bhp to 910 bhp.



One of the many water pumps exhibited

It is a compact twelve-cylinder, four stroke water-cooled unit with low fuel consumption, the company claim.

For more information, contact M&E (Div. of UAC., Iddo).

Temperature Control

The movement of perishable goods especially meat and vegetable from one part of the country to another and their preservation have boosted the business of manufacturing of refrigerated road transport equipment. PETER REFRI-GERATION LTD., specialists in this field, exhibited four units in this field including the OB2OD for the carriage of frozen cargo in insulated bodies.

Other units include the DFM20D, DPT5OG designed for the large rigid vehicles and PDL50 designed for the largest trailers.

Mobile Cold Shop

Another refrigerated vehicle on show at the Fair which attracted a lot of attention was the mobile cold shop exhibited by COLLIS COLD CONTAINERS' Some of these uniquely designed cold shops on wheel are already in use in Nigeria for the transportation of meat and other perishable from the ports to inland consumption points.

Jet Engines

PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT GROUP put on show their JT9D high bypass turbofan engines various versions of which power such well known names in aviation as Boeing 747 and MacDonell Douglas DC-10 Series 40 aircraft. The most advanced version is the JT9D-59A/70A. Both generate 53,000 lbs of take off thrust, the equivalent of 9,000.....Kilos.

High Performance Trucks

FODEN LTD of UK were strong at the Fair and made quite an impact with their new low mobility range of vehicles consisting of cargo vehicles, tippers and the 5,000 gallons capacity tanker, all mounted on 8 x 4 Chassis. Also exhibited were their widely used 6 x 6 units and the 6 x 4 units. Its versatility is demonstrated by its top speed of 60 m.p.h. (100 Km/h).

Air Conditioning

One of the necessary luxuries travellers in Nigeria have not enjoyed is air conditioned railway coaches. Well, a British company, STONE PLATT CRAWLEY LTD made a bid at the Fair to sell the idea of airconditioning railway coaches. The company claims that the units provide the passengers with clean air at a comfortable temperature and noise is almost totally absent. Because of the slightly raised air pressure inside the airconditioned coaches, vehicle dirt and hot and cold are kept out. This sounds revolutionary.

Autosense Car Diagnoser

Diagnosing faults in automobiles has simplified, according to a claim made by HAMILTON TEST a Division of UNITED TECHNICAL of UK. The company has developed Autosense diagnostic system which can carry out an entirely independent check on vehicles' engines and supply printed evidence of their condition. It was developed from in-flight aero engine monitoring system and built by AUTOSENSE EQUIPMENT INC. BICESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, UK

New Aircraft

West German's DORNIER famous air-craft manufacturers, have introduced a twin-engine skyservant simply tagged STOL designed on the principles used in manufacturing the DO27 and DO28 engines.

It is particularly suited for passenger service, executive travel and it can have

military application in transport, communication, paratroop and ambulance capacities.

Railway Technology

General Electric Co. (GEC) of UK which is a world wide organization, has been a leader in railway technology for decades. It has 130 companies in the Group and twenty of these including GEC Transportation Projects Ltd (GEC-TPL) specialise in the manufacture of various items of railway equipment and in railway management.

GEC–TPL claims the singular ability for overall responsibility for all mechanical and electrical works associated with total railway project–covering such areas as signals, telecommunications cables, mobile radio, switch gears, power transformers and traction. These GEC products were on show at the Fair.

Car Radiators

A French company specialising in the manufacture of car radiators, and car and van bodies put its products on show at the Fair.

The company, SOCIETE DES USINES CHAUSSON claims to manufacture about 1,000 car and van bodies and about 15,000 radiators for engine cooling daily. Its package is adapted to suit a wide range of cars and vans, including, of course, Renault, Peugeot, Citroen and Chrysler–Simca–all French products. For further information contact THE RADIATORS (Nig.) LTD., Lagos.

SACM

This French company has been building steam-driven piston-engines and locomotives for over a century. But in 1952, it went on to develop its diesel engines ranging from 135mm bore–122mm stro-

ke to 240mm bore–220mm stroke. SACM claims that its diesel group is rated one of the world's best for high speed, designing and construction. SACM was at the Fair.

BRIEX

One comparatively new company rushed to get a place at the Fair to show off its range of products in railway technology. It is BRIEX, which has been actively engaged in electrificating of considerable streches of railways in several countries. The company is a combine formed from British Railway Board, London Transport Executive, the British Department of Trade and all 36 member companies of the British Railway Industry Association It seems to have quite a solid background.

New Refuse Trucks

Refuse disposal in Nigeria is one of the biggest headaches of the authorities, especially in Lagos and other urban centres. So much money has been invested in the programme, but it has been bedevilled by intractable problems relating to disposal trucks.

So, at the Fair, FAUN, a company specialising in the manufacture of high compaction refuse trucks presented a model suitable for mounting on all commercial chassis models. It has capacity varying from 12 cbm – 19 cbm.

Air Courier Services

If your company has been despatching its letters and documents to the United Kingdom by special air courier services, then you probably have been dealing with IMI GROUP OF COMPANIES who carry mail between the United Kingdom and Nigeria on full or part air charter flights. Their services, the company claims, even extends to the Far East. The company has offices in Lagos and Kano.

Mobile Services

When it comes to building the bodies for refrigerated vehicles, MASSEY COLDSHIELD are well known. They also produce mobile workshops and medical units. They put two vehicles on show – one a low temperature unit, and the other, a nine-metre goods trailer. The first, mounted on a Bedford chassis is designed to carry deep frozen food at 20°C in ambient temperature of up to 43°C. The Nigerian agents are UAC (Nig.) Ltd.

Leyland Nigeria

As you are probably aware, Leyland Motors have set up an assembly plant in Nigeria, and a whole range of their sturdy trucks, vans etc will be produced here. That's a big thing. So the company took the opportunity of the Trade Fair to launch LEYLANDS (NIG) LTD.

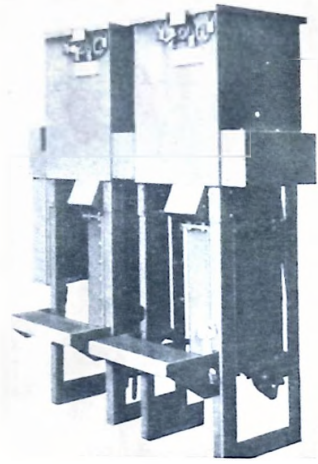
On its stand, it exhibited examples of all vehicles that will be assembled, and eventually built, in Nigeria. These included Land Rover pickup and station wagon, Range Rover, Leyland WF 830 Tipper, Leyland WF 1160 chassis, etc.

York Trailers & Carriers

NIGERIAN TECHNICAL CO LTD (NITECO) put a wide range of York Trailers and carriers on their stand at the Fair. Being York distributors in Nigeria, NITECO put on show York's 15 tonnes payload capacity Type 24 platform trailer, Type 40 Container carrier for 40, 000 kg and York's latest Axles 800 series, specially designed for operation under arduous conditions.

Daimler-Benz

LEVENTIS MOTORS LTD major distributors of Daimler-Benz of West Germany products attracted attention with a displery of a wide range of its vehicles: amongst them Mercedes luxury inter-city coach Model 0303 with the



A handy mobile lubricating equipment

OM402 V8 engine. The 0362 bus model from Brazil was on show too. So also was the LKG11B 36C tipper and the LK2624/45C chassis with OM355 engine.

Changeable Refrigerator Containers

Businessmen searching for reduced import costs, were attracted to the stand of FRIGON KOLEANLAEG of Kjellerup, Denmark. The company claims that it has developed a system of insulated containers which are mounted on to a standardized truck chassis said to achieve low operating costs, among other advantages.

The containers are secured to the chassis by four bolts and can be taken off in ten to fifteen minutes and replaced with another.

DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS

Aircraft Engines

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION who design, develop, manufacture and market a variety of technological products, have been associated with the manufacture of aircraft engines for many years through their subsidiary PRATT & WHITNEY AIRCRAFT GROUP. The Company's aircraft turbojet and turbofan engines serve more than 75% of the commercial jet transport in the Western world.

OTIS ELEVATORS COMPANY, a wholly owned subsidiary of United Technologies, is said to be the world's leader in the design, manufacture, installation and servicing of lifts and escalators.

NORDON DIVISION of the same Corporation specialises in the manufacture of radar, display system, computerized command and control systems and electro-optical devices. There are at least four other major divisions in the Corporation engaged in chemical systems, telecommunication product and helicopters for commercial, military and industrial uses.

Protective Clothing

JEIKEL LTD of Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland displayed a variety of protective clothing including weatherguard wears made from polyurethane-coated siliconized nylon, suits with zip front storm flap and cuffs, jelted bag pockets, etc. On show also were camouflage suits, in camouflage pattern colours and also pouches with hoods.

Airborne Exploration

Aerial maps are indispensible in surveys and other major explorations. KENTING EARTH SCIENCES LTD put on their stand high and low sensitivity magnetometer, spectrometre and electro-magnetic survey equipment. The data collected by these equipments were shown by the company; they include air-photo; geo-physical exploration; the mapping of resources and the provision of studies for land use, and photographic and geodetic surveys. By this means, mineral resources can be mapped, routes for transport planned and agriculture and forestry developed.

Caring For Industrial Plants

If your company operates some industrial plants, then you probably need the services of German Company, COUTINHO, CARO & CO who provide all project management and engineering services under a single contract for their customers. The company supplies plants, machineries and equipment; undertakes building construction; management of cement, ceramic, glass, steel and metal processing, chemicals and plastics, textiles, pulp, paper, commercial building and hotels.

Pre-packed Foods

In these days of insufficiency of protein in our food, the need for imported meat has since be realised in government circles and indeed acted upon. Supplementing this heavy import of meat are a wide range of pre-packed Danish pork and ham and other meats well known in our supermarkets and department stores. They were put on display by the manufacturers, DANNA UNITED MEAT PACKERS, AMBA.

Wire For Surgical Needles

The BEKEART GROUP, specialising in steel and iron wires, were at the Fair, and justifiably so, what with an annual turnover of over 400 million Naira from its operations in fourteen countries, producing about 380 million miles of wire a year. Its wires are used for sparklers, toy accessories, jewellery and rosaries, and more important, wire for surgical needles.

Fire Protection

Did you know that ANGUS FIRE ARMOUR LTD played an important role during the Fair? So it appears, and indeed, the company makes fire hose and hose reels, extinguishers, foam compounds, etc. The company claims that its products are supplied to Fire Brigades all over the Western world. It has agents throughout Nigeria.

Safer Drinking Water

Sterlisation of water in one safe way of taking water without fear of infection. That is one area of specialisation for STONE PLATT ELECTRICAL who have sole distribution rights to a water

An automatic film projector seen at the Trade Fair

of their products including power cables, PVC surface wiring and PVC armoured wiring cables, switchboard wiring cables, indoor telephone cables and cords, insulated wires, strips, enamelled wires, cable glands, sleeves, thermal acrylic resin cable joint kits, etc.

Ploughing Machine

In this age of Operation Feed the Nation, ploughing is an important aspect of farming. So the French firm, HUARD -UCF-SCM, exhibited plough and other machines suitable for seed bed preparation at the Fair. They boast that their machine is in use from harvesting until the new season's sowing. Their latest plough won a gold prize from SIMA Paris.

For Poultry Keepers

A "revolutionary" battery system of rearing poultry and the complementary laying batteries were demonstrated by Q MARK INTERNATIONAL of Haslingden, Lancashire, UK. The batteries are claimed to have been developed to enable the owner to make profit and does in fact make profit. The University of Ibadan is a customer of the firm.

sterilizer unit manufactured by BRITISH RAIL ENGINEERING LTD. The unit ensures that water is sterlised at whatever rate of flow.

Water Treatment Plant

In collaboration with their Nigerian agents, AMES CROSTA BABCOCK displayed a wide ranging slection of equipment for water, sewage and industrial treatment.

Apart from its ability to take on large projects to serve communities of any size, the company has water and sewage treatment units for small and isolated communities. Contact UTC (Nig) Ltd for further information.

Car-Washing Plant

BOHLER & WEBER KG of West Germany, displayed car-washing plants, dry cleaning machines, machines for a de-greasing skins, and leathers, textile cleaning and finishing machines and systems for computer print-out processing.

The trade name of the products is BOWE.

New Fire Engine

A new fire fighting engine, exhibited by SIDES VEHICLE AND APPLIANCES DIVISION of the SIDI GROUP of France, is claimed to be fitted with new features including a deep 4 door front cab which seats eight crew members, a 3,000 litre mild steel tank and a two-stage centrifugal pump at the rear of the vehicle.

Protective Tyre Chains

Vehicles used in some mining areas need additional safe-guard, hence they are lifted with protective chains. The major makers of these chains are EISENUAD DRAHTWERK ERLAN AG of West Germany. They also produce chains for loading vehicles working in quarries.

NIGERIA GOES METRIC

Nigeria goes metric because more than 70% of the countries in the world have adopted this system and many of these countries are trading partners with Nigeria.

The change over to metric commenced on January 1, 1973. As from that date, all equipment and products caliberated or marked imperial units carried also the metric conversion of such caliberations and markings. And all imperial units ceased to be legal on January 1, 1974.

HIGHER NUMERALS

	U.S.A., France	Nigeria, Great Britain, other European countries
1,000,000	Million	Million
1,000,000,000	Billion	Thousand millions
1,000,000,000,000	Trillion	Billion
1,000,000,000,000,000	Quadrillion	Thousand billions
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	Quintillion	Trillion.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES METRIC SYSTEM: SOUND BARRIER

TABLES OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINER MEASURES

10 millimetres (mm)	= 1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre (dm) = 100 millimetres
10 decimetres	= metre (m) = 1,000 millimetres
10 metres	= 1 dekametre(dam)
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre (hm) = 100 metres
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre (km) = 1,000 metres

AREA MEASURE

100 square millimetres (mm2)	= 1 square centimetre (cm2)
10,000 square centimetres	= 1 square metre 1,000,000 square millimetres
100 square metres	= 1 are (a)
10 ares	= 1 hectare (ha) = 10,000 square metres
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometre (km2) 1,000,000 square metres

VOLUME MEASURE

10 millilitres (ml)	= 1 centiliter (cl)
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dl)

10 deciliters	100 millimetres = 1 liter (l) = 1,000 milliliters
10 deciliters	= 1 liter - 100 milliliters
10 liters	= 1 dejakuter (dal)
10 dekaliters	= 1 hactoliter (hl) = 100 liters
10 hectoliters	= 1kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 liters

CUBIC MEASURE

1,000 cubic millimetres (mm2)	= 1 cubic centimetre (cm)
1,000 cubic millimetres	= 1 cubic decimetre (dm2) = 1,000 cubic millimetres
1,000 cubic decimetres	= 1 cubic metre (m2) = 1 stere = 1,000,000 cubic centimetres 1,000,000,000 cubic millimetres

WEIGHTS

10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram (cg)
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg) = 100 milligrams
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g) = 1,000 milligrams
10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dag)
10 dekagrams	= hectogram (hg) = 100 grams
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams
10 hectograms	= 1kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams
1,000 kilograms	= 1 metric ton (t)

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS – LENGTH

METRE (M)	YARD				YARD		METRE (M)		
1	1	1/10	or	1.1	1		9/10	or	9
2	2	1/5	"	2.2	2	1	4/5	"	1.8
3	3	3/10	"	3.3	4	2	7/10	"	2.7
4	4	2/5	"	4.4	3	3	7/10	"	3.7
5	5½		"	5.5	5	4	3/5	"	4.6
6	6	3/5	"	6.6	6	5½		"	5.5
7	7	7/10	"	7.7	7	6	2/5	"	6.4
8	8	7/10	"	8.7	8	7	3/10	"	7.3
9	9	4/5	"	9.8	9	8	1/5	"	8.2
10	10	9/10	"	10.9	10	9	1/10	"	9.1
20	21	9/10	"	21.9	20	18	3/10	"	18.3
40	43	7/10	"	43.7	40	36	3/5	"	36.6
60	65	3/5	"	65.6	60	54	9/10	"	54.9
80	87½		"	87.5	80	73	1/5	"	73.2
100	109	2/5	"	109.4	100	91	2/5	"	91.4
200	218	7/10	"	218.7	200	182	9/10	"	182.9
400	437	2/5	"	437.4	400	365	4/5	"	365.8
600	656	1/5	"	656.2	600	548	3/5	"	548.6
800	874	9/10	"	874.9	800	731½		"	731.5
1000	1093	3/5	"	1093.6	1000	914	2/5	"	914.4
1 km		5/8	"	6 Mile	1 Mile		13/5 km	"	1.6 km

1 Inch	=	2.5 CENTIMETRES
1 Foot	=	30.5 CENTIMETRES
¼ Yard	=	23 CENTIMETRES
½ Yard	=	46 CENTIMETRES

MASS AND WEIGHT

Kilogramme (Kg.)	Pound				Pound	Kilogramme (Kg.)				
1	2	1/5	or	2.2	1	454 grammes				
2	4	2/5	"	4.4	2		9/10 kg	or	9 kg	
3	6	3/5	"	6.6	3	1	2/5 "	"	1.4 kg	
4	8	4/5	"	8.8	4	1	4/5 "	"	1.8	"
5	11		"	11.0	5	2	3/10 "	"	2.3	"
6	13	1/5	"	13.2	6	2	7/10 "	"	2.7	"
7	15	2/5	"	15.4	7	3	1/5 "	"	3.2	"
8	17	3/5	"	17.6	8	3	3/5 "	"	3.6	"
9	19	4/5	"	19.8	9	4	1/10 "	"	4.1	"
10	22		"	22.0	10	4½		"	4.5	"
20	44	1/10	"	44.1	20	9	1/10 "	"	9.1	
40	88	1/5	"	88.2	40	18	1/10 "	"	18.1	"
60	132	3/10	"	132.3	60	27	1/5	"	27.2	"
80	176	2/5	"	176.4	80	36	3/10 "	"	36.3	"
100	220½		"	220.5	100	45	2/5 "	"	45.4	"
200	440	9/10	"	440.9	200	90	7/10 "	"	90.7	"
400	881	4/5	"	881.8	400	181	2/5 "	"	181.4	"
600	1322	4/5	"	1322.8	600	272	1/5 "	"	272.2	"
800	1763	7/10	"	1763.7	800	362	9/10 "	"	362.9	"
1000	2204	3/5	"	2204.6	1000	453	3/5 "	"	453.6	"
(1 tonn)				(.98 ton)	2000	907	1/5 "	"	907.2	"
					2240	1016	"	"	1016	"
					(1 ton)				(1.02 tonne)'	

¼ Pound	=	113 grammes
½ Pound	=	227 grammes
1 Ounce	=	28.3 grammes

VOLUME

Litres (L)	Gallons			Gallons			Litres (L)	
1	1/5	or	.2	1	4½		or	4.5
2	2/5	"	.4	2	9	1/10	"	9.1

3		7/10	"	.7	3	13	3/5	"	13.6
4		9/10	"	.9	4	18	1/5	"	18.2
5	1	1/10	"	1.1	5	22	7/10	"	22.7
6	1	3/10	"	1.3	6	27	3/10	"	27.3
7	1½		"	1.5	7	31	4/5	"	31.8
8	1	4/5	"	1.8	8	36	2/5	"	36.4
9	2		"	2	9	40	9/10	"	40.9
10	2	1/5	"	2.2	10	45½		"	45.5
20	4	2/5	"	4.4	20	90	9/10	"	90.9
30	4	2/5	"	6.6	30	136	2/5	"	136.4
40	8	4/5	"	8.8	40	181	4/5	"	181.8
50	11		"	11	50	227	3/10	"	227.3
100	22		"	22	60	272	4/5	"	272.8
200	44		"	44	80	363	7/10	"	363.7
400	88		"	88	100	454	3/5	"	454.6
500	110		"	110	200	909	1/5	"	909.2

1 Pint = 3/5 Litre
1 Quart = 1 1/10 Litres

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES

The bold figures in the central columns can be read as either the metric or the British measure. Thus 1 inch = 25.400 millimetres or 1 millimetre = 0.03937 inches. For tens, move decimal point one place to the right, for hundreds two places, for thousands three places etc. Then convert higher quantitis thus: 2ft 9in=33in = 762.000mm + 76.200 mm = 838.200mm.

Length

Inches		Millimetres
0.03937	1	25.400
0.07874	2	50.800
0.11811	3	76.200
0.15748	4	101.600
0.19685	5	127.000
0.23622	6	152.400
0.27559	7	177.800
0.31496	8	203.200
0.35433	9	228.600

Yards		Metres
1.0936	1	0.9144
2.1872	2	1.8288
3.2808	3	2.7432
4.3745	4	3.6576
5.4681	5	4.5720
6.5617	6	5.4864
7.6553	7	6.4008
8.7489	8	7.3152
9.8425	9	8.2296

Miles		Kilometres
0.6214	1	1.6093
1.2427	2	3.2187
1.8641	3	4.8280
2.4855	4	6.4374
3.1069	5	8.0467
3.7282	6	9.6561
4.3496	7	11.2654
4.9710	8	12.8748

5.5923	9	14.4841

Area

Sq. Inches		Sq.Centimetres
0.15500	1	6.451
0.31000	2	12.903
0.46500	3	19.355
0.62000	4	25.806
0.77500	5	32.258
0.93000	6	38.710
1.08500	7	45.161
1.24000	8	51.613
1.39500	9	58.064

Sq. Miles		Sq Kilometres
0.3861	1	2.5900
0.7722	2	5.1800
1.1583	3	7.7700
1.5444	4	10.3600
1.9305	5	12.9499
2.3166	6	15.5399
2.7027	7	18.1299
3.0888	8	20.7199
3.4749	9	23.3099

Sq. feet		Sq. Metres
10.764	1	0.09290
21.528	2	0.18581
32.292	3	0.27871
43.056	4	0.37161
53.820	5	0.46452
64.583	6	0.55742
75.347	7	0.65032
86.111	8	0.74322
96.875	9	0.83613

Sq. Yards		Sq. Metres
1.1960	1	0.8361
2.3920	2	1.6723
3.5880	3	2.5084
4.7840	4	3.3445
5.9800	5	4.1806
7.1759	6	5.0168
8.3719	7	5.8529
9.5679	8	6.6890
10.7639	9	7.5251

Acres		Hectres
2.471	1	0.4047
4.942	2	0.8094
7.413	3	1.2141
9.884	4	1.6187
12.355	5	2.0234
14.826	6	2.4281
17.297	7	2.8328
19.768	8	3.2375
22.239	9	3.6422

Volume

Cu Feet		Cu Metres
35.315	1	0.02832
70.629	2.	0.05663
105.944	3	0.08495
141.259	4	0.11327
176.573	5	0.14158
211.888	6	0.16990
247.203	7	0.19822
282.517	8	0.22653
317.832	9	0.25485

Cu Yards		Cu Metres
1.3080	1	0.7646
2.6159	2	1.5291
3.9239	3	2.2937
5.2318	4	3.0582
6.5398	5	3.8228
7.8477	6	4.5873
9.1557	7	5.3519
10.4636	8	6.1164
11.7716	9	6.8810

Pints		Litres
1.75976	1	0.56826
3.51952	2	1.13652
5.27928	3	1.70478
7.03904	4	2.27305
8.79880	5	2.84131
10.55856	6	3.40957
12.31832	7	3.97783
14.07808	8	4.54609
15.83784	9	5.11435

Gallons		Litres
0.21997	1	4.54609
0.43994	2	9.09218
0.65991	3	13.6383
0.87988	4	18.1844
1.09985	5	22.7305
1.31982	6	27.2765
1.53978	7	31.8226
1.75975	8	36.3687
1.97972	9	40.9148

0.317466	9	255.146
Pounds		Kilograms
2.2046	1	0.45359
4.4092	2	0.90718
6.6139	3	1.36078
8.8185	4	1.81437
11.0231	5	2.26796
13.2277	6	2.72155
15.4324	7	3.17515
17.6370	8	3.62874
19.8416	9	4.08233

Mass

Ounces		Grams
0.035274	1	28.350
0.070548	2	56.699
0.105822	3	85.049
0.141096	4	113.398
0.176370	5	141.748
0.211644	6	170.097
0.246918	7	198.447
0.282192	8	226.796

Tons		Tonnes (1,000 kg)
0.9842	1	1.0160
1.9684	2	2.0321
2.9526	3	3.0481
3.9368	4	4.0642
4.9210	5	5.0802
5.9052	6	6.0063
6.8894	7	7.1123
7.8737	8	8.1284
8.8579	9	9.1444

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION

Address: Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telegrams: Railnews, Lagos.
Date Established: 1898.

History:

Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then the Railway undertaking was operated and managed as a Government Department until 1st October, 1955 when it was established 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.

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 3,505 kilometres route (2,178 miles) of 1,067mm (3ft 6ins) 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. 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 (400 miles) 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.

Functions:

In addition to its multifarious functions, the Nigerian Railway Corporation provides a technically competent transportation service in pursuit of the country's socio-economic development. It also provides a dependable all-year-low-cost mass transportation services including the transportation of heavy as well as special equipment machinery and so many other materials necessary for the construction of important projects in the country, like cement factories and electric transformer for the Kainji Dam.

The Railway also 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 of 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 (2 cwts); second class 50.8 kg (1 cwt) and third class 25.4 kg (56 lbs). Catering services are provided on limited and local passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on Limited trains.

The principal commodities carried by

the Railway include groundnuts, groundnute cake, groundnut oil, palm produce cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite, hides and skins, etc. The Railways also provide special equipment and facilites for the transportation of out-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 (1,620,000 tons) of freight.

There are proposals to modernise the Nigerian Railway Corporation in both physical and manpower development as pects 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 N885 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 1,435 mm (4ft 8½ins) 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.

Aim:

To promote and enhance Nigeria's economy and social Welfare, through the provision of efficient and reliable goods and Passenger train Services in the country.

FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION

Address: Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12504 Lagos.

Tel.: All inquiry to:- B.H. 51480-5 Lines NTV Lagos: 26391 FRC (Commercial) 25921.

Date Established: 1st April, 1957.

History:

The Federal Radio Corporation was established on the 1st of April, 1957, by Act No. 39 of 1956. It is owned and financed by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The F.R.C. has a policy-making body, known as the Board of Governors, made up of nine members including the Secretary to the Corporation.

Before the Corporation came into existence broadcasting in Nigeria had been carried out by the Federal Broadcasting Service (FRS), a Government Department.

Functions:

The F.R.C. provides broadcasting services by Radio and Television for reception both within and outside Nigeria. Also introduced into the network are the commercial and educational broadcasting services.

The objectives of the Corporation which were approved and adopted by the board of the Corporation are as follows:-

(a) To provide efficient broadcasting services to the whole Federation of Nigeria, based on national objectives and aspirations; and to external audiences in accordance with Nigeria's foreign policy.

(b) To provide a professional and comprehensive coverage of Nigerian culture through broadcasting; to promote cultural growth through research into indigenous culture, and to disseminate the results of such research.

(c) To contribute to the development of Nigerian society, and to promote national unity of ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of Nigeria.

(d) To ensure the prompt delivery of accurate information to the peo-

ple.

(e) To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues, and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.

(f) To provide special broadcasting services in the field of education, and in all other areas where the national policy calls for special action.

(g) To promote the orderly and meaningful development of broadcasting in Nigeria through technical improvements, the training of appropriate professional staff, programme and other exchange with other broadcasting organisation in the country.

(h) To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects on the Nigerian Society. (This will include audience research, the investigation of fresh methods of production, and the true indigenization of the broadcasting media).

(i) To ensure that the facilities and techniques of broadcasting in Nigeria keep pace with developments in the world of communication (e.g. FM transmission, colour television, etc).

NIGERIAN ENTERPRIES PROMOTION BOARD

Address:	15-19 Keffi Street, South West Ikoyi, Ikoyi.
Phone:	57699
Date Established:	February 23, 1972

History:

This Nigerian Enterprieses Promotion Board was established in April 1972, in accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree No. 4, promulgated on the 28 of February with retrospective effect from 23, February, 1972.

Functions:

The Board's main functions as specified under Section 4(2) of the Decree include the power to advance and develop the promotion of enterprises in which citizens of Nigeria shall participate fully and play dominant role. In addition, the Board has power:

(a) to advise the Commissioner on clearly defined policy – guidelines for the promotion of Nigerian enterprises;

(b) to determine any matter relating to business enterprises in Nigeria generally, in respect of commence and industry which may be referred to it in accordance with any directive of the Commissioner; and

(c) to perform such other functions as the Commissioner may determine, or as may be conferred on it by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree or any other enactment.

Committees:

The Board is assisted by Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Committees, established in each of the twelve States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, whose main functions as specified in section 4(5) include:

(a) to assist and advise the Board on the implementation of Decree No 4 of 1972;

(b) to ensure that the provisions of the Decree shall be compiled with by any alien resident or carrying on business in the State;

(c) to recommend to the Board such other measures as may be neces-

sary in the opinion of the Committee to enable full effect to be given to the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree; and

(d) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Board.

Board Members:

The Secretariat of the Board is an arm of the Federal Ministry of Industries. The members of the Board are appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Industries and comprise:-

(a) The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries (Chairman);
(b) One representative each of the following Federal Ministries
  (i) Trade;
  (ii) Finance;
  (iii) Economic Development & Reconstruction; and
  (iv) Internal Affairs.
(c) Three representatives of development or investment agencies incorporated in Nigeria.
(d) The Secretary of the Board is an official of the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Like the Board the State Enterprises Promotion Committee members include:

(a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
(b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
(c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
(d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioners as the case may be for trade and industries and members of such Committee shall hold offices for such period as may be directed by the State Military Governor or the Administrator as in the East Central State.
(e) The Secretary of each State Committee is usually an officer in the Ministry of Trade or Industry of the State or any other fit and competent person in the public service of the State appointed by the Military Governor or Administrator of the State.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address: 97-105 Broad Street, P.O. Box 1100, Lagos
Telephone: 25311 (3 Lines).
Telegrams & Cables: NICON Lagos.
Date of Established: 1st July, 1969.

History & Functions:

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria was established under the Provisions of Decree 22 of 1st July 1969, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a Federal Government-owned statutory Corporation, set up to fulfill general insurance businesses, subject to the provisions of the Decree. Some of its functions include the following:

1. Power, both within and outside Nigeria, to carry on any class of insurance business, including life insurance business, and to insure and re-insure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever;
2. to insure any property of the Governments or any Statutory corporation;
3. to insure with any insurance company, re-insurance company or association of underwriters, any risk undertaken by the Corporation and for that purpose to enter into re-insurance contracts;

4. to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance;
5. to assist in organising training schemes to employees of any registered insure, etc.

Branches:	24 NBC Road, P.M.B. 2036, Kaduna.
Telephone:	22325.
	66/67, Hadeja Road, P.O. Box 2045, Kano.
Telephone:	5356.
	37, Zik Avenue, P.O. Box 340, Enugu.
	Bank Road, P.M.B. 5452, Ibadan.
Other Branches:	82, Azikiwe Road, Aba.
	Kingsway Stores BLG P.M.B. 1343, Benin City.
	Shehu Hashimi Road, P.M.B. 1255, Maiduguri.
	New Nigerian Bank BLG., Ahmadu Bello Way, P.M.B. 2085, Jos.

THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

Address:	26/28, Marina, Lagos.
Telephone:	55020
Date Established:	1st April, 1955.

History:

The Nigerian Ports Authority, which took over the operation of the ports of Nigeria in April, 1955, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is geared towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 19 years of operation. It has been able to maintain consistently profitable results. During this period many improvements to facilities have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable examples: the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos Habour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements on buildings, roads and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date mechanical cargo handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent of staff welfare, the total strength of the Authority's Staff now number well over 10,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, the Ports have played their full role, and the increasing tonnages passing over the Authority's quays reflect the vital role played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

Functions:

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbour facilities throughout the eleven ports of the country. Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and survey work, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another important aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

THE POLICE COUNCIL

Address:	11, Ahmadu Bello Road, P.M.B. 12018, Victoria Island, Lagos
Telephone:	23697, 23698, 23699
Date Established:	The Police Service Commission re-constituted by Decree No. 36 of 1971, was aboli-

shed by the Federal Government in August 1975. It was replaced by a Police Council headed by the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.

Functions:

The Police Council deals with appointment, promotion and discipline of senior police officers. Under section 110 of the Federal Constitution, the functions of the dissolved Police Service Commission, among others, included the appointment of persons to hold or act in offices of the Nigeria Police Force, including power to make appointments or promotion and transfer and to confirm appointments, and also power to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices.

Head: Chief of Staff Supreme HQ

Police Council:

A new decree establishing the Police Council provides that members of the council should be made up of the Head of State, who shall be the chairman, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Inspector-General of Nigeria Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Nigeria Police, military governors of all the states of the states of the federation and the Attorney-General of the federation.

The Secretary to the Federal Military Government shall be the secretary of the council.

Under the decree, the policy, organisation and the administration of the Nigeria Police Force and other matters relating to the operational control of the force, shall be under the general supervision of the council.

The decree also provides for the establishment of Police Service Commission Its composition shall consist of the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters (chairman); Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police, Deputy Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the federation, another member of the public service commission and a retired judge of any court in Nigeria having unlimited jurisdiction.

The Police Service Commission is empowered to appoint persons to hold, or act in offices in the Nigeria Police Force, including power to make appointments on promotion, or transfer and to confirm appointments of any member of the force.

Under the decree, the commission is further empowered to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding, or acting in such offices.

With its promulgation, the decree reconstitutes the Nigeria Police Council Commission and transfers to them respectively, the functions formerly exercised by the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission established under the constitution of the federation.

The decree further stipulates that if for any reason the chairman is unable to attend any meeting of the council, he may nominate, whether in writing or orally, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, to perform the duties of the chairman at the meeting.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.

Address:	160, Awolowo Road, P.M.B. 12662, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telephone:	24778.
Cables/Telegrams:	"PROCURERS"
Date Established:	January 24, 1972.

History/Functions:

The Nigeria National Supply Company Limited is a Federal Government-owned

Agency established for the procurement of supplies. It was incorporated as a limited liability company on January 24, 1972 with an authorized capital of N500,000 to be raised to N5,500,000 in the current financial year.

Some of its functions include meeting the stores requirements of all Government Ministries, Corporations and institutions. The Company also serves as an instrument for combating inflation and stabilization ..... through the bulk purchasing and selling of goods that are scarce or whose prices have risen abnormally through hoarding.

Branches:

At present, the Company has opened branches in London, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Warri, Yombe and Funtua. The Company, however, hopes to open branches in all the States of the Federation while plan for additional overseas branches to handle overseas purchases and forwarding are underway.

NIGERIA NATIONAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION:

The establishment of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) was announced on Saturday, April 30, 1977, by the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum Resources, Col. M. Buhari.

A decree setting up the Corporation provides for the dissolution of both the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC) and the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources and their merger to form this new Corporation.

While the new organisation is empowered to engage in all commercial activities relating to the petroleum industry, an independent department to be known as Petroleum Inspectorate will enforce the regulatory measures relating to the general control of the petroleum sector.

The affairs of the NNPC shall be conducted by a seven-man board of directors which includes the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum as the chairman. Other members are the Permanent Secretaries of the Federal Ministries of Finance and Economic Department; the Managing Director of the new corporation and three other members to be appointed by the Executive Council.

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

Address:	Development House, 21 Wharf Road, P.O. 326, Apapa, Lagos.
Telex:	60
Telephone:	46391; 46392
Telegrams:	NIGERLINE.

History:

The Nigerian National Shipping Line was incorporated in 1958, with an authorized, issued and fully paid up capital of N4 million, held jointly by the Federal Government and two non-Nigerian shipping companies – Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. and Palm Line Ltd. All non-Nigerian equity holdings were bought out in 1961, and now the shares are entirely Nigerian-owned and are held by the Federal Government and its nominees and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited.

Functions:

The Company operates liner services based on the general directions of the National Trade. Its Trade Routes and Shipping Conferences within which it operates are as follows:

West Africa/U.K.

West Africa/North of Europe
West Africa/French Atlantic Ports

FLEET: The NNSL Fleet are

Name	Year Built
1. King Jaja	1955
2. El Kanemi	1956
3. Oranyan	1953
4. Nnamdi Azikiwe	1962
5. Ahmadu Bello	1963
6. Herbert Macaulay	1957
7. River Niger	1948
8. River Benue	1968
9. River Ogun	1968
10. River Ethiope	1969
11. Cross River	1964
12. River Gongola	1964
13. River Hadejia	1974

Services:

The Nigerian National Shipping Line operates a fast, regular and efficient forthnightly services out of the United Kingdom, North Continent of Europe and France, but the regularity of its ships' calls in Italian ports is dependent on cargo availability.

Arrangements are underway for the inauguration of the company's services to the Far East, United States and Canada.

Information:

Information about the company, its operations and the service it offers, both in Nigeria and in overseas, may be obtained from:

Head Office: 21, Wharf Road, P.O. Box 326, Apapa, Lagos Telephone: 56088. Telex. 60. Telegrams: NIGERLINE, LAGOS

Lagos Agency: 22, Wharf Road, Apapa Telephone: 55180, 55751 & 55119.

Branches: 1, Custom Street, P.O. Box 425, Port Harcourt Tel.: 357 Telegrams: NIGERLINE

16, Post Road, P.O. Box 1232, Kano, Tel. 4415, Telex: 1, Telegrams: Nigerline.

NNSLL, Warri. P.M.B. 1100,

NNSLL, Marina, P.O. Box 91, Calabar.

NNSLL, P.M.B. 2, Burutu.

NNSLL, P.M.B. 1190, Maiduguri.

NNSLL, P.O. Box 48, Koko.

Nigerline (U.K.) Limited
14, Oriel Chambers,
Water Street,
Liverpool L2 8TU.

Suite 557, 8th Floor, Dunster House,
20 Mark Lane,
London, E.C.3.

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

Address: Algbon Close, P.M.B. 12522, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Telephone: 22708, 24871–Ext. 1
Date Established: About 1872.

History:

The history of the Nigerian Prisons Services started in about 1872, when the Broad Street Prison was established to accommodate 300 prisoners. By 1914, following the amalgamation of the North and South, the importance of a unified

and more coherent prisons services in Nigeria became greatly felt. Following the Gobir Report of 1966, both the Native Authority prisons as well as all the Government Prisons were merged into the Nigerian Prisons Service, in April, 1968.

Aims/Objectives:

The prime objective of the Nigerian Prisons Services is not to punish offenders as such, but to rehabilitate and reform them, so as to enable them to become non-defiant, useful citizens.

Functions:

The emphasis of the functions of the N.P.S. is always on the administration of persons services throughout the Federation. Today, as part of its functions, the NPS runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, there by offering the young offenders ample opportunities to learn and improve on their education so that at the end of their jail-terms, they can integrate with other useful citizens.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

Address: Matori Industrial Avenue, Challenge, P.M.B. Ikeja.
Telephone: 32418
Telegrams: Ircon, Lagos
Date Established: 1971 (Under Decree No. 33, June, 1971).

History:

The Industrial Research Council of Nigeria was established by Decree 33, promulgated in June, 1971. It is a Federal Government Statutory body affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Functions:

The principal functions of the Council, among others, are:

1. To promote and co-operate all industrial research activities of Nigeria, and
2. To develop and apply such industrial research results of the nation.

Council Membership:

Council Membership comprises 12 personalities drawn from faculties of Science and Engineering of the Universities, public and private sectors in addition to four ex-officio members made up of Permanent Secretaries from the Federal Ministries of Trade, Communications, Works and Housing and Mines and Power.

Chairman: Mr. H. C. Omo.
Secretary: Dr. I.A. Akinrele.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Address: Cabinet Office, P.M.B. 12673, Lagos.
Telephone: 51010/316
Date Established: 22nd May, 1973, (Under Decree No. 24).

History:

The concept of the Nationa Youth Service Corps was first broached in the Second 4-Year Development Plan, in which it was announced that the Federal Military Government planned to establish a Youth corps organisation during the period covered by the Plan.

The then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, subsequently announced in the course of his broadcast to the nation on the occasion of the 12th Independence Anniversary Celebration on October 1, 1972, that the proposed NYSC was meant "to transcend political, social, state and ethnic loyalities and to form the basis of fostering loyalty to the nation." At the various University convocations, he disclosed that a lot of work had already been done on the project and invited the public, the students and university lecturers for discussions and suggestions on the scheme.

The facts having been collected, the FMG subsequently announced that the scheme would begin at the end of the 1972/73 academic session. The NYSC was thus created by Decree No. 24 of 22nd May, 1973 and launched by General Yakubu Gowon, on June 4, 1973, at the first meeting of the Directorate of the NYSC.

Objectives: Objectives:

The objectives of the NYSC include:

(a) To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;

(b) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and cultural improvement;

(c) to develop in them attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training, which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interest;

(d) to develop common ties among them and promote national unity;

(e) to encourage members of the service corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country thus promoting the free movement of labour;

(f) to induce employers partly through their experience with members of the Service Corps, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their States of origin; and

(g) to enable Nigerian youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

Calling:

Under the decree, any Nigerian who is up to the age of 30 years, and who at the end of the academic year, unless exempted under section 15 of the decree, has successfully completed his or her first decree at any university in Nigeria, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in the Service Corps. But graduates who have exceeded the prescribed age may volunteer for service. The duration of service is one year.

NYSC DIRECTORATE:

The decree also established a Directorate as the governing body of the Service Corps. Its membership comprises a chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of each of the Universities in Nigeria or a representative appointed by him, one member each from the Armed Forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, a representative of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association, the Director as appointed under section 5 of decree, a representative of the Cabinet Office, the Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Labour, and three other persons (at least one of whom shall be a woman).

The chairman and members of the Directorate are appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

Functions of the Directorate:

Among others, the functions of the NYSC directorate are to draw up detailed programmes of training and schedules which shall be designed for the achievement of the objectives of the service corps and to ensure that such programmes and schedules are strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

Discipline:

Each Corps member is guided by a Code of Conduct and bye-laws of the NYSC. Penalty clauses are provided for contravention of the code of conduct and or the bye-laws.

N.Y.S.C. STATE SECRETARIATS:

1. LAGOS STATE
   c/o Military Administrator's Office,

(a) import substitution;
(b) Primary processing of raw materials for local industries;
(c) development of native technology

Further, contract research is accepted at any time, subject to the limitations set by the expertise and infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

Governing Body: Industrial Research Council of Nigeria.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

Address: 4, Wesley Street, P.M.B. 12626, Lagos.
Telegrams/Cables: Biblios, Lagos.
Telephone: 56590; 56547; 20041

History:

The National Library of Nigeria is a statutory corporation, established by the National Library Act (No. 6) of 1964 and subsequently revised by the National Library Decree (29) of 1970, which enjoined the Board of the N.L.N. to establish and maintain a branch of the library in each of the twelve States in the Federation.

Functions:

The National Library of Nigeria places greater awareness of the rich and diverse cultures of Nigeria in the forefront of its functions. To this end, therefore, it has empowered its state branches to collect valuable published and unpublished works which depict these cultures as a way of preserving them for reference by Nigerians, and also serving as useful international display materials depicting the country as one composed of peoples who are heterogeneous in orientation but bound together by a common heritage.

In addition to its functions, the National Library of Nigeria obtains all such useful literary works which include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, gramophone records, films, prints and photographs, for preservation. It is also its responsibility to develop the national bibliography and the nation's documentation services. To ensure the success of this, the N.L.N. has set up a standard Book Numbering Agency designed to assign a unique number to a book title, which no other book title in the world can carry. The usefulness of this method is that it assures easily identification of books published in Nigeria, by Nigerians, whether on the local, national or international book shelves, bookshops or news stands.

The Library is open to members of the public without formalities. It also provides a wide-range of reading materials for use only within the Library.

Branches:

The NLN has, so far, opened two branches of the library in two of the States in the Federation, Enugu and Jos.

FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE

Date Established: 1906.
Address; Proposed Headquarters Campos Street, Lagos.
Proposed Tel. Nos.: 20778, 20779.

Chief Fire Officer,
Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Fire Service Division,
Alagbon Close,
Ikoyi.
Tel. No. 27282

Training School,
Onikan Fire Station, (Temporary)
27 Awolowo Road,
P.M.B. 12601,
Lagos.
Tel.: 57488.

History:

In 1963, an Act to make provisions for

the establishment, organisation, discipline, power and duties of the Federal Fire Service, and for matters incidential thereto or connected therewith was enacted. Then the name of Lagos Fire Brigade was changed and renamed Federal Fire Service.

All the existing officers and men serving in the Lagos Fire Brigade were transferred to the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The most of Federal Inspector of Fire Services was redesignated to Federal Fire Commissioner.

Stations:

There are four stations – Fire Service Headquarters, Campos Street Lagos, Apapa Fire Station, Onikan Fire Station and Ebute-Metta Fire Station. All the stations are fully equipped and linked with very high frequency radios for communication. Provisions have been made in the current estimates for the building of Fire Station and Training School in Surulere.

Equipment:

The Federal Fire Service new uses modern equipment such as Emergency Tender, Turn-Table Ladders, and Multi-Purpose (Combining Foam, dry powder and CO2) in addition to a fleet of 20 fire fighting appliances.

There is an arrangement to purchase, during the current financial year, one hydraulic platform (Snorkel).

Two Water Tankers and 4 Fire Fighting appliances to supplement the existing fleet of fire fighting appliances.

Main Functions:

Main functions of the Federal Fire Service are those defined in the Fire Service Act of 1963 and may be summarised as follows:

(a) Extinguishment, Control and Prevention of Fire
(b) Saving and Protection of Life and property.
(c) Humanitarian services and other works or emergencies that are beyond the capacity of ordinary citizen, as may be required under the authority of the Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

Aims And Objectives:

To make provision for fire fighting purposes and particularly to secure:

(a) The Services for Federal Territory of a Fire Service and such equipment as is necessary to meet efficient all normal requirements;
(b) The efficient training of the members of the Fire Service;
(c) Efficient arrangements for dealing with calls for assistance and for summoning members of the Fire Service;
(d) Efficient arrangements for obtaining for fire-fighting purposes information about building and property in Federal Territory, the availability of water supplies and the means of access to them, and other material local circumstances;
(e) Efficient arrangements for preventing or mitigating damage to property resulting from measures taken in dealing with fires;
(f) Efficient arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restriction of spread of fires and means of escape in case of fire;
(g) To utilize or lend, to the State Governments or Fire Authority, the equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and other sources of Fire Service.

Other Facts:

Operational Methods: The Chief Officer with the assistance of two Deputies is responsible to the Federal Military Government for seeing that both the Fire Service and its administrative headquarters

are organised and managed in accordance with policy.

The divisional officer is generally responsible for the operational efficiency of each division and for dealing with any outbreaks of fire in it.

Fire Prevention:

Fire Prevention is the term used in a wide sense to denote all measures taken to prevent death and to mitigate injury, damage or loss from fire. It is an important function of the fire service; over the last decade there has been a sharp increase in the amount of works and responsibility involved due to steadily increasing number of fire outbreaks occurring each year and the annual rise in cost of fire damage. Federal Fire Service is concerned with fire prevention measures required under a wide range of statutes.

Aims:

In addition to others, the chief aims of the Federal Fire Service include the making of provision for fire fighting purposes, to ensure adequate plans or arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restricting the spread of fire as well as means of escape in case of fire out breaks.

Special Services:

The main functions apart, the Fire Service is always called upon to deal with certain emergencies, such as, railway accidents, releasing people trapped in lifts, under vehicles, or machinery, rescuing people – overcome by fumes while working in wells, pumping out flooded basement, etc.

Training:

Recruits and junior ranks in the Fire Service receive practical training in basic firemanship at the Federal Fire Service Training School, Lagos. Advanced and other specialised courses are provided for higher ranks at the Service Staff College and the Fire Service Technical College, England.

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

Address: Director's Office, Nigerian Museum, Lagos.
Telegrams: Dirmuseums, Lagos.

History:

The Nigerian Antiquities Service was inaugurated in 1943 with Mr. K.C. Murray as the Surveyor of Antiquities. In 1953, the Antiquities Ordinance, No. 17, became law and was followed by the establishment of a 17-member Antiquities Commission.

Subsequent well-mapped out plans designed to ensure the high preservation of Nigerian Antiquities culminated in the building of Museums in Owo, Esie (1945); Jos (1952); Ife (1954); Lagos (1957); Oron (1958); Kano (1960); Kaduna (1972); Benin (1973).

In the 1975-80 Development Plan, adequate Provision has been made for more Museums to be established in four state capitals.

Aim:

To preserve Nigerian Antiquities.

Functions:

Under the 1953, Antiquities Ordinance, the Federal Department of Antiquities is responsible for discovering, preserving and studying the traditional material culture of the diverse peoples of Nigeria past and present. It is also charged with the responsibility of presenting and publishing the results of this work. The Department, therefore carries out archaeological, ethnographic and architectural researches. It employs professional Officers who are all graduates specializing in specific fields of archaeology, ethnography and traditional architecture.

One major provision of the Antiquities

Ordinance of 1953 was the establishment of a seventeen-member Antiquities Commission which was given powers covering the declaration of monuments and scheduled Antiquities and the control of achaeological excavations and the export of Antiquities.

It also acquired authority to approve Museums, and also to withdraw such approval if for security or other reasons such Museums should cease to be suitable repository for valuable specimens.

·The Department acts as the executive arm of the Antiquities Commission in its ·efforts to prevent the illegal export of valuable works of art and to curb the activities of petty traders in Antiquities including some known to be financed from abroad, who are doing so much irremediable damage to the study of Nigerian art history and the documentation of its traditional cultures.

The National Museum, Lagos was formerly opened on March 3, 1957. This Museum which is the headquarters of the Department houses the bulk of the Department's collection of traditional sculptures and other ethnographic materials. It holds more than 500,000 collections as of date and because of lack of space only one per cent of the total collection is on display to the public.

The National Museum Lagos has an Africana Library with almost 6,000 volumes covering fields of special interest to the staff like, archaeology, ethnography, ethnology, travel, history museology and so on. It is mainly a reference library for the staff but researchers from outside are free to come and use the library. Every Museum in the Department is to have a library.

The Department has begun a series of monographs in order to make the results of its researches available to other researchers and interested bodies.

The Museums are free to the public and the copening hours are from 9 a.m to 7 p.m.

NIGERIAN EXTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

Address: 15, Marina, P.O. Box 173, Lagos
Telephone: 59666.

History:

The first External Telecommunication Services in Nigeria began on September 4, 1886 when the African Direct Telegraph Company Limited opened its first telegraph service which linked Lagos by submarine cable with the outside world.

On December 30, 1929, three companies – The African Direct Telegraph Company Limited, The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph and The Eastern Telegraph Company, in concert with a few others, merged into the Imperial and International Communications Limited, later renamed Cable & Wireless Limited whose operations ended on December 31, 1962, as the Nigerian Government took a decisive step towards having a greater measure of control over her external telecommunication services.

In January 1963, therefore, the government of Nigeria incorporated the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited (NET), as a partnership between the Government, holding 51 per cent of the shares and Cable & Wireless Limited with 49 per cent shares. The NET opened business with a share capital of N4,000, 000, out of which N1,320,000 was at first subscribed.

On October 1, 1972, the NET became fully a government-owned company following the purchase of the Shares of Messrs Cable & Wireless Ltd., by the Nigerian Government.

Functions:

Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited is responsible for the planning, provision, operation and maintenance of all international and intr-continental telecommunication services of Nigeria. It is Nigeria's gateway to the outside world.

The services offered include telephone, telex, leased channel telegraph, telegraph, data and fascimile. Transmission and reception of real time television programmes via satellite are also offered via the Satellite Earth Station, Lanlate. The Company is also responsible for the provision of coast station services which include communication by telephone and telegraph between Nigeria and ships at sea.

Expansion:

Along with other plans, the NET is erecting a new 37-Storey Head Office building, about 120 metres high, at an estimated cost of N30 million.

When completed this year, the building will offer space for variegated facilities, including the following:

1. The new International Automatic Telephone Gateway Exchange;
2. Computerised Telegraph Switching Centre for Automatic handing of public telegraph messages and airlines traffic, and
3. Computerised Telex Switching Centre with fully automatic international telex subscribers dialling system and full facilities for billing of customer's calls.

NIGERIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY LIMITED

(NIGERIA BUILDING SOCIETY)

Date Established: Incorporated in December 1956 and commenced business in March 1957.

Address: 11, Breadfruit Street, P.O. Box 2078, Lagos. Tel.: 24038, 24039 & 25773. Cablegram/Telegram: 'HOMES'

History:

The NBS was established in 1956 to assist as many Nigerians as possible to own their homes. At the same time the Society promotes thriftiness. It is wholly-owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the three former Eastern State Governments (ESIALA). The NBS will turn a mortgage Bank in the Nation's Third Dev. Plan, and a sum of N150 million has been provided for this exercise by the F.M.G. in the 1975-76 budget.

Area Offices:

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
7, The Ridgeway,
P.O. Box 361,
Enugu.
Tel.: 2852.

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
15, Owoseni Street,
P.O. Box 680,
Benin City.
Tel.: 1228.

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
18/18, Ahmadu Bello Way,
Calabar, or,
27, Bedwell Street,
P.O. Box 597,
Calabar.

The Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
415A Onireke Street,
Ogunpa, Oyo.
Ibadan.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
20, Sulu Gambari Road,
Ilorin.

The Supervisor,

Nigeria Building Society,
c/o Min. of Housing & Environment,
P.M.B. 222,
Sokoto.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
P.M.B. 1201,
Maiduguri.

The Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
Kano.

NIGERIA AIRWAYS

Address: Airways House, Ikeja.
Telephone: 31031.

History:

Nigeria Airways was formed in 1960 when Nigeria attained independence. Prior to this date, Air Services in Nigeria were operated under the West African Airways Corporation (WAAC), Nigeria, Limited. The countries that constituted the corporation were Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The head-quarters of the Nigeria airways is in Ikeja Lagos, with the administrative nerve centre of the Company flourishing in the Airways House. Flights carry passengers within and without the country. On the local level, the Nigeria Airways flights cover Ibadan, Benin, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Yola and Jos. The Airways international flights cover such places like Cameroun, Lome, Dakar, Ghana, Abidjan, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, and then Rome, Frankfurt and London. In frequently, Amsterdam and New York are covered.

Nigeria Airways Planes:

The fleet of the Nigeria Airways include One Aztec, Seven F–27, Seven F–28, Two B–707, Three B–737, One DC–10. It is also envisaged that the Airways will increase its fleet on or before the middle of 1977, with the arrival of Two B–727, One B–707 and One DC–10

Training School:

The Nigeria Airways operates a ground-training school for new entrants as well as for orientation and familarisation purposes. Lectures on specific topics are also organised and held in the school for the enlightenment of workers on special matters. Some staff are also selected for additional training overseas.

Engineering base:

The company has an engineering base and its hanger, set up at a cost of N2,000,000. The engineering base is the seat of the Company's engineers who take great care of the company's Aircrafts while the hanger serves as a place for stripping and maintaining the planes.

Aims/Objectives:

The main objective of the Nigeria Airways is to operate both internal and external air services.

Officials:
Managing Director: Captain P.M. Thahal.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY

Address: Electricity Headquarters, 24-25, Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos.
Cables: Niger Power, Lagos.
Telephone: 51370–84.

History:

The NEPA was established under Decree 24 of 1972 which empowered it to develop and maintain an efficient, Co-ordinated, and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation and for this purpose:—

(a) To generate or acquire supply of electricity;
(b) To provide bulk supply of electricity for distribution within and outside Nigeria; and
(c) To provide supply of electricity for consumers in Nigeria and as may from time to time be authorised by the Authority.

General Functions:

The Authority is charged with the following general duties:–

1. Managing, maintaing and working the electricity undertakings which are vested in the Authority under the Decree and such other undertakings as may be acquired by the Authority by or under the provisions of the Decree.
2. Establishing, managing, maintaining and working such electricity undertakings as the Authority may deem it expedient in the interest of the public;
3. Supplying electricity and promoting economic and efficient electricity generation, distribution and supply at reasonable prices;
4. Operating irrigation schemes and the provisions of future works with the approval of the Federal Executive Council, in connection with the River Niger and its affluents for all and any of the purposes mentioned in the section and for carrying into effect such schemes.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund was established by an Act of Parliament in 1961. Its operations are governed principally by the National Provident Fund Act 1961, the National Provident Fund (Amendment) Act 1964; the General Regulations to the National Provident Fund Act, 1961 and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

The National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which both the worker (non-pensionable) and his employer contribute in equal proportions monthly for the benefit of the worker.

The present rate of worker's contributions is 3k on every complete wage of 50k, up to a maximum of N4 (four naira) in any one month.

The scheme provides for each payment of contributions to members under the following conditions only:–

(1) Old Age: member must have attained the age of 55 and have retired from regular employment.
(2) Invalidity: member must have been certified by a medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable.
(3) Survivor: dependants or next of kin of a deceased member to apply.
(4) Unemployment: member must have been continuously out of employment for, at least two (2) years.
(5) Emigration: member (non-Nigerian citizen) must be emigrating or have emigrated from Nigeria with no intention of returning to the country.

Interest on a member's contributions together with his contributions is paid to him in the case of old age, invalidity, survivors or emigration claim. Only half of his contributions (without interest) is payable in the case of an un-employment claim.

The remaining half together with all the accruing interest will be paid to him on attainment of the age of 55 or if he becomes an invalid, or is migrating or his next-of-kin in the event of death.

All employers of labour including Federal and State Government, Public Corporations and Private Establishments

employing not less than ten (10) workers are by law affected and MUST be registered.

The administrative head of the Fund is the DIRECTOR whose address is "The Director, National Provident Fund, P.M.B. 12503, Lagos."

The Fund has several branch offices throughout the States of the Federation. These offices are located at Zaria, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Yola, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Kano, Sokoto, Minna, Lagos (Ikeja, Apapa, Ikeja), Enugu, Aba, Onitsha, Calabar, Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Asaba, Lokoja and Makurdi.

In pursuance of its policy of gradual but effective decentralisation of its activities, the Fund has established 4 zonal offices in the Federation. These are located at Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Enugu. It is the plan of the Fund to establish one zonal office in each state capital and to this end recruitment of qualified personnel and in-service training of staff have been geared up. The establishment of these zonal offices will help to bring the Fund nearer to the people than hitherto.

The National Provident Fund branch offices are manned by Compliance Inspectors whose duties are to ensure that the provisions of the Act and General Regulations are complied with by both employers and workers.

They are empowered to enter at all reasonable times, any premises or places where workers are employed and there make any examination and enquiry necessary to obtain information for the obstructed in any premises or place, the occupier or employer shall be guilty of an offence.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Country	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Office Telephone No.	Telex Address
Embassy of Nigeria Ivory Coast	H. E. Mr. H. I. O. Monu	Ambassador	Immeuble Alpha 200 (11th floor) B.P. 1906 Abidjan, Ivory Coast	22-30-82 direct 22-3-61-32-30-84	Nigerian Abidjan
Nigeria High Commission – Ghana	H.E. Mr. Z. Mahmud	High Commissioner	Akosombo Road, Airport Residential P.O. Box 1548, Accra – Ghana.	21911: 76158–9	Nigerian Accra
Embassy of Nigeria Ethiopia	H. E. Mr. B.A. Clark	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	1206-44, 12-07-23, 12-08-57, 12-09-57.	Nigerian Addis Ababa
Embassy of Nigeria Algeria	H.E. Mr. M. A. Abiola	Ambassador	27, Bis Rue Blaise Pascal, B.P. 629, Alger Care, Algiers.	60-60-50/51	Nigerian Algiers
Embassy of Nigeria Conkaya, Ankara, Turkey.	M. S. Umar	Charge d' Affairs	8 Farabi Sokak, P.O. 270 Cankaya, Ankara, Turkey.	–	Nigerian Ankara
Embassy of Nigeria Baghdad, Iraq.	Mr.....	Charge d' Affairs	P.O. Box 5933, Baghdad, Iraq	–	Nigerian BAGHDAD
Embassy of Nigeria Bamako, Republic of Mali	Mr. B. C. Selchum	Charge d' Affairs	B.P. 57, Bamako. Republic of Mali	27-71, 25-12	Nigerian Bamako

Embassy of Nigeria Bangui, Central African Empire	H. E. Mr....	Ambassador	B.P. 1010, Bangui, Bangui, Central African Empire.	39-10-, 39-11	Nigerian Bangui
Nigeria High Commission, Gamoia	Mr. D.O. Obiaja	Charge d' Affairs	61 Buckle Street, Banjul, The Gambia	561, 566, 717	Nigerian BANJUL
Embassy of Nigeria Beirut Lebanon	H.E. Mr. A.M.S. Imam	Ambassador	Said Ammar Building, Cornish AlMazraa, Malat Street, Beirut	319617	Nigerian Beirut
Embassy of Nigeria Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. E. O. Enahoro	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1021, Belgrade, Yugoslavia	443-266	Nigerian Belgrade
Embassy of Nigeria Berne Switzerland	H.E. Mr. O. Adeniji	Ambassador	45, Zieglerstrasse 3007 Berne, Switzerland,	031/26 07-26 031/26 07-27	Nigerian Berne
Embassy of Nigeria Guinea Bissau	Mr. S.A. Adekson	Charge d' Affairs	C.P. 199, Guinea Guinea Bissau	–	Nigerian Bissau
Embassy of Nigeria Bonn W/Germany	H.E. Mr. Y. W. Sada	Ambassador	53, Bibo-Bad Godesberg, 13, Bonn, W/Germany	322071, 322075	Nigerian Bonn
Embassy of Nigeria Brazil,	H.E. Mr. A. B. Ayodele	Ambassador	SDS Edificio Venancio II 4th Floor Caixa Postal II – 11 Brasilia – DF. 1190 Brazil, South America.	23-5839 - 23 - 6839 23 - 7839	Nigerian Brasilia
Embassy of Nigeria Brazzaville	Mr. S.A. Lawal	Charge d' Affairs	No. 11 Avenue Lyautey, B.P. 790 Brazzaville Peoples Republic of the Congo	–	Nigerian Brazzaville

Country	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Office Telephone No.	Telex Address
Embassy of Nigeria Conakry Guinea Republic	H.E. Mr. J. D. Chinade	Ambassador	B.P. 54, Conakry, The Republic of Guinea	613–43	Nigerian Conakry
Embassy of Nigeria Cotonou Benin Republic	H.E. Mr. E. M. Ihama	Ambassador	Avenue de France Marina, B.P. 2019, Contonou I, Peoples Republic of Benin.	3142	Nigerian Cotonou
Embassy of Nigeria Senegal,	H. E. Mr. H. B. Musa	Ambassador	Point E. Rue I X F B.P. 3129, Dakar Senegal.	203-77, 220-33	Nigerian Dakar
Nigerian High Commission Tanzania	H.E. Mr. S. U. Yola	High Commissioner	No. 3 Bagamoyo Road P.O. Box 9214, Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania	67746, 67484	Nigerian Dar-es-salaam
Embassy of Nigeria Djakarta, Indonesia	Mr. J.A. Faka-yode	Charge d' Affairs	P.M.B. 3649 Djakarta Indonesia		Nigerian Djakarta.
Consulate of Nigeria Douala, Cameroun	Mr. E.O. Ogun-suji	Consul	B.P. 1553 Douala, Cameroun		Nigerian Douala
Embassy of Nigeria Dublin Republic of Ireland	H.E. Mr. M.O. Adefope	Ambassador	56, Leeson Park, Dublin – 6 Republic of Ireland	765984/ 765997	Nigerian Dublin

Nigerian Area Officer Edinburgh UK	Mr. A.O. Esan	Area Officer	(3rd Floor) 2/12 North Street, Andrew Street Edinburgh 2.	557 0275	Nigerian Edinburgh
Nigerian High Commission Sierra Leone	H.E. Mr. O. Ani	High Commissioner	21 Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone	3444	Nigerian Freetown
Nigerian High Commission Gaberone Botswana	H.E. Mrs R. Mohammed	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 274, Gaberone Botswana	2041	Nigerian Gaberone
Nigerian Commissioner Switzerland	H.E. Mr. O. Adeniji (Resdt in Berne)	Permanent Commissioner to the United Nations	32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland	(022) 432140 & 34.21.49	Nigerian Geneva
Consulate General of Nigeria Hamburg W.G.		Consul General	2 Hamburg 13, Haller Strasses 76 West Germany	(0411) Code 410 3015 410 3016	Nigerian Hamburg
Embassy of Nigeria Havana, Cuba	H.E. Mr. A. I. Atta	Ambassador	5th Avenue No. 7408 P.O. Box 6232 Havana, Cuba.	29 1091	Nigerian Havana
Nigerian High Commission Hong Kong	Mr. J. Afolabi	High Commissioner	47 50 Gloucester Rd. Lap Heng House 15th Floor. (G.P.O. Box 15670) Hong Kong	5-2804225 5-280426 5-280427	Nigerian Hong Kong
Embassy of Nigeria	H. E. Mr. A.K.	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1075	22465, 22466	Nigerian

Embassy of Nigeria Belgium	H.E. Mr. P. A. Afolabi	Consul-General	Avenue de Tervueren 3B, 1040, Brussels. Belgium	735.40.71, 735.40.72	Nigerian Brussels.
Consulate-General of Nigeria Buea, Cameroon		Consul-General	P.M.B. 30 Buea South West West Province, United Republic of Cameroun	326228, 326237	Nigerian Buea
Embassy of Nigeria Bucharest, Romania	H.E. Mr. A. Adekuoye	Ambassador	Strada Orlande Nr. 9, P.O. Box 37 Bucharest, Romania	50-40-5-, 5-41-80 direct	Nigerian Bucharest
Embassy of Nigeria Cairo UAR	H.E. Mr. A.M.S. Imam	Ambassador	13 Sharia Gabalaya, Zamalek, Cairo, U.A.R.	818389, 818623 819067, 819539	Nigerian Cairo
Nigerian High Commission Australia Islamabad Pakistan	Mr. E. C. Dimka Mohammed	Ag. High Commissioner	27 State Circle, P.O. Box 241, Civic Square, Act 2208 Camberra, Australia Islamabad, Pakistan		Camberra Islamabad
Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. A. M. Bello	Ambassador	P.O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi Arabia	32835, 32533	Nigerian Jeddah
Nigeria High Commission Kampala, Uganda	H.E. Mr. Y. Abdullahi	High Commissioner	33, Nakasere Road, P.O. Box 4338, Kampala, Uganda	54332, 54577	Nigerian Kampala
Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan.	H.E. S. A. Yakubu	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1538 Khartoum, Sudan	79120, 79122	Nigerian Khartoum
Nigeria High Commission Kingston 10,	H. E. Mr. A.D. Gadau	High Commissioner	5 Waterloo Road, P.O. Box 764 Kingston 10 Jamaica	926–6400	Nigerian Kingston

India Jamaica					
Embassy of Nigeria, Librevile Gabon	H.E. Mr. S.O. Ogunjuyigbe	Ambassador	Avenue due President Leon Mba Quarter L' universite B.P. 1191, Libreville Gabon.	321–11	Nigerian Libreville
Embassy of Nigeria Kinshasa, Zaire	H.E. Mr. D. S. Omatsone	Ambassador	141, Boulevard due 30 Juine B.P. 1700, Kinshasa Republic of Zaire	31229, 31230	Nigerian Kinshasa
Nigerian Area Office Liverpool		Area Officer	209-215 India Building Water Str., Liverpool 2	General 7061 2	Nigerian Leverpool
Embassy of Nigeria Lisbon	Mr. E. A. Azi-kwe	Charge d' Affairs	Avenue Frel Miguel Controiras 54A-10 Lisbon		
Embassy of Nigeria Lome Togo		Ambassador	311, Boulevard Greu-laire, B.P. 1189, Lome Togo	34-55, 60-25	Nigerian Lome
Nigeria High Commission United Kingdom	H. E. Mr. E. O. Fowora	Ag. High Commissioner	9, Northerland Avenue London W.C. 2N 5BX	01-839 1244	Nigerianuk London
Embassy of Nigeria Luanda Angola	H. E. Mr. G. O. George	Ambassador	Caixa Postal 479, Luanda Angola		
Nigeria High Commission	H.E. Mr. E, N. Oba	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 2598 Lusaka, Zambia	74425, 75433	Nigerian Lusaka

Lusaka, Zambia					
Embassy of Nigeria Madrid Spain	H. E. M.Y.C. Olisemeka	Ambassador	Terra de Madrid Pls 16 Apto, 1 Plaza de Espana 18, Madrid, Spain		Nigerian Madrid
Embassy of Nigeria Malabo Equatorial Guinea	Mr. D.A. Owere daba	Charge d' Affairs	4, Pasee De Los Coco teres, Malabo, Equato rial Guinea	131, 198, 897	Nigerian Malabo
Embassy of Nigeria Maputo Mozambique	H. E. Mr. F. A. Mgbokwere	Ambassador	P.O. Box 4693, Maputo, Mozambique		Nigerian Maputo
Embassy of Nigeria Mogadishu Somalia	H. E. Mr.	Ambassador	P.O. Box 980, Mogadishu Somalia	2489, 3621	Nigerian Mogadishu
Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia Liberia.	H. E. Mr. E. Martins	Ambassador	P. O. Box 366 Monrovia, Liberia		
Embassy of Nigeria USSR	H. E. Mr. J.G.O. Olaitan	Ambassador	Ul. Kachalovia 13, Moscow, U.S.S.R.	290-37-85	Nigerian Moscow
Nigeria High Commission Kenya	H.E. Mr. N. Mohammed	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 30516, Nairobi, Kenya	28321, 28322	Nigerian Nairobi
Embassy of Nigeria Ndjamena Tchad	Mr. M. Bashir	Charge d' Affaires	B.P. 752, Ndjamena, Tchad	24 98	Nigerian Ndjamena
Nigeria High Commission New Delhi	H. E. Mr. J. O. Omolodun	High Commissioner	No. 1 Panchsheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, India	618221, 618222	Nigerian Newdelhi

Nigeria Perm. Mission New York United Nations	M.E. Mr. I. O. Harriman	Permanent Mission of to the United Nations.	733, Third Avenue New York, N. Y. 10017	Hanover 1-2610	Nigerbeleg New York
Consulate-General of Nigeria New York U. S.	Mr. Z.M. Kazaure	Consul	575, Lexington Avenue New York, N. Y. 10022	Plaza 2–1670	Nigercon New York
Embassy of Nigeria Nouakchott Mauritania.	Mr. M.N. Aliyu	Ambassador	P.O. Box 367, Nouakchott, Mauritania		Nigerian Nouakchott.
Embassy of Nigeria Ouagadougou Uppervolta	H. E. Mr. A. Usman (Resdt.	Ambassador	B.P. 132, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta	22–66	Nigerian Ouagadougou
Nigeria High Commission Ottawa Canada	H. E. Mr. O. Akadiri	High Commissioner	295 Metcalfe Street, Ontario, Canada	230-0521, 0522, 0523	Nigerian Ottawa
Embassy of Nigeria Paris France.	H. E. Mr. G. Dove-Edwin	Abassador	183, Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris 16e, France	704-68-65, 704-68-66, 704-68-67, 704-68-68	Nigerian Paris

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

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IRAQ	Ambassador	**His Excellency** 7, Keffi Street. S.W. Ikoyi — Lagos.
KOREA	Counsellor (Commercial)	His Excellency Plot No. 106B 23 Ajenifuja Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
IRELAND	Ambassador	**His Excellency** New Africa House (4th Floor), 31, Marina, Lagos.
ITALY	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Dr. Sergio Cattani, Eleko Crescent Victoria Island, Lagos.
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LIBYA	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. A.M. Sharafeddin 46 Raymond Njoku Road, S.W., Ikoyi — Lagos.
MALI	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. G. Sow P.O. Box 1121, Accra. (Resident in Accra)
MOROCCO	*Ambassador*	*His Excellency,* *Mr. M'Hammed El Kohen,* *Federal Palace Hotel,* *Victoria Island, Lagos.*
MONGOLIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan (Resident in Algiers)
NETHERLANDS	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. Van Heuside 24, Ozumba Mbadiwe Av., Victoria Island, Lagos
NIGER	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. Ary Tanimoune, 15 Adeola Odeku Street Victoria Island, Lagos
NORWAY	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. Aage Fredrick Bothner, Western House, (12th Floor) *8/10, Broad Street,* Lagos
PAKISTAN	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. A.M. Ahmad 20 Keffi Street, S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos.

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POLAND	Ambassador	**His Excellency** 32, Gerrard Road Old Ikoyi, Lagos.
PORTUGAL	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Joao De Matos Proenca, Federal Palace Hotel, Room 432, Lagos.
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ZAIRE	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. Citoyen Nzekele Kitshodi, **23A Kofo Abayomi Road Victoria Island, Lagos**
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE	Director	**Mr. Penuel E. N. Malafa 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi *Tel.:* 51838.**
OAU/STRC	Asst. Exec. Secretary	***Mr. A. H. Rasik,*** Nig. Ports Auth. Building, Lagos. ***Tel:* 20152; 24014**
U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:	Resident Rep.	***Mr. R. Mille, 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.***
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.N. AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	Resident Representative	Mr. Leonard Houzer 11 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
"UNICEF – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR GHANA AND NIGERIA"	Regional Director	Ports Authority Building, 26-28 Marina, Lagos
I. L. O.	Director	Mr. G. Fogam 11 Okotie-Eboh, Ikoyi.
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION	Chief of Mission	Mr. N. G. Howe C/o Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria Aerodrome, Zaria.
UNESCO	Chief of Mission in Nigeria	Dr. Abdallah Abdel-Dalm Senate Building, Room 50, 2nd Floor, Tafawa Balewa Square, Ministry of Education, Lagos.
FAO	Chief of Mission	Mr. W. V. Rose 11 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi
WEST AFRICAN HEALTH COMMUNITY	Executive Director	Dr. N. A. De Heer Edmond Crescent (off Murtala Muhammed Way), Yaba.
WORLD BANK	Resident Representative I.B.R.D. in Nigeria	Mr. Peter Reitter 5th Floor, U.B.A. Building, Raymond House, 97-105 Broad Street, Lagos

THE NIGERIAN PRESS

The history of the Nigerian Press falls into two broad categories: the pre-independence era and the post-independence period up to the present.

Daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria. Publication of "Iwe Irohin" by the Rev. Townsend in Abeokuta first appeared in December 1859. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos.

Then came a newspaper Lagos "Weekly Record" published first by the late John Jackson and later by his son, Horatio Jackson (1890–1930), one of the greatest pioneer names in the history of Nigerian journalism.

During the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Herbert Macaulay established the "Lagos Daily News."

In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos. They primarily put across the views of different political parties in addition to their other functions as newspapers.

The Daily Times has a slightly different history. Since the original company was absorbed by overseas interests in 1943, it has maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to promote economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalists are now defunct; the only survivor being the "West African Pilot."

After the achievement of Independence, the Press had to adapt itself to a new role. Political agitation is no longer its primary concern. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and united country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the second problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and State governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

In August 1975, the Federal Government acquired the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited and through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), acquired 60% of the equity of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. The Federal Government appointed new Board of Directors for the two leading national daily newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS

NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1925. Published by The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: Tony Momoh.

Daily Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; founded 1964. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited, Ibadan. Editor: Dayo Duyile.

New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way,

ZAIRE	Ambassador	**His Excellency** Mr. Citoyen Nzekele Kitshodi, **23A Kofo Abayomi Road Victoria Island, Lagos**
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE	Director	**Mr. Penuel E. N. Malafa 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi *Tel.:* 51838.**
OAU/STRC	Asst. Exec. Secretary	***Mr. A. H. Rasik,* Nig. Ports Auth. Building, Lagos. *Tel:* 20152; 24014**
U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:	Resident Rep.	***Mr. R. Mille, 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.***
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.N. AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	Resident Representative	Mr. Leonard Houzer 11 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
"UNICEF – REGIONAL OFFICE FOR GHANA AND NIGERIA"	Regional Director	Ports Authority Building, 26-28 Marina, Lagos
I. L. O.	Director	Mr. G. Fagan 11 Okotie Eboh, Ikoyi
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION	Chief of Mission	Mr. N. G. Howe, C/o Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria Aerodrome, Zaria
UNESCO	Chief of Mission in Nigeria	Dr. Abdallah Abdel-Dain Senate Building, Room 50, 2nd Floor, Tafawa Balewa Square, Ministry of Education, Lagos.
FAO	Chief of Mission	Mr. W. V. Rose 11 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
WEST AFRICAN HEALTH COMMUNITY	Executive Director	Dr. N. A. De Heer Edmond Crescent (off Murtala Muhammed Way), Yaba.
WORLD BANK	Resident Representative I.B.R.D. in Nigeria	Mr. Peter Reitter 5th Floor, U.B.A. Building, Raymond House, 97-105 Broad Street, Lagos

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Daily Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; founded 1964. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited, Ibadan. Editor: Dayo Duyile.

New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way,

P.O. Box 254, Kaduna; founded 1965. Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Kaduna. Editor: Aminu Abdullahi.

The Nigerian Observer: Airport Road, Benin City; founded 1968. Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation, Benin City. Ag. Editor: Tom Botha.

Daily Star: 9 Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1972. Published by Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited, Enugu. Editor: Josef Bel-Molokwu.

Nigerian Tribune: 98 Shittu Street, Adeoyo Road, P.O. Box 78, Ibadan; founded 1949. Published by the African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, Ibadan. Editor: Sina Bamgbose.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba, Lagos; founded 1937. Published by Zik Enterprises Limited. Acting Editor:

Daily Express: 57, Igbosere Road, Lagos; Published by the Commercial Amalgamated Printers Lagos. Acting Editor: Omotayo Okunola-Adigun.

The Nigerian Standard: P.M.B. 2112, Jos; Published by the Plateau Publishing Corporation, Zaria Road, Jos. Editor: Gideon G. Barde.

Nigerian Herald: Offa Road, Ilorin; founded October 19, 1973. Published by the Kwara State Newspaper Corporation, Ilorin. Editor: Peter Ajayi.

Nigerian Chronicle: Published by the Cross River State Newspaper Corporation, P.M.B. 1074, Calabar. Editor: Pius Ekpu.

Nigerian Tide: Published by the Rivers State Newspapers Corporation 4 Ikwerre Road, P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt. Editor: Maurice Domboh.

The Punch: Kudeti Street, Onipetesi, P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja; founded November 1, 1976. Published by Punch (Nigeria) Ltd., Lagos. Editor: Sola Odunfa.

OTHER DAILIES

Evening Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded August 6, 1973. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: Ben Lawrence.

WEEKLIES

NATIONAL – SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Times: 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1953. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Editor: Tunji Oseni.

Sunday Observer: Airport Road, Benin City. Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation. Ag. Editor: Alhaji M.J.A. Baruwa.

Sunday Tide: Published by the Rivers State Newspaper Corporation, P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt. Editor: Tony Tebekaemi.

Sunday Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Editor:

Weekly Star: 9, Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1970. Published by the Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited. Editor: Henry Onyeulike.

Sunday Punch: Kudeti Street, Onipetesi, P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja; founded 1973.

Published by Punch (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Editor: Dayo Wright.

Sunday Chronicle: Published by the Cross River State Newspapers Corporation, Calabar. Editor:

OTHER WEEKLY PAPERS

Sporting Record: (every Wednesday); Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Cyril Kappo.

Lagos Weekend: (Witty Newspaper); Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: John Adollo.

Times International: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Terry Agbelemoge.

Business Times: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa St., Lagos. Editor: Onyema Ogochukwu.

Lagos This Week: 1 Gbemisola Street, Off Isheri Road, Ikeja, Published by Lagos Periodical Publications Limited, Publisher/ Editor-in-Chief: Yemi Martins.

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Published by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Ikoyi, Lagos. Editor: Alhaji A.T.I. Lawal.

Irohin Yoruba: (Yoruba Language), 214 Broad Street, P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; founded 1945, Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Ag. Editor: S. A. Ajibade.

Gaskiya: (Hausa Language), Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna, Editor: Utman Mairiga Gida.

West Africa: (Nigeria Edition): Times Press, Warehouse Road, Apapa.

The Leader: (Catholic); Published by Assumpta Press, Owerri. Editor: Rev. Fr. Ben Chima.

The Independent: (Catholic), P.O. Box 510, Ibadan. Published in English and Yoruba. Editor: Rev. Fr. Cronin-Coltsmann.

Advance: (Socialist Newspaper), 5, Agege Motor Road, Idioro, Mushin. Editor: Nat Iwuagwu.

Sunshine: Published by Sunshine Publishing Co., SW9/1032, Lagos Road, Challenge Ibadan, P.O. Box 3304, Ibadan. Managing Editor: Afolabi Alo.

The Record: Published by the Department of Journalism, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Editor: Ballantyne Okwonna.

African Impact: P.M.B. 1143, Benin City.

Sextape: (Witty Newspaper): Published by Alagbara Publishing Company, SW9/ 140 Ago Taylor, Ibadan. Editor: Funso Adindubuwa.

The Truth: 45 Idumagbo Avenue, P.O. Bos 418, Lagos; founded 1951. Published by the Ahmadiyya Mission Nigeria, Acting Editor: Z.O. Elias.

Ilana Yoruba: (Yoruba Language): Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Editor: Olalekan Onatade.

Albishir: P.M.B. 1064, Maiduguri, Ag. Editor: A.M. Zinnass.

Sunday Star: Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan Published by the People's Star Press, Ibadan; founded 1966. Editor: Moni Adewale.

News: 37 Zik Avenue, Uwani, Enugu, (bi-weekly).

Gboungboun: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Editor: Joe Fadiran.

The Guide: Published every Sunday by Ibrahim Publishing Company, Ilorin, Editor: Mallam Musa Ibn-Ibrahim.

PERIODICALS

MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Drum (Nigerian Edition): P.M.B. 2128, Ebute-Metta, Lagos. Published by Drum Publications (Nigeria) Limited. Editor: Olu Adetule.

Trust: Published by Drum Publications (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Editor: Nelson Bankole.

Afriscope: Published by Pan-Afriscope (Nigeria) Limited, 29, Salami Street, Obanikoro, P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos. Managing Editor: Uche Chukwumereije.

Spear: 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1962. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.: Editor: Banji Ogundele.

Headlines: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Duro Onabule.

Home Studies: (Educational): Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Gbenga Odunsanya.

Woman's World: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Tayo Adetola.

Modern Woman: Published by the Modern Publication Company Limited, 31/33 Salawu Street, Palmgrove, Lagos. Editor: Adunni Oladipo.

Today's Challenge: Challenge Publications, P.M.B. 2108, Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria. Editor: J.A. Jolayemi.

Atoka: (Yoruba Language): 37 Ibadan Street West, Ebute-Metta, Lagos. Published by West African Book Publishers Limited, Editor: Laoye Egunjobi.

Happy Home: (Family Magazine): Kudeti Street, P.M.B. 1204, Onipetsi, Ikeja. Published by Punch Publications. Editor: Patricia Alcendor.

Saddness And Joy: (Pictorial Adventure) Published by the Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos. Acting Editor: Olu Obafemi.

Nigerian Business Digest: Published by Universal Publication Ltd., P.O. Box 1959, Lagos. Publisher/Editor-in-Chief: Alhaji Lateef Teniola.

Nigerian Japan Trade Journal: Published by Yemostal Publicity Bureau, P.O. Box 3745, Lagos. Editor: Dele Ogunwale.

New Era: (English and Hausa): Published by Oluseyi Press Limited, Kano; founded 1971. Editor: Dr. Omoh Esemoka.

Federal Nigeria: Published by the Ministy of Information; founded 1958. Editor:

African Spark: Published by Carmen & Company Ltd., P.M.B. 1153, Yaba, Chairman & Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu.

Journal of Medical and Pharmaceutical

Marketing: 25 Olatunde Labinjo Avenue, Ikorodu Road, P.O. Box 7313, Lagos. Editor: P.O.A. Atoki.

The Entertainer: Published by the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan, Editor: Olutade Makinde.

By The Lagoon: Published by the Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos, Address: The Cathedreal House, P.O. Box 726, Lagos. Editor: The Very Rev. Sope Johnson. Tel.: 20863.

Management in Nigeria: Published by the Nigerian Institute of Management, 145, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2557, Lagos and Printed by Times Press Ltd., Apapa Editor: Gab. Oviogbodu.

Black Image: 2, Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja. Editor-in-Chief: Funmi Lewis.

QUARTERLY

Nigerian Medical Journal: Published by the Nigerian Medical Association, 241 Igbosere Road, P.O. Box 1108, Lagos. Editor: Professor A.O. Adesola (University of Lagos).

Nigeria: Exhibition Centre, Marina, Lagos; founded 1932 (travel, cultural, historical and general).

Nigeria Trade Journal: Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos. Editor: Edet Uno.

West African Jorunal of Biological Chemistry: Published by the University of Ibadan; founded 1957, Editor: C. Basair.

Nigerian Opinion: Published by the Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Lagos.

Journal of Economic and Social Studies; Published by the Nigerian Economic Society, Lagos. Editor: O. Terriba.

West African Medical Journal: P.O. Box 12002, Lagos. Published six times a year.

West African Pharmacist: P.O. Box 2, University of Ibadan, founded 1959, Published six times a year.

The West African Chartered Engineer: Published twice a year by the West African Group of Professional Engineers, P.O. Box 2363, Lagos.

Nigerian Estate Gazette: Published by Ifebori Commercial Services, 1, Raymond Street, Yaba. Editor: MacHerb E.O. Okereocha.

New Horizon (Monthly): Published by the New Horizon Publications, 14, Tamakloe Street, Mushin, Lagos, Nigeria, Managing Editor: Dapo Fatogun.

The Bureaucratic: c/o Military Adminstrator's Office, Benin City. Editor: F.C. Halim.

Printing And Allied Trade Journal: Editor: W. U. Ikolodo, 68B, Jebba Street, (East), Ebute-Metta.

Oduma: Published twice a year, c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Editor: Theo Vincent.

Nigeria Market: 122, Agege Motor Road, Mushin, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief: Adebisi Joseph.

The Traveller (an international Tourist Guide): Published by the Nigernews Publishing Company Limited, 60 Ikorodu Road, Lagos. Editor: Ephraim Okeya.

The Nigerian Accountant: Published

by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, 60 Marina, Lagos, Editor: E. Olubowale George.

The Nigerian Nurse: Journal of the Professional Association of Trained Nurses in Nigeria, P.M.B. 12016, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief: Mrs. Anu Adegoroye.

The Chronicle: Published by African Chronicle (Inc) Youth Organisation, 54, Glover Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Editor: Barrister J.O. Awopeju.

Remembrancer: Publisher by the Methodist Church of Nigeria, Wesley House, 21/22, Marina, P.O. Box 2011, Lagos. Editor: Titus Ola Onajobi.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

Nigeria Year Book: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

Times Trade and Industrial Directory: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3,5,7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

Africa – A Handbook: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos.

Nigeria Handbook: Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

Weekly

Weekly Pools Guide: Published by the African Newspapers Nigeria Ltd., Ibadan. Editor: Israll Oyed.

Monthly

Higher Education: Published by African Market Publications, 254, Herbert Macaulay Street, P.O. Box 472, Yaba, Managing Editor: Dr. Richard I.A. Igbinoba.

The Rock: Published by Plateau Publishing Corporation, Jos. Ag. Editor: Danjuma A. Adamu.

Shopping News: Published by Staid Publications Ltd., 4, Creek Road, Apapa. Managing Editor: Ishola Esho.

War Cry: Published by The Salavation Army, Nigeria. 11, Odunlami Street, Box 125, Lagos. Editor: Captain N. Weir.

NIGERIAN PRESS COUNCIL DECREE 1978

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Decree No. 31

[*See section* 25]

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

Establishment of the Council, etc.

1. There shall be established a body to be known as the Nigerian Press Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") which shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

2. The Council shall be charged with the duty of—

(*a*) fostering the achievement and maintenance of the highest professional and commercial standards by the Nigerian Press ;

(*b*) reviewing developments likely to restrict the supply through the Press of information of public interest and importance and advising on measures necessary to prevent or remedy such developments ;

(*c*) preparing and enforcing a code of conduct for the guidance of the Press and journalists in the performance of their duties ; and

(*d*) inquiring into complaints about the conduct of the Press and exercising in respect of the complaints powers conferred under this Decree.

3.—(1) The Council shall consist of a Chairman who shall be a person of high intellectual and moral qualities, knowledgeable about the media and public affairs, and the following other members, that is to say—

(*a*) one representative of the Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria ;

(*b*) one representative of the Nigerian Guild of Editors ;

(*c*) one representative of the Nigerian Union of Journalists ;

(*d*) one representative of the Advertising Association of Nigeria ;

(*e*) one representative of the Nigerian Institute of Public Relations ;

(*f*) two representatives of educational institutions concerned with the training of journalists ;

(*g*) one representative of the Nigerian Bar Association ;

(*h*) three persons representing the general public one of whom shall be a woman ; and

(*i*) two representatives of the Government of the Federation.

(2) The Chairman shall be appointed by the Federal Executive Council on the recommendation of the Commissioner.

(3) Members of the Council under paragraphs (*f*) and (*h*) shall be appointed by the Commissioner and the members of the Council under paragraphs (*a*) to (*e*) and (*g*) shall be appointed by the Commissioner after election or on the nomination of the association or other body concerned.

(4) The supplementary provisions set out in the Schedule to this Decree shall have effect with respect to the tenure of office of members of the Council, proceedings of the Council and the other matters mentioned therein.

4.—(1) There shall be appointed by the Council a Secretary who shall be the chief executive officer of the Council and shall be responsible for the execution of the policy of the Council and the day to day running of the affairs of the Council.

(2) The Secretary shall, subject to the directions of the Council, arrange the business for and be responsible for the recording and keeping of minutes of proceedings of the Council.

(3) The Secretary shall, in addition to the functions expressly conferred on him by this Decree, perform such other functions as the Council may direct.

5.—(1) The Council may appoint such other employees as the Council may consider necessary to assist the Secretary in the performance of his duties under this Decree.

(2) The terms and conditions of service (including terms and conditions as to remuneration, allowances and retiring benefits) of the Secretary and other employees of the Council shall be such as may be determined by the Council with the approval of the Commissioner.

6.—(1) The Council shall prepare and from time to time revise a code of conduct and the code of conduct shall stipulate that the primary duty of the Press and of every journalist shall be the maintenance in spirit as well as in deed of the unity and stability of Nigeria and make provision for other broad principles for the guidance of the Press and journalists in the exercise of their functions.

(2) The Council may include in the code of conduct referred to in subsection (1) of this section statements of the types of conduct which the Council would consider as breaches of the code, but the fact that any matters are not mentioned in the statements shall not preclude the Council from adjudging that a person has committed a breach of the code by reference to those matters.

(3) The Council shall publish the code of conduct in the *Gazette* and in such other manner as the Council may deem fit.

7.—(1) Any person aggrieved—

(*a*) by anything published in respect of him in any newspaper ; or

(*b*) by anything done in respect of him by any journalist in his capacity as a journalist,

may make a complaint in respect thereof in writing addressed to the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to assemble all complaints received pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and, in accordance with

such general directions as may be given by the Council in that regard, to lay the complaints before the Council.

8.—(1) The Council shall inquire into every complaint received pursuant to section 7 of this Decree.

(2) In considering any complaint under this section the Council may receive oral or written evidence and shall afford the person against whom a complaint has been made an opportunity of making representations either orally or in writing, to the Council on the matter.

9.—(1) Where after inquiring into a complaint under section 8 of this Decree, the Council is satisfied—

(*a*) that the publication in respect of which the complaint was made is not in accordance with the code of conduct prescribed by the Council ; or

(*b*) that the conduct of any journalist in respect of whom the complaint was made was not in accordance with that code ; or

(*c*) that the conduct of any journalist is, in the circumstances of the case, blameworthy, the Council may—

(*i*) where appropriate, direct the newspaper concerned to publish in such manner as the Council may direct, a suitable apology or correction,

(*ii*) reprimand any journalist concerned in the matter and, where appropriate, impose a fine on such journalist not exceeding the sum of ₦500.

(2) Every newspaper in respect of whose publication the Council has given a decision under this section shall publish the decision and shall comply with the Council's direction in respect thereof.

(3) A person on whom a fine is imposed pursuant to sub-paragraph (*a*) of subsection (1) above shall, subject to the rules of court, have a right of appeal to the High Court having jurisdiction in the area where the complainant is normally resident.

10. If any newspaper in respect of whose publication the Council has given a decision under section 9 fails to publish the decision of the Council or fails to comply with any direction of the Council in respect thereof, the publisher of that newspaper shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ₦5,000.

11. The Council may cause to be published in the *Gazette* and in such other manner as the Council may deem fit the name of any journalist reprimanded by the Council in the exercise of its powers under section 9 of this Decree.

Registration

12.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to prepare and maintain, in accordance with rules made by the Council, a register of the names, addresses and approved qualifications, and of such other particulars as may be specified in the rules, of all persons who are entitled in accordance with the provisions of this Decree to be registered as journalists, and who, in the manner prescribed by such rules, apply to be so registered.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the Council shall make rules with respect to the form and keeping of the register and the making of entries therein, and in particular—

(*a*) regulating the making of applications for registration and providing for the evidence to be produced in support of applications ;

(*b*) providing for the notification to the Secretary, by the person to whom any registered particulars relate, of any change in those particulars ;

(*c*) specifying the fees, including annual subscriptions to be paid to the Council in respect of the entry of names on the register, and authorising the Secretary to refuse to enter a name on the register until any fee specified for the entry has been paid ; and

(*d*) specifying anything falling to be specified under the foregoing provisions of this section.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

(*a*) to correct, in accordance with the Council's directions, any entry in the register which the Council directs him to correct as being in the opinion of the Council an entry which was incorrectly made ;

(*b*) to make from time to time any necessary alterations in the registered particulars of registered persons ; and

(*c*) to remove from the register the name of any registered person who has died or as the case may be, who has ceased to be entitled to be registered.

(4) If the Secretary—

(*a*) sends by post to any registered journalist a registered letter addressed to him at the address on the register enquiring whether the registered particulars relating to him are correct and receives no reply to the letter within the period of six months from the date of posting it ; and

(*b*) upon the expiration of that period sends in like manner to the person in question a second similar letter and receives no reply to that letter within three months from the date of posting it,

the Secretary may remove the particulars relating to the person in questi from the register : Provided that the Council may, for any reason which seem to it sufficient, direct the Secretary to restore to the appropriate part of th register any particulars removed therefrom under this subsection.

13.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

(a) to cause the register to be printed, published and put on sale members of the public not later than two years from the commencemen of this Decree ; and

(b) in each year after that in which the register is first published unde paragraph (a) above, to cause to be printed, published and put on sale a aforesaid either a corrected edition of the register or a list of alteration made to the register since it was last printed.

(2) A document purporting to be a print of the register published under this section by authority of the Secretary, or documents purporting to be prints of an edition of the register so published, shall (without prejudice to any other mode of proof) be admissible in any proceedings as evidence that any person specified in the document, or the documents read together, as being registered was so registered at the date of the editing or of the date of corrections, as the case may be, and that any person not so specified was not registered.

(3) Where in accordance with subsection (2) of this section a person is in any proceedings shown to have been, or not to have been, registered at a particular date, he shall, unless the contrary is proved, be taken for the purposes of those proceedings as having at all material times thereafter continued to be, or not to be, registered.

14.—(1) Subject to rules made under section 12 (2) of this Decree, a person shall be entitled to be fully registered under this Decree if—

(a) he has attended a course of training approved by the Council under section 15 of this Decree ; and

(b) the course was conducted at an institution so approved, or partly at the such institution and partly at another or others ; and

(c) he holds a qualification so approved ; and

(d) he holds a certificate of experience issued in pursuance of section 21 of this Decree.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, a person shall be entitled to be registered as a journalist if he satisfies the Council that immediately before the commencement of this Decree he had had not less than five years of experience as a journalist.

(3) An applicant for registration shall, in addition to evidence of qualifications, satisfy the Council—

(*a*) that he is of good character ;

(*b*) that he has attained the age of 18 years ; and

(*c*) that he has not been convicted in Nigeria or elsewhere of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty.

15.—(1) Where registration in respect of an application is refused by the Council for any reason whatsoever, the applicant may, within the prescribed period and in the prescribed manner, appeal from the decision of the Council to the Commissioner and where such an appeal is brought, the Commissioner may, after considering such representation made in the matter as the Commissioner considers just, either confirm or set aside the decision of the Council.

(2) Where the Commissioner sets aside the decision of the Council, he shall direct the Council to register the applicant in the manner provided for in section 14 of this Decree.

(3) The decision of the Commissioner shall be final and no further appeal shall lie therefrom.

16.—(1) Where—

(*a*) a registered journalist is convicted of the offence of corruption or any other offence in Nigeria or elsewhere by any court having power to impose imprisonment (whether or not such an offence is punishable with imprisonment) which in the opinion of the Council is incompatible with the status of a journalist ; or

(*b*) the Council is satisfied that the name of any person has been fraudulently registered ; or

(*c*) the Council is of the opinion that a registered journalist has, on the basis of complaints made pursuant to section 7 of this Decree, been guilty of persistent false reportage ;

the Council may, if it thinks fit, give a direction—

(*i*) reprimanding that person ; or

(*ii*) suspending him from practice by ordering him not to engage in practice as a journalist for such period not exceeding twelve months as may be specified in the direction ; or

(*iii*) ordering the Secretary to strike his name off the register ;

and any such direction may, where appropriate, include provision requiring the refund of moneys paid or the handing over of documents or any other thing as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The Council may, if it thinks fit, defer or further defer its decision

as to the giving of a direction under subsection (1) of this section until a subsequent meeting of the Council, but—

(*a*) no decision shall be deferred under this subsection for periods exceeding six months in the aggregate ; and

(*b*) no member of the Council shall attend any meeting of the Council called for the purpose of reaching a decision which has been deferred or further deferred unless he was present as a member of the Council when the decision was deferred.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section a person shall not be treated as convicted unless the conviction stands at a time when no appeal or further appeal is pending or may (without extension of time) be brought in connection with the conviction.

(4) When the Council gives a direction under subsection (1) of this section, it shall cause notice of the direction to be served on the person to whom it relates.

(5) A person to whom such a direction relates may, at any time within twenty-eight days from the date of service on him of the notice by the Secretary, appeal against the direction to the High Court having jurisdiction in the area where the appellant is normally resident ; and the Council shall be deemed to be a party thereto whether or not it appears at the hearing of the appeal.

(6) A direction of the Council under subsection (1) of this section shall take effect—

(*a*) where no appeal under this section is brought against the direction within the time limited for the appeal, on the expiration of that time ;

(*b*) where an appeal is brought and is withdrawn or struck out for want of prosecution, on the withdrawal or striking out of the appeal ;

(*c*) where such an appeal is brought and is not withdrawn or struck out as aforesaid, if and when the appeal is dismissed ;

and not otherwise howsoever.

(7) A person whose name is removed from the register in pursuance of a direction of the Council under this section shall not be entitled to be registered again except in pursuance of a direction in that behalf given by the Council on the application of that person ; and a direction under this section for the removal of a person's name from the register may prohibit an application under this subsection by that person until the expiration of such period (not exceeding two years) from the date of the direction (and where he has duly made such an application, from the date of his last application) as may be specified in the direction.

as to the giving of a direction under subsection (1) of this section until a subsequent meeting of the Council, but—

(*a*) no decision shall be deferred under this subsection for periods exceeding six months in the aggregate ; and

(*b*) no member of the Council shall attend any meeting of the Council called for the purpose of reaching a decision which has been deferred or further deferred unless he was present as a member of the Council when the decision was deferred.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section a person shall not be treated as convicted unless the conviction stands at a time when no appeal or further appeal is pending or may (without extension of time) be brought in connection with the conviction.

(4) When the Council gives a direction under subsection (1) of this section, it shall cause notice of the direction to be served on the person to whom it relates.

(5) A person to whom such a direction relates may, at any time within twenty-eight days from the date of service on him of the notice by the Secretary, appeal against the direction to the High Court having jurisdiction in the area where the appellant is normally resident ; and the Council shall be deemed to be a party thereto whether or not it appears at the hearing of the appeal.

(6) A direction of the Council under subsection (1) of this section shall take effect—

(*a*) where no appeal under this section is brought against the direction within the time limited for the appeal, on the expiration of that time ;

(*b*) where an appeal is brought and is withdrawn or struck out for want of prosecution, on the withdrawal or striking out of the appeal ;

(*c*) where such an appeal is brought and is not withdrawn or struck out as aforesaid, if and when the appeal is dismissed ;

and not otherwise howsoever.

(7) A person whose name is removed from the register in pursuance of a direction of the Council under this section shall not be entitled to be registered again except in pursuance of a direction in that behalf given by the Council on the application of that person ; and a direction under this section for the removal of a person's name from the register may prohibit an application under this subsection by that person until the expiration of such period (not exceeding two years) from the date of the direction (and where he has duly made such an application, from the date of his last application) as may be specified in the direction.

17.—(1) Any person, not being a registered journalist, who—

(*a*) for or in expectation of reward practises or holds himself out to practise as such ; or

(*b*) without reasonable excuse takes or uses any name, title, addition or description implying that he is authorised by law to practise as a registered journalist,

shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree :

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as amounting to a derogation from section 25 of the Constitution of the Federation (which provides *inter alia* that every person shall be entitled to freedom of expression and to impart ideas and information without interference).

(2) If any person, for the purpose of procuring the registration of any name, qualification or other matter—

(*a*) makes a statement which he believes to be false in a material particular ; or

(*b*) recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular ;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree.

(3) If the Secretary or any other person employed by the Council wilfully makes any falsification in any matter relating to the register, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Decree.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this Decree shall be liable—

(*a*) on conviction in a court lower than the High Court, to a fine not exceeding ₦100 and, where the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding ₦20 for each and every day that the offence continues ; or

(*b*) on conviction in a High Court, to a fine not exceeding ₦1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both such fine and imprisonment and, where the offence is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding ₦50 for each and every day that the offence continues.

(5) Where an offence under this section has been committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary, or any person purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

18.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the Council may approve for the purposes of section 14 of this Decree—

(*a*) any course of training which is intended for persons who are seeking to become, or are already journalists, and which the Council considers is designed to confer on persons completing it sufficient knowledge and skill for the practice as members of that profession ;

(*b*) any institution either in Nigeria, or elsewhere, which the Council considers is properly organised and equipped for conducting the whole or any part of a course of training, approved by the Council under this section ; and

(*c*) any qualification which, as a result of an examination taken in conjunction with the course of training approved by the Council under this section is granted to candidates reaching a standard at the examination indicating, in the opinion of the Council, that they have sufficient knowledge and skill to practise journalism as a profession.

(2) The Council shall from time to time publish in the *Gazette* a list of qualifications in the profession of journalism approved by it, and subject thereto the Council shall not approve for the purposes of subsection (1) above a qualification granted by an institution in Nigeria unless the qualification has been so published by the Council.

(3) The Council may, if it thinks fit, withdraw any approval given under this section in respect of any course, qualification or institution ; but before withdrawing such an approval the Council shall—

(*a*) give notice that it proposes to do so to persons in Nigeria appearing to the Council to be persons by whom the course is conducted or the qualification is granted or the institution is controlled, as the case may be ; and

(*b*) afford each such person an opportunity of making to the Council representations with regard to the proposals ; and

(*c*) take into consideration any representations made as respects the proposal in pursuance of the last foregoing paragraph.

(4) As respects any period during which the approval of the Council under this section for a course, institution or qualification is withdrawn, the course, institution or qualification shall not be treated as approved under this section ; but the withdrawal of such an approval shall not prejudice the registration or eligibility for registration of any person who by virtue of the approval was registered or eligible for registration (either unconditionally or subject to his obtaining a certificate of experience) immediately before the approval was withdrawn.

(5) The giving or withdrawal of an approval under this section shall have effect from such date after the execution of the instrument signifying the giving or withdrawal of the approval, as the Council may specify in that instrument ; and the Council shall—

(*a*) as soon as may be publish a copy of every such instrument in the *Gazette* ; and

(*b*) not later than seven days before its publication as aforesaid, send a copy of the instrument to the Commissioner.

19.—(1) Notwithstanding section 14 or section 18 of this Decree, the Council shall have power to direct the registration as a journalist for such period as Council may specify of any person possessing such relevant and special qualifications or experience as the Council may determine.

(2) The registration of any person under subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to such conditions and limitations as the Council may direct.

20.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Council to keep itself informed of the nature of—

(*a*) the instruction given at approved institutions to persons attending approved courses of training ; and

(*b*) the examinations as a result of which approved qualifications are granted ;

and for the purposes of performing that duty the Council may appoint, either from among its own members or otherwise, persons to visit approved institutions or to attend such examinations.

(2) It shall be the duty of a visitor appointed under subsection (1) of this section to report to the Council on—

(*a*) the sufficiency of the instruction given to persons attending approved courses of training at institutions visited by him ;

(*b*) the sufficiency or otherwise of the examinations attended by him ; and

(*c*) any other matter relating to the institutions or examinations on which the Council may, either generally or in a particular case, request him to report ;

but no visitor shall interfere with the giving of any instruction or the holding of any examination.

(3) On receiving a report made in pursuance of this section, the Council shall as soon as may be, send a copy of the report to the person appearing to the Council to be in charge of the institution or responsible for the examinations to which the report relates requesting that person to make observations on the report to the Council within such period as may be specified in the request, not being less than one month beginning with the date of the request.

21.—(1) A person who, after obtaining an approved qualification, satisfies the conditions mentioned in subsection (2) of this section shall be entitled to receive free of charge a certificate of experience in the prescribed form from the person in charge of the institution mentioned in that subsection.

(2) The conditions aforesaid are—

(*a*) he shall have served his time for the prescribed period in Nigeria with a view to obtaining a certificate of experience ;

(*b*) he shall have acquired during his employment practical experience under the personal supervision and guidance of one or more registered journalists for such periods as may be prescribed ; and

(*c*) the manner in which he carried out the duties of his employment and his conduct during the period of his employment shall have been satisfactory.

(3) It shall be the duty of the employer being a registered journalist supervising the work of persons employed with a view to obtaining a certificate of experience, to secure that the last-mentioned person is afforded proper opportunities of acquiring the practical experience required for the purposes of paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2) above.

(4) Where after having served his time as mentioned in paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2) above, a person is refused a certificate of experience, he shall be entitled—

(*a*) to receive from his employer particulars in writing of the grounds of the refusal ; and

(*b*) to appeal from the refusal to a committee of the Council in accordance with rules made by the Council in that behalf (including rules as to the time within which appeals are to be brought) ;

and on any such appeal the committee shall either dismiss the appeal or itself issue the certificate of experience in question or give such other directions in the matter as it considers just.

(5) Regulations may provide for the issue of certificates of experience in respect of employment and institutions outside Nigeria.

Miscellaneous and Supplemental

22.—(1) The Council shall maintain a fund which shall consist of—

(*a*) such moneys as may from time to time be provided by the Federal Military Government by way of loan or grant ;

(*b*) such moneys as may be received by the Council in relation to the exercise of its functions under this Decree ;

(*c*) such moneys accruing to the Council by way of gifts, testamentary disposition or otherwise, so however that the Council shall not accept any gift if the conditions attached by the person or organisation making the gift to the acceptance thereof are inconsistent with the functions of the Council ;

(*d*) subject to the approval of the Commissioner, such moneys as may be received by the Council from any other source ;

and from such fund there shall be defrayed all expenses incurred by the Council.

(2) The Council shall keep proper accounts and proper records in relation thereto, and shall prepare in respect of each financial year a statement of accounts in such form as the Commissioner may direct.

(3) The Council shall as soon as may be after the end of the financial year to which the accounts relate cause the accounts to be audited by auditors appointed by the Council with the prior approval of the Commissioner.

23. The Council shall submit to the Commissioner not later than 30th June in each financial year a report on its activities during the preceding financial year which shall include a copy of the audited accounts of the Council for that year, and the Commissioner shall lay the report before the Federal Executive Council.

24. In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Chairman" means the Chairman of the Council ;

"the Commissioner" means the Federal Commissioner charged with responsibility for information ;

"the Council" means the Nigerian Press Council established by section 1 of this Decree ;

"journalist" means any person (not being less than 18 years in age) engaged, whether full-time, part-time or on a freelance basis, by a newspaper or other news media and employed in the collection, writing or editing of news, intelligence or occurrences ;

"newspaper" means any paper containing public news, intelligence occurrences or any remarks, observations or comments thereon, prin for sale and published periodically, or in parts or numbers;

"the register" means the register for the registration of journalists ma tained under this Decree, and "registered" shall be construed accordingly;

"the Secretary" means the Secretary of the Council appointed und section 4 of this Decree.

25. This Decree may be cited as the Nigerian Press Council Dec 1978 and shall come into force on such day as the Commissioner may appoi by order published in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE

Section 3 (

Supplementary Provisions relating to the Council

Tenure of Office

1.—(1) The Chairman shall hold office for three years and shall eligible for reappointment for one further period of three years.

(2) Members of the Council under paragraphs *(a)* to *(h)* of section 3 shall, subject to section 3 (3) of this Decree, hold office for three years a shall be eligible for reappointment for one further period of three year

2. The Chairman or any member of the Council referred to in para graph 1 (2) above may by notice addressed to the Council resign h appointment.

3. Where a member of the Council ceases to hold office before the da when his term of office would have expired by effluxion of time the person organisation by whom he was elected or nominated shall as soon as ma be elect or nominate a person to fill the vacancy for the residue of the ter aforesaid.

Proceedings of the Council

4.—(1) Subject to this Decree and to section 26 of the Interpretati Act 1964 (which provides for the decisions of a body to be taken by a majori of the members of the body and for the person presiding to have a second or casting vote), the Council may make standing orders regulating th proceedings of the Council or of any committee thereof.

(2) The quorum of the Council shall be the Chairman and four other members, and the quorum of any committee of the Council shall be determined by the Council.

5.—(1) The Commissioner shall appoint one of the members of the Council to be the Deputy Chairman of the Council for such period as the Commissioner may determine, so however that a Deputy Chairman who ceases to be a member shall also cease to be Deputy Chairman.

(2) At any time while the office of the Chairman either is vacant or the Chairman is, in the opinion of the Council, permanently or temporarily unable to perform the functions of his office, the Deputy Chairman shall perform those functions, and references in this Schedule to the Chairman shall be construed accordingly.

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of any standing orders of the Council, the Council shall meet whenever it is summoned by the Chairman ; and if the Chairman is required to do so by notice given to him by not less than six other members he shall summon a meeting of the Council to be held within seven days from the date on which the notice is given.

(2) At any meeting of the Council, the Chairman or in his absence the Deputy Chairman shall preside, but if both are absent, the members present at the meeting shall appoint one of their number to preside at that meeting.

(3) Where the Council desires to obtain the advice of any person on a particular matter, the Council may co-opt him as a member for such period as it thinks fit ; but a person who is a member by virtue of this sub-paragraph shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Council and shall not count towards the quorum.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the Commissioner.

7.—(1) The Council may appoint one or more committees to carry out, on behalf of the Council, such of its functions as the Council may determine.

(2) A committee appointed under this paragraph shall consist of the number of persons determined by the Council, and not more than one-third of those persons may be persons who are not members of the Council ; and a person other than a member of the Council shall hold office on the committee in accordance with the terms of his appointment.

(3) A decision of a committee of the Council shall be of no effect until it is confirmed by the Council.

Miscellaneous

8.—(1) The fixing of the seal of the Council shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or of some other member authorised generally or specially to act for that purpose by the Council.

(2) Any contract or instrument which, if made or executed by a person not being a body corporate, would not be required to be under seal may be made or executed on behalf of the Council by any person generally or specially authorised to act for that purpose by the Council.

(3) Any document purporting to be a document duly executed under the seal of the Council shall be received in evidence and shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be so executed.

9. Members of the Council who are not public officers shall be paid out of moneys at the disposal of the Council such renumeration, fees or allowances in accordance with such scales as may be approved from time to time by the Federal Executive Council.

10. The validity of any proceedings of the Council or of a committee thereof shall not be affected by any vacancy in the membership of the Council or committee, or by any defect in the appointment of a member of the Council or of a committee, or by reason that a person not entitled to do so took part in the proceedings.

11. Any member of the Council, and any person holding office on a committee of the Council, who has a personal interest in any contract or arrangement entered into or proposed to be considered by the Council or a committee thereof shall forthwith disclose his interest to the Council and shall not vote on any question relating to the contract or arrangement.

MADE at Lagos this 13th day of November 1978.

LT-GENERAL O. OBASANJO,
Head of the Federal Military Government,
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces,
Federal Republic of Nigeria

CHURCHES AND MOSQUES—LAGOS

AFRICAN CHURCHES

African Bethlehem Church, (13, Lagos Street, EB.)
Minister: Ven. Arch. J. O. Toyobo.
Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning Prayers 5.30 a.m. — 6 a.m.
Sundays: 9 a.m. — 11 a.m.
Evening Services: 6 p.m. — 8 p.m.

African Church Cathedral (Bethel) Lagos
Minister: Rev. J.O. Dokunmu
Address: 8, Labinjo Lane, Lagos
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba
Holy Communion: 10.30 — First Sunday in the month.
Efik Service: 11.00 a.m.
Sunday School: 2.00 p.m.
Evening Service: 6.00 p.m. in English on every first and third Sundays in the month One every second and fourth Sunday in the month.

African Salem Church, (Freeman Street, EB).
Minister: Ven. Arch. J.O. Agunloye
Services: Monday—Sunday — Morning Prayers 5.45 a.m. — 6.30 a.m.
Sunday Services: 9 a.m.—11 a.m.
Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES

All Saints (Montgomery) Church, Yaba.
Minister: Rev. C.A. Akinbola
Address: P. O. Box 36, Yaba.
Telephone: 44254.
Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month at 9.15 a.m.
(Choral Communion) second Sunday of the month at 7.00 a.m. (Youth Fellowship). Third Sunday in the month at 8.00 a.m. in Yoruba. Last Sunday in the month at 6.30 p.m. in English. On every Wednesday, mid-week communion.

Bishop Tugwell Memorial Church, Lagos.
Minister: Rev. L.C. Nwaka
Rev. L. C. Nwaka (*Curate*)
Address: 7, Sheteolu St., Lagos
Tel. 55538.
Holy Communion: Corporate Communion is first Sunday in the month. Every Sunday Communion with other branches.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Ibo Language.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

Christ Church Cathedral, Marina, Broad Street, Lagos.
Provost: Rt. Rev. S. H. A. Johnson.
Services: Holy Communion, 7 30 a.m.
Mattins and Sermon, 9.00 a.m.
Choral Communion, First and Second Sundays in the month.
Holy Communion (alternate Sundays)
Evensong and Sermon: 6 30 p.m.
Daily Morning Prayers; 6.30 a.m.
Litany: Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a.m.
Weekdays: Monday to Saturday
Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m.
There is a Creche every Sunday from 9.00 a.m. until after the 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion Services. The children's service with Sunday School is at 9.00 a.m. at the Anglican Girls' School.
*The clergy would be grateful to hear of any sick person who would appreciate a visit or other ministration.

St. Andrew's (Okepopo) Church, Lagos.
Minister: Rev. D.O. Oni
Address: 2, Omididun Street
Tel: 26240.
Holy Communion: Second Sunday of the month in Yoruba.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English on third Sunday of every month, and others in Yoruba.
Children's Service at 9.00 a.m.

St. David's (Lafiaji) Church, Lagos.
Address: Igbosere Road, Lagos.
Tel: 53246
Holy Communion: First and third Sundays at 10.15 a.m. Second and fourth Sundays of the month in Yoruba, and all Holy Days.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.
Children's Service and Sunday School 9.00 a.m.

St. John's (Aroloya), Lagos:
Minister: Rev. Canon S.A. Adewale.
Address: P. O. Box 4194.
Tel: 23834.
Holy Communion: Every first Sunday at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba and every third Sunday in English at 6.30 p.m.
Every last Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Community Hymn Singing in English.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English except first Sunday in the month in Yoruba.
Children's Service: 9.15 a.m. and Sunday School.

St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta
Minister: Ven. Z.O. Banuso.
Address: P.O. Box 45, Ebute Metta.
Telephone: 44221.
Holy Communion: Every first Sunday at 9.00 a.m. and Second fourth and fifth. Third Sunday at 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English, but second Sunday bi-lingual. Mid-week Communion at 6.30 p.m.
All Saints' Day. 6.30 a.m.
Children's Service and Sunday School at 9.00 a.m.

St. Paul's (Breadfruit) Church, Lagos.
Minister: Ven B.A. Adelaja

Address: P. O. Box 1262, Tel 25336.
Holy Communion: 7.00 a.m. every Sunday in English. On Saints 'Days at 7.00 a.m. in English.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba (English at times)
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

St. Peter's (Faji) Church, Lagos
Minister: Rev. E.O. Folorunso
Address: 3, Ajele Street, Lagos.
Tel: 50546.
Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month in Yoruba, third Sunday in the month in English.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

St. Saviour's (Cable Street Tafawa Balewa Square), Lagos.
Chaplain: Rev. J. J. H. Payne.
Address: P.O. Box 836, Lagos.
Tel.: 23078
Holy Communion: 8.00 a.m.
Family Service: 9.30 a.m. mainly for children.
Evensong: 7.30 p.m.

Holy Trinity, (Ebute-Ero), Church, Lagos.
Minister: Rev. J. O Bamisebi.
Telephone: 23108.
Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month, and third Sunday in English.
Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English on first and third Sundays, others in Yoruba.
Children's Service at 9.15 a.m. (Sunday School soon to be conducted together with children's service)

BAPTIST CHURCHES

First Baptist Church (Broad Street), Lagos.
Deacon: D. O. Akinwande.
Telephone: 22891, Lagos.
Morning Worship service: 10.30 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evening Services every second and fourth Sunday in the month in English at 6.30 p.m.
Holy Communion: First Sunday every every month.
Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. weekly.
Baptist Training Union at 5.15 p.m.

Union Baptist (Reclamation Road) Lagos
Minister: Rev. J. A. Olaniyan.
Sunday School: 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. in Yoruba.
Morning Service: 10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. in Yoruba.
Baptist Training Union 5.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.
Lord's Supper: Last Sunday in the month

METHODIST CHURCHES

Ereko Methodist Church, Lagos
Minister: Rev. T. Akin Sodimu.
Address: P.O. Box 82, Lagos.
Telephone: 20958.
Morning Service: 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba (children and adults).
Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.
Holy Communion: First Sunday every month at 10.00 a.m.

Hoare's Memorial Methodist Church, Yaba.
Presbyter: The Very Rev. G.A. Bamgbose.

Address: P. O. Box 235.
Telephone: 44672.
Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and at 10. a.m. in Yoruba.
Evening Service: 5.30 p.m. in Yoruba and at 7.00 p.m. in English.
Children's Service: 10.00 a.m

Methodist Church, Obun-Eko, Lagos.
Minister: Rev. S.J. Hungbeji
Address: 34, Offin Road, Lagos.
Telephone: 23231.
Morning Service: 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.
Holy Communion: Same time as at Trinity Church, Tinubu.

Olowogbowo Wesley Church, Lagos.
Presbyter: The Very Rev. J.O. Adekanbi
Address: P. O. Box 223, Lagos.
Telephone: 23231.
Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in English.
Children's Service: 10.00 a.m.
Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month both at 8.30 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. (English and Yoruba respectively).

Methodist Church City Mission Surulere.
Minister: Rev. J. O. Obaba
Address: Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos.
Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.
Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.
Holy Communion: Same time as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.

Trinity (Tinubu) Church, Lagos
Presbyter: The Very Rev. C.O. Makindipe
Address: P. O. Box 7729, Lagos.
Tel.: 20295
Morning Service: 10.00 a.m. in English every Sunday 8.30 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday
Togolese Evening Service: 5.00 p.m.
Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in English.
Holy Communion: First Sunday of the month.
Wednesdays Holy Communion: 1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.

Wesley Church ,Ikoyi, Lagos.
Minister Rev. O.O. Makinde
Address: 43, Berkleys Street, Ikoyi.
Telephone: 20066
Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10. a.m. in Yoruba
Evening Service: 7.00 p.m. in English.
Holy Communion: Same as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.

Williams Memorial Church, Ebute-Metta.
Minister: Rev. E.O. Adeboyejo
Address: 1, New-Town Road, E.B.
Telephone: 42876.
Morning Service: 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba
Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in English.
Children's Service at 10.00 a.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

The Rev. Father,
St. Mary's Church,
P.O. Box 18,
Ajegunle,
Apapa.

The Rev. Father,
St. Charles' Church,
Kirikiri Road,
Olodi, Apapa.

The Rev. Father,
Secred Heart Church,
P.O. Box 16,
Badagry.

The Rev. Father,
St. Pauls' Church,
P.O. Box 9,
Ebute-Metta.
Phone: 44251.

The Rev. Father,
St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo
c/o P.O. Box 162, Lagos

The Rev. Father,
St. Leo's Church,
P.O. Box 147,
Ikeja. Phone: 32144.

The Rev. Father,
Church of Assumption, Ikoyi,
P.O. Box 1669,
Lagos.
Phone: 58445.

The Rev. Father,
St. Michael's Church, Lafiaji,
P.O. Box 185,
Lagos. Phone: 23235.

The Rev. Father,
Sacred Heart Church
P.O. Box 18,
Apapa, Lagos.
Phone: 45822.

The Archbishop,
Holy Cross Cathedral,
P.O. Box 162, Lagos.
Phone: 20815.

The Rev. Father,
Regina Mundi Church,
P.O. Box 374,
Mushin.
Phone: 48248.

The Rev. Father,
SS Peter and Paul,
Catholic Social Centre,
5, Efon-Alaiye Street,
Shomolu. Phone: 47447.

The Rev. Father,
St. Anthony's Church,
P.O. Box 266,
Surulere.
Phone: 45926.

The Rev. Father,
SS Mulumba and David Church,
c/o St. Joseph's House,
P.O. Box 262,
Ikate, Surulere.
Phone: 11567.

The Rev. Father,
St. Dominic's Church,
P. O. Box 11,
Yaba.
Phone: 11233.

The Rev. Father,
Immaculate Conception, Ibonwon
P.O. Box 29,
Epe.

SALVATION ARMY

SALAVATION ARMY

The Salavation Army, Central Hall, 11, Odunlami Street, Lagos.
Minister: Envoy B. B. Ebong
Address: P.O. Box 125, Lagos.
Telephone: 51346
Holiness Meeting: Thursday at 7.00 pm
Sundays: Holiness Meeting. 10.00 a.m.
Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, 116 Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.
Minister: Lieut. I.K. Ogunduyi.
Address: 116, Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.
Sundays: Meeting: 10.00 a.m.
Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, 4, Honponu-Wusu Street, Igbobi (behind Metro Cinema).
Minister: Captain O. W. Akpan
Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.
Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, 41 Ajao Road, Surulere.
Minister: Major N. Anyikwa
Address: 41, Ajao Road, Surulere.
Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.
Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, c/o Church of Christ the King School, Ajegunle, Apapa.
Minister: Envoy P. Omola
Address: c/o Church of Christ the King school, Ajegunle, Apapa.
Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.

UAMC

UAM Church (Eleja) Abule-Ijesha, Yaba.

Sunday Service: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba)

UAM Church (Eleja), Bariga

Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).
Evensong: 6.30 p.m.

UAM Church (Eleja), Isale Eko, Lagos.

Sunday: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).

UAM Church (Eleja) Jebba Street (West), E.B.

Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).

UAM Church (Eleja), 40, John Street, Lagos.

Services: Sundays — 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (English).

UAM Church (Eleja), Mushin

Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)
Evensong: 6.30 p.m.

UNA CHURCHES

Jehovah Shalom (Cathedral),
Phoenix Lane, Lagos.

Minister: Ven. Arch. A. O. Aiyelabola
Address: P.O. Box 519, Lagos.
Telephone: 50396.
Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.
Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.
Holy Communion: First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.
Children Church and Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.

Christ Church (UNA) Oyingbo (EB)
Minister: Ven. Arch. S. O. Aluko.
Mattins (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.
Evensong English: 6.30 p.m.

St. James (UNA), Sango, Ebute-Metta
Minister: Rev. D. S. Taiwo
Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning Prayers 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.
Sunday Services: 9 a.m.
Evening Services: 6.30 p.m.

St. Peter's (UNA) Church, Odiolowo
Minister: Rev. J.A.O. Onipede
Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.
Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.
Communion: First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.
Children Church and Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.

St. John's (UNA) Church Shomolu,
Minister: Rev. Tobias Henny
Mattins (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.
Evensong (English): 6.30 p.m.
Daily Services: 5.30 a.m. – 6.00 a.m.

WAEC (CHURCH)

St Stephen's (West African Episcopal Church), Adeniji Adele, Lagos.
Minister:
Bishop:
Sunday Services: 9.00 a.m. (Yoruba).
Even ong: 6.30 a.m. (Yoruba).

THE MOSQUES

The Mosques have a general daily schedule of prayers at the following times: 5.30 a.m. 2 p.m.; 4 p.m.; 7 p.m.; and 8 p.m. Jumat prayers are held at 2 p.m. every Friday at the major Mosques.

Alagbayun Mosque, Taiwo Street, Lagos.
Alfa Taosri: Abdul Lassi Akinwande
Imam: Alhaji S. Oseni.

Al/Quranic Central Mosque, Aroloya, Lagos.
Chief Imam: Alhaji Muritala Abari (Tel: 22329, Lagos).
Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Sule Muri Saliu Iman
Gen. Secretary: Alhaji L. B. Otun.
President: Alh. Disu Fashina

Ans-Ar-Udeen, Alakoro, Lagos:
Chief Imam: Alhaji Alaya.
President: Alhaji A. F. Masha.

Anwar-Ud-Deen Islam of Nigeria
Chief Imam: Alhaji A. L. A. Akodu
President: Chief S. L. Edu.

Central Mosque, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos:
Chief Imam: Alhaji Liadi Ibrahim.
Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Imam Danmola.

Jam-At-Ul Islamiyya, 109, Tokunbo Street, Lagos:
President: Alhaji M. O. Oseni
Secretary: Mr. R. A. Oyekan

Obadina Mosque, Lagos. (7, Obadina Street):
Ladani: Mr. Muraina.
Imam: Alhaji Qudus Bakare

Zum Ratul Islamiyya, Lagos
Chief Imam: Alhaji R.B. Alayaki
President: Alhaji L.M. Alayaki

LIST OF VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Girl Guides Association,
P.O. Box 640,
Obalende Road,
Lagos.

Nigeria Society for Handicapped Children, P.O. Box 1001,
Surulere,
c/o Dr. Idiakosa,
Department of Paediatrices,
L.U.T.H.
Surulere, Lagos.

National Advisory Council for the Deaf,
P.O. Box 449,
Yaba, Lagos.

Marist Brothers Rehabilitation Centre,
Hopeville Centre,
Uturu, Okigwe,
Imo State.
Girls Brigade of Nigeria,
46/47, Olatilewa Street,
Surulere, Lagos.

Boys Scouts Association,
1, Makoko Road,
P.O. Box 429,
Yaba, Lagos.

National Council of Social Works,
c/o M.M. Omitowoju,
Medical Social Services Department,
University College Hospital,
Ibadan.

Bendel Society for the Blind,
Benin City,
Bendel State.

Oyo State Training Centre for the Blind,
P.O. Box 194,
Ogbomosho.
Oyo State.

Kano State Training Centre for the Blind
Bichi.
Kano State.

Islamic Youth League,
25, Adebiyi Street,
P.O. Box 4621,
Shomolu, Lagos.

Young Women Christian Association,
8, Moloney Street,
P.O. Box 449,
Lagos.

Young Men Christian Association,
P.M.B. 2106,
77, Awolowo Road,
Ikoyi, Lagos.

Boys Brigade of Nigeria,
179, Kalejaiye Street,
Igbobi, Lagos.

National Association for Prisoners' Welfare, eet,
212, Broad Street,
P.O. Box 2416,
Lagos.

Federal Nigeria Society for the Blind.

Vocational Training Centre,
P.M.B. 2225,
Oshodi, Lagos.

National Council of Women Societies,
1, Tafawa Balewa Square,
P.O. Box 3063,
Lagos.

Nigeria Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
11, Gray Street,
P. O. Box 104,
Onike,
Yaba, Lagos.

Nigeria Association of Social Workers,
c/o The General Secretary (Mr. S. A. Adebagbo),
Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Lagos,
Lagos.

Nigeria Red Cross Society,
P.O. Box 764,
11, Eko Akete Close,
Off St. Gregory Road,
Onikan, Lagos.

Anambra State Council for the Welfare of the Blind,
Dumb and Deaf,
P.O. Box 2,
Enugu,
Anambra State.

St. Joseph Day Centre for the Blind,
Obudu,
Cross River State.

Nabele Joint Centre,
Obudu,
Yaba,
P.O. Box4155,
Lagos.

Nigeria National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club,
1 – 3 Marina,
Lagos.

Children's Treatment and Placement and Home School,
160, Kirikiri Road,
Apapa – Lagos.

Nigeria Handicraft Training and Production Centre,
P. O. Box 2323,
Lagos.

St. John Ambulance Council of Nigeria,
27, Ikoyi Road,
Lagos.

Voluntary Work Camp,
c/o National Youth Council of Nigeria,
162, Herbert Macaulay Street,
Yaba – Lagos.

International Federation of Women Lawyers, (FIDA),
The Secretary,
c/o Miss Aduke Alakija,
P.O. Box 1667,
Lagos.

National Youth Council of Nigeria,
162, Herbert Macaulay Street,
P.O. Box 45,
Port Harcourt,
Rivers State.

CHARITABLE ORGANISATION

NEW TELEPHONE CODE NUMBERS

The Federal Ministry of Communications has announced the introduction of new telephone dialing codes for twenty-two centres throughout the country. The towns affected and their respective codes are:

EXCHANGE	EXISTING CODE	NEW CODE
Abeokuta	0 – 362	0 – 39
Ado-Ekiti	0 – 343	0 – 30
Bauchi	0 – 721	0 – 77
Daura	0 – 678	0 – 65
Ibadan	0 – 32	0 – 22
Ijebu-Ode	0 – 372	0 – 37
Ilaro	0 – 363	0 – 39
Ilorin	0 – 352	0 – 31
Jos	0 – 722	0 – 73
Kaduna	0 – 622	0 – 62
Kano	0 – 672	0 – 64
Katsina	0 – 677	0 – 65
Lagos	0 33	0 – 1
Lokoja	0 – 482	0 – 58
Maiduguri	0 – 742	0 – 76
Minna	0 – 662	0 – 66
Okitipupa	0 344	0 – 59
Ondo	0 – 340	0 – 84
Owo	0 – 346	0 – 51
Shagamu	0 – 375	0 – 87
Sokoto	0 – 682	0 – 60
Zaria	0 – 632	0 – 69

POST OFFICE NOTICE

DECIMALISATION/METRICATION OF CURRENCY/SERVICES.: 1st JANUARY, 1974

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES: CONVERSION TABLE

Full details of Services are available in the Post Office Guide 1973 Edition

Particulars in Imperial / £ : S : D System

Services	Rates & Charges
1. POSTAGE RATES:	
Letters:	
Up to 1 oz.	6d
Subsequent 1 oz. or part thereof	3d
Aerogrammes—each	6d
Postcards—each	4d
Printed Papers including Newspaper and Book Packets:	
First 2 ozs.	3d
Second 2 ozs.	2d
Subsequent 2 ozs or part thereof	1d
Parcels:	
Not over 2lbs.	3/0d
Over 2 lbs but not over 4 lbs	4/0d
" 4 lbs " " " 7 lbs	5/6d
" 7 lbs " " " 11 lbs	7/0d
" 11 lbs " " " 15 lbs	8/0d
" 15 lbs " " " 18 lbs	9/6d
" 18 lbs " " " 22 lbs	10/0d
Receipt for posting ordinary parcels	2d
Retention fee for inland parcels	2/0d
C.O.D. Delivery fee:—	2/0d
C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges:	
Up to £5	2/6d
Over £ 5 but not over £10	3/3d
" £10 " " " £20	3/6d
" £20 " " " £30	4/3d
" £30 " " " £40	5/3d
" £40 " " " £50	6/0d
Registration fee:—	2/0d
Express Delivery Fee— Per Item:—	4/0d
2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:	
Postal Order Poundage:	
6d and 1/- denominations	2d
1/6d— 5/- "	3½d
6/0d—21/- "	5d
40/- Denomination	10d
60/- "	11d
80/- "	11½d
100/- "	1/3d

Particulars in Metric / Decimal System

Services	Rates & Charges
1. POSTAGE RATES:	
Letters:	
Up to 20g	5k
Subsequent 20 g or part thereof	2k
Aerogrammes—each	5k
Postcards—each	3k
Printed Papers including Newspaper and Book Packets:	
First 50g	2k
Second 50g	2k
Subsequent 50g or part thereof	1k
Parcels:	
Not over 1 kg	30k
Over 1 kg but not over 2kg	40k
" 2 kg " " " 3 kg	55k
" 3 kg " " " 5 kg	70k
" 5 kg " " " 7 kg	85k
" 7 kg " " " 8kg	95k
" 8 kg " " " 10 kg	₦1.00
Receipt for posting ordinary parcels	2k
Retention fee for inland parcels	20k
C.O.D. Delivery fee:—	20k
C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges:	
Up to ₦10.00	25k
Over ₦10.00 but not over ₦ 20.00	32k
" ₦20.00 " " " ₦ 40.00	35k
" ₦40.00 " " " ₦ 60.00	42k
" ₦60.00 " " " ₦ 80.00	50k
" ₦80.00 " " " ₦100.00	60k
Registration fee:—	20k
Express Delivery Fee— Per Item:—	40k
2. REMITTANCE CHARGES:	
Postal Order Poundage:	
5k and 10k denominations	2k
15k —50k "	3k
60k—₦1.10 "	4k
₦4.00 denomination	8k
₦6.00 "	9k
₦8.00 "	11k
₦10.00 "	12k

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

(i) Description of Vehicle by Weight		(ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period)	(iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges 10% Increase (12 months Period)	(iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k)
Cwt.		£ s. d	£ s. d	₦ k
MOTOR CYCLES		3 – –	3 6 –	6.60
PRIVATE VEHICLES NET				
–	12	6 17 6	7 11 3	15.10
12	17	12 7 –	3 11 8	27.20
17	22	18 18 –	20 15 10	41.60
22	27	26 5 –	28 17 6	57.80
27	32	34 8 –	37 16 10	75.70
			Reclassified	
32	37	44 4 –	48 – –	96.00
37	42	44 4 –	60 – –	120.00
42 and over		44 4 –	72 – –	144.00
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES				
Gross				
–	30	25 – –	27 10 –	55.00
30	40	31 5 –	4 7 6	68.80
40	50	37 10 –	41 5 –	82.50
50	60	45 10 –	50 1 –	100.10
60	70	52 – –	57 4 –	114.40
70	80	58 10 –	61 8 6	122.90
80	90	70 – –	77 – –	154.00
90	100	77 – –	84 14 –	169.40
100	120	84 – –	92 8 –	184.80
120	140	90 – –	99 – –	198.00
140	180	96 – –	105 12 –	211.20
160	180	104 – –	114 8 –	228.80
180	200	110 10 –	121 11 –	243.10
			Reclassified	
200	240	117 – –	130 – –	260.00
240	280	117 – –	163 15 –	327.50
280	320	117 – –	179 15 –	359.50
320	360	117 – –	188 10 –	377.00
360	400	117 – –	200 – –	400.00
400 and over		117 – –	209 – –	418.00

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

(i) Description of Vehicle by Weight Cwt.		(ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period) £ s. d	(iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period) £ s. d	(iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k) N k
TRAILERS				
–	10	2 10 –	2 15 –	5.50
10	20	4 7 6	4 16 3	8.60
20	30	6 5 –	6 17 6	13.00
30	40	9 7 6	10 6 3	20.60
40	50	12 10 –	13 5 –	26.50
50	60	16 15 –	18 8 6	36.90
60	70	10 10 –	21 9 –	42.90
70	80	22 15 –	25 – 6	59.10
80	90	28 – –	30 16 –	61.60
90	100	35 – –	38 10 –	77.00
100	120	42 – –	46 4 –	92.40
120	140	45 – –	49 10 –	99.00
140	160	48 – –	52 16 –	105.60
160	180	67 10 –	74 5 –	148.50
200 and over		76 10 –	84 5 –	168.30
Special Trade Licence		17 10 –	19 5 –	38.50
Hackney Carriages and State Coaches Licensed to carry not more than 5 persons (including the driver)		10 – –	11 – –	22.00
More than 5 persons and up to 15 (including the driver)		20 – –	22 – –	44.00
More than 15 persons (including driver and conductor)		40 – –	44 – –	88.00
Omni Buses		20 – –	22 – –	44.00

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

(i) Description of Vehicle by Weight Cwt.	(ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period) £ s. d	(iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period) £ s. d	(iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k) ₦ k
Auxiliary Charges	1 – –	1 2 –	2.200
(i) Registration of Vehicles	5 – –	5 10 –	11.00
(ii) Special Identification Marks	10 – –	11 – –	22.00
(iii) Transfer of Identification Marks	1 – –	1 2 –	2.20
(iv) Acertainment and Verification of weights	– 2 6	– 2 9	30
(v) Copy of entries from Register	– 5 –	– 5 6	60
(vi) Change of Ownership	– 1 –	– 1 1	10
(vii) Replacement of Lost licence	– 10 –	– 11 –	1.10
(viii) Drivers Licence renewal and replacement	1 – –	1 2 –	2.20
(ix) Replacement of defaced photo	– 1 –	– 1 1	10
(x) Learner's Permit	– 10 –	– 11 –	1.10
(xi) Examination of Commercial Vehicle	1 – –	1 2 –	2.20
(xii) Duplicate certificate of road worthiness	– 1 –	– 1 1	10
(xiii) Hackney/Stage drivers Badge.	– 10 –	– 11 –	1.10
(xiv) Conductor's Badge.	– 10 –	– 11 –	1.10

NIGERIA MUSEUMS

Of all the countries in Africa south of the Sahara, Nigeria is the richest in sculptural traditions. The national museum, beautifully situated in its park in the very heart of Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. A representative display is on show together with archaeological exhibits. Plans are on hand to expand the museum.

BENIN MUSEUM

Of all the Nigerian arts the bronzes of Benin are most widely known to the outside world because they are so well represented in the great art museums.

Though at present modest in size, the collection at Benin contains some of the finest and earliest pieces of all, which have been dug up accidentally during the development of modern Benin City or excavated by the Department of Antiquites. A new museum is to be built in the traditional style at a fine site in the centre of Benin.

CARVED MONOLITHS: IKOM

There is a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinities with the hard wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. Their origin is not yet known though they are still sacred.

Most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave, a little beyond mile 111 on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. And an annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

ESIE MUSEUM

In the bush, two miles from the Yoruba village of Esie in Eastern Ilorin Province, was found the largest known group of stone figures in Africa—about a thousand human figures, half life size, many of high sculptural merit. They may be of Yoruba or Nupe origin and are still reserved by the local population. A new museum was built in 1966 to house these figures.

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 50-foot tower are thought to be as much as 260 years old.

IFE MUSEUM

The museum was built to house the world-famous bronze and terracotta heads and stone sculptures of Ife, the ancient sacred city of the Yoruba. The display space has been expanded to allow for the exhibition of other aspects of material culture of the Yoruba. Visitors are recommended also to see some of the historic sites of Ife: for example the staff or Oranmiyan, an imposing 18-foot monolith and the Grove of Oro.

JEBBA BRONZE

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom in the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa (not excepting ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

JOS MUSEUM

The archaeological museum at Jos stands in a 60-acre park of outstanding natural beauty and contains the prehistoric finds of the Plateau Minesfield. Most notable of these are the two thousand-year-old terracottas of the Nok Culture earliest known plastic art in Africa South of the Sahara. In the grounds, are a small zoo, and the beginnings of an open air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

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 monument and has been converted into a museum to contain antiquities and the arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

OWO MUSEUM

A museum has been built to house the arts and crafts of the Eastern districts of Yorubaland at Owo which is famous for its artistic traditions.

ORON MUSEUM

Designed primarily to house the wonderful collection of hundreds of hardwood figure carvings depicting the ancestors of the Oron clan of the Ibibio tribe, which are among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carvings. The museum also contains representative exhibits from other parts of Nigeria. The museum site which is adjacent to the main Calabar car ferry has a fine view up the Cross River.

ROCK PAINTINGS: BIRNIN DUKU AND GAJI

These two groups of rock paintings in the province of Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birnin Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities with some of the Saharan paintings. Both are accessible by motor road.

SLIT-DRUMS: EKPENE

These gigantic Ikoro drums, of w
scarcely half a dozen remain in mo
less sound condition, used to be a rea
possession of many villages in the C
Afaha and Otoro Clan areas of Uyo Pro
They are carved from hardwood and ave
nine feet long and three feet in diam

THE LAW ABOUT THE EXPORT ANTIQUITIES

The export of antiquities (which in Nig
includes all ritual art objects even if m
at the present time) is controlled by the A
quities Ordinance No. 17 of 1963 (w
gives definitions), and the Antiqui
(Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (
62 of 1957). There are severe penalties
attempting to export antiquities withou
permit issued by the Antiquities Commiss
Permits should be applied for with as m
notice as possible from one of the follow

(1) Director, Department of Antiqui
Lagos

(2) Curator, Jos Museum, Jos.

HOTELS AND CATERING

INTRODUCTION

NIGERIA hosts a lot of Hotels ranging from the very luxurious to the ordinary Guest House. All in all, every sector of the market is catered for, be it Business, Conference or Pleasure Tourists. Room tariffs vary, in relation to the type of facilities provided along with it. For instance, a luxious Hotel in a State capital offering a Single Room with Bath and a Continental Breakfast may charge from N38.00 to N42.52, while a Guest House in Rural area may charge as little as N4.00 for a Single Room.

In most Hotels or Guest Houses you will find the services required to make your stay confortable and enjoyable, including same-day Laundry Service, 24-hours Room Service, well appointed Bars, top class Cuisine in the Restaurant and a Management team ready to see that the Hotel lives up to its well earned reputation.

The day-to-day increase in demand for Hotel accommodation has made it necessary to reserve accommodation well in advance, to avoid last minute disappointment. This can be made by use of Telephone, Telegram, or Cablegram, Correspondence or by Personal call to the Hotel.

Most Hotels and Catering establishment in Nigeria serve an International Cuisine, with happy access to both temperate and tropical vegetables and fruits. French and European Cuisine is most popular.

Menus are written both in English and French language. Don t hesitate to ask the Restaurant Waiter or Waitress to describe the local speciality – a little interest will often pay gastronomic dividends.

Food prices vary from Restaurants to Restaurants, but generally, prices are low. A first class Lunch without Wine or Beer in an ordinary Restaurant cost about N5.00, while a gastronomic treat with fine Wine in a De-Luxe Restaurant can be had for about N20.00.

Services in Hotels and Catering establishment in Nigeria is of International standard is cheerful, swift and efficient.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

S.	Stands for	Single Room.
D	" "	Double Room
CH	" "	Chalet
SU	" "	Suite
Tel.	" "	Telephone
Aircon	" "	Airconditioned
AM	" "	All Meals
Conf. Rm.	" "	Conference Room or Hall

Swmg.	" "	Swimming Pool
Cas	" "	Casino
TV	" "	Television
GL	" "	Guest Laundry
**	" "	35 per cent Service Charg
=	" "	15 " " " "
*	" "	10 " " " "
+	" "	5 " " " "

State	Name and Address of Establishment	Telephone	Tariff N. K.	Facilities
ANAMBRA (Abakaliki)	Anambra 62, Abakaliki.	–	–	–
	Mayor's Palace Hotel, 21 New Market Road Abakaliki.	–	–	
(Enugu)	Ambima (Hotel & Catering) Enterprises, 3 Anyaegbunam Street, Uwani – Enugu	–	–	
	Anambra Hotel, P.M.B. 1130, Enugu.	–	–	–
	Atlantic Hotel, 48 Ogidi Street, Asata – Enugu		–	–
	Clayton Lodging Hotel, 4 Robinson Close, P.M.B. 1126, Uwani – Enugu.	–	16.50S 22.00D	Aircon, AM, GL Conf. Rm.
	Club Safari Ltd., 6 Ridgeway Road, Enugu.	–	–	
	Cool Spot Guest House, 19, Annang Street, Ogui New Layout, Enugu.		25.00S 30.00 50.00SU	AM, TV, Aircon. GL, Conf. Rm
	*Dayspring Hotel, 80 Ogui Road, Asata – Enugu	2706	12.00S 18.00D	AM, TV GL, Conf. Rm.
	*De Placia Hotel, 25 Edin-	2229, 3860	16.00S	Aircon, AM, TV.

	burgh Road, Enugu.		20.00D	GL, Conf. Rm.
	Enugu Guest House, 11 Iruochi Street, P.O. Box 289, Enugu.	–	–	–
	Flamingo Hotel, 2 Lagos Street, Asata, Enugu.	2361	6.00S	AM, RV.
	*Garden City Hotel, 7 Annang Street, Ogui New Layout, Enugu.	2749	18.00S 25.00D	Aircon., AM TV GL, Conf. Rm.
	Greens Hotel, 5 Awolowo Street, P.O Box 381, Enugu	–		–
	Green Virgin Hotel, 41 Amawbia Street, Enugu	–	–	–
	Hilltop Motel, Mile 4, Enugu-Onitsha Rd. Enugu	–	–	
	Hotel De Placia, 25 Edinburgh Street, Enugu.	–	–	–
	Hotel Presidential Ltd., Independence Layout, P M.B. 1096, Enugu.	–		–
	Hotel Vignola, 15 College Road, Enugu.	–	–	
	*Kins Club, 12 Edinburgh Road, Ogui New Layout, Enugu.		10.00S 20.00D 30.00 50.00SU	Aircon., AM, GL Conf. Rm.
	Metro Hotel, 13 Umunevo Street, Ogui New Layout, Enugu.	3549	6.00S 10.00D	Am. TV.
	Mogambo Palace Hotel Enugu.		–	–
Enugu	New Niger City Hotel, 13 Boardman St., Enugu.		–	–
	Olympic Hotel, 21 Ani-			

	nwede St., Enugu.	–	–	–
	Palm Beach Hotels, 39 Bishop Anyaogu Street, Enugu.	–	–	–
	Panafric Guest House, 6 Murtala Mohammed Road, G.R.A. Enugu.	–	–	–
	Queen's Lucy Hotel, 22 Edinburgh Road, Ogui Layout, Enugu.	–	–	–
	Tourist Hotel, 152B Zik's Avenue, Uwani, Enugu.	–	–	–
	Vance Hotel, 36 Kenneth Road, Awkunanaw, Enugu.		–	–
(Onitsha)	Anambra Hotel, P.M.B. 1782, Onitsha.	–	–	–
	A.P.Z. Hotel, 90 Creek Rd. Onitsha.	–	–	–
	Bolingo Hotel, Opposite Government Field, Fegge, Onittha.	–	–	–
	Dolphin Guest House, 17, Nwangone Street, Onitsha.	–		–
	Gay Palace Hotel, 24-26 Aggrey Road, Fegge, Onitsha.	483	18.00S	Conf. Rm.
	Hotel De Pride, 29 St. Stephen s Road, P.O. Box 419, Onittha. (107km. to Enugu Airport)	593	16.00S 20.00D 25.00 30.00Su 12.00CH	Aircon. AM, TV GL, Conf. Rm.
	Hotel De Seoco, 32 Aggrey Road, Fegge, Onittha.	375	10.00S 15.00D 20.00SU	Aircon., AM, TV
	Hotel De Venus, 21 Modebe			Aircon., AM, TV

	Avenue, Onitsha.		7.00S	GL, Conf. Rm.
	Monalisa Hotel, Enugu Road, Onitsha.		–	–
	Morocco Square Hotel, St. John/Ozonagona Street, Onitsha.	–	–	–
	*Plaza De Hotel, 2A Balewa Street, Fegge New Layout P.O. Box 294, Onitsha.	562	5.00S 8.00D	Aircon., AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
	*Rupalo Hotel, 10 Nwokedi Street, P.O. Box 117, Onitsha (107km to Enugu Airport)	–	12.00 10.00S 3.00CH	Aircon., AM, TV, GL.
	*Travellers Palace Hotel, Ltd., Woliwo Layout, P.O. Box 341, Onitsha.	–	16.00S 21.00D	Aircon., AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
BAUCHI (Bauchi)	Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 12, Bauchi.	–	–	–
	Ebenezer Hotel (Row Bod) Bayan-Gari, P.O. Box 23, Bauchi. (130km to Jos Airport).	–	5.00S 7.00D 8.00 10.00CH	Aircon., AM, GL, TV.
	Hotel Merry-Dawn Deluxe, B258 Wunti Street, Bayan-Gari, Bauchi. (130km to Jos Airport).		–	AM, Conf. Rm.
	Liberty Hotel, P.O. Box 38, Bayan-Gari, Bauchi. (130km to Jos Airport).	–	4.00S 8.00D	AM.
	NA Wani Lodge, Bayan-Gari, Bauchi.	–	5.00S	AM, GL.
	Yankari Game Reserve, Wikki Warm Springs, P. O. Box 12, Bauchi.	2086	8.20S 16.50D 31.50SU	–
(Gombe)	Catering Rest House,	203,204	–	–

	Gombe.			
	Gombe Central Club, Sambon Line, P.O. Box 21, Bombe. (278.4Km to Jos Airport).	285	3.00S 5.00D	AM.
	Night Club, Sambo Line, P. O. Box 70, Gombe. (155Km to Bauchi Airport).	219	6.00S 8.00D	AM, GL.
BENDEL (Agbor)	Catering Rest House, Agbor.	14	–	–
(Asaba)	Caro Guest House, 193 Nnebisi Rd. Asaba.	–	–	–
(Auchi)	Casino Hotel, Auchi.	–	–	–
	Catering Rest House, Auchi.	53	–	–
	Hill Top Hotel, 89 Jattu/Auchi Road, Auchi.	–	–	–
	Paradise Hotel, Auchi.	–	–	–
Benin City	*Bendel Hotel, First Avenue, G.R.A., P.M.B. 1054, Benin City. (3Km to Benin Airport) (with branches at Sapele and Warri).	6382,992	18.00S 20.00D 26.00 56.00SU	Aircon. AM TV. GL
	*Bins Hotel International Ltd, 200A Ekewan Road, Benin City.	857	20.00S 25.00D 30.00SU	Aircon. AM TV, GL
	Catering Rest House, Benin City.	72	–	–
	Central Hotel. 76 Akpakpava Street, Benin City.		–	–
	Christo Hotel, 7 Ozuola Street, 1st East Circular Road, or 4 Commercial	–	–	–

	Avenue, Benin City.			
	City Garden Hotel, 61 Sapele Road, Benin City.	1177	10.00S 15.00D	AM, GL.
	*Continetal Palace Hotel Ltd. 6 Dawson Road, P.O.Box 296, Benin City.	1120/ 1233	15.00S 20.00D 30.00 36.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
	*Diana Club & Restaurant 5 Eyaenugie Street, Via Igun Street, Benin City. (2Km to Benin Airport).		10.00S 15.00D 20.00SU	–
	Edo Guest House, 128 Akpakpava Street, Benin City.	–	–	–
	Edray Guest House, 74 West Circular Road, Benin City.		–	–
	*Hotel Philomena, 9-11 Okhoro Road, P.M.B. 1276 Benin City. (6Km to Benin Airport).	–	20.00S 28.00D 44.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
	Jemila Motel, 3 Edokpolor Factory Road, Ikpoba Slope, Benin City.		–	–
	Motel Benin Plaza, 1A Reservation Road, P.M.B. 1152 Benin City.			–
	Nova Restaurane & Night Club, 2A Upper Sapele Road, P.O.Box 54, Benin City. (2Km to Benin Airport).	1126		–
	Palm Royal Motel, Isubor Quarters, Benin City.	–	–	–
(Sapele)	*Egbe-Jule Guest House, 1 Elementary Road, Sapele.	297	15.00S 21.00D 15.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.

	Exclusive Guest House, 16 Yoruba Road, Sapele.	–	–	
	*Tima Guest House, Ugbeyiyi Road,)Opposite Ogodo Grammar School), P.O. Box 25,	251 270 15	15.00S 21.00D 26.00 30.00SU 15.00	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
(Umenede)	Catering Rest House, Umenede.	25	–	–
(Uromi)	Sebo Hotel, Uromi.	18	–	–
(Warri)	Catering Rest House, Warri.	67	–	–
	Enerhen Motel, Effurun, Warri.	348		–
	*Gardenia Hotel, Warri/ Sapele Road, P. O. Box 525, Warri.	632	18.00S 28.00D	Aircon, AM. GL.
	Midwest Inn, Effurun, P. O. Box 300, Warri.	–		–
	Mushethe Motel, Airport Road, Effurun, Warri.	–	–	
	*Palmgrove Motel, P. O. Box 1059, Warri.	172	17.00S 22.00D 27.00 37.00 52.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Sa Cas, Conf R
	River Valley Hotel Ltd., Edewo First Estate, P. O. Box 275, Effurun, Warri	223	12.00S 20.00D 40.00SU 22.00CH	Aircon, AM TV, GL Sa Conf Rm.
	*Uwa Guest House, 1 Enerhen Road, Warri.	201	10.00S 12.00D	Aircon, AM Conf. Rm.
BENUE (Gboko)	Tilley Grade Hotel, Gboko (90Km to Makurdi Aerodrome)	81145	14.00S 20.00D 40.00SU	Aircon, A TV, GL Conf Rm.

(Makurdi)	*Benue Hotels Board, Ahmadu Bello Road, P. M B. 2095, Makurdi.	4243	15.00S 25.00D 45.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf Rm.
	Catering Rest House, Makurdi.		–	–
	De Jospaco Hotel, 126 Barracks Road, P. O. Box 187, Makurdi.	–	–	
	+Marco Hotel, Massalaci Street, P. O. Box 82, Makurdi.	4227	10.00S 12.00CH	AM, GL.
	Viewpoint Hotels Nig. Ltd., 70 Gboko Road, P. O. Box 8 Makurdi.		–	–
(Oturkpo)	Hotel Royal, 4 Ahamadu Bello Way, P. M. B. 30, Oturkpo.	86, 104	15.00CH	Aircon, AM.
	Inland Lodge, 2 Ojira Road, c/o P. O. Box 58, Oturkpo.		7.00S	AK AM.
	*Trafalgar Square Motel, 6 Commercial Road, Oturkpo. (164Km to Makurdi Airport).	–	10.00S	Aircon, AM.
BORNU	*Bauchi Guest House (Hotel) Caladima Kyari Drive, P. O. Box 321, Maiduguri. (10Km to Maiduguri Airport)	(0742) 24402 2 lines	18.00S 28.00D 60.00CH	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf Rm, Swmg.
	Unity Hotel, Hausari Quarters, P.O. Box 125, Nguru. (11.2km to Washekere Airport).	42	2.00S	AM, GL, Cass.
CROSS RIVER (Calabar)	*Agyd Guest House, 4 Abasi Edem Street, P.O. Box 756, Calabar.		20.00 25.00CH	Aircon., AM, TV GL, Conf. Rm.
	Andy Dandy Guest House, 102 Fosbery Road, Calabar	–	–	
	Atimodeo Guest House,			

	Atu Street, Calabar.	–	–	–
	Ayimo Luxury Hotel, 74, Marian Road, Calabar.	–	–	–
	Corner-De-Lux Hotel Ltd., 16 Eyo Ita Street, Calabar	–	–	–
	Edu Guest House, 18 Eyoma Street, P O. Box 116, Calabar		–	–
	Fellyland Restaurant, 6 Mary Magdalene Street, Calabar.	–	–	
	Grace-Field Guest House, 2 New Agely Road, Calabar.	–	–	–
	Government Guest House, P.M.B. 1056, Calabar	–	–	–
	Hotel Capitol, 28 Marian Road, Calabar.	–	–	–
	Hotel Manilla, 24 Chamley Street, Calabar.	–	–	
	Luna Nite Club, 41 Fosbery Road, Calabar.		–	
	Merry Land Guest House, Ika Ika Street, Calabar.		–	–
	Metropolitan Hotel, Calabar Rd., Calabar.	–		–
	Taj Mahal Hotel 70 Target Rd., Box 55, Calabar.	–		–
	Mediko Guest House, 64 Marian Rd. Extension, Calabar.	–	–	–
(Eket)	Qua River Hotel, Hospital Road, P.M.B. 1042, Eket	–	–	–
(Ikom)	Catering Rest House, Ikom.			

(Ikot Ekpene)	Anchor Inn, Ito Road, Ikot Ekpene.	–	–	
	Cool Cat Hotel, Chubb Rd., Ikot Ekpene.	–	–	–
	Essein's Inn, Atan Road, Ikot Ekpene.		–	–
	Nebro Hotel Ikot Ekpene.	–	–	
	Richardo Nite Club, Ikot Ekpene.	–		
	Rimco Hotel, 1 Chubb Rd., Ikot Ekpene.		–	–
	Safety Hotel, Ikot Ekpene.	–	–	
	Victory Guest House, 3 Yakubu Gowon Road, Ikot Ekpene.	–		–
(Obudu)	Itek Inyamagun Guest House, P.O. Box 28, Obudu.	–		–
	Obudu Ranch Hotel, P.O. Box 40, Obudu.	–	–	–
(Ogoja)	Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 44, Ogoja.		–	–
	Itek Inyamagun Guest House. Ishibori Town, P.O. Box 12, Ogoja.	–	–	–
(Oron)	Catering Rest House, Court Road, Oron.	–		–
	Green Star Garden Hotel 49 Yakubu Gowon Road, Oron.	–		–
	Hosana Hotel 20 Yakubu Gowon Road, Oron.	–	–	
(Uyo)	Bankers Hotel, 96 Oron Road, Uyo.	–		–

	Brandi Luxury Guest House, 3 Brown Street, Uyo.	–	–	
	Brown Luxury Guest House, 3 Brown Street, Uyo.	–		–
	Calwine Hotel, 2 Udo Otung Ubo Street, Uyo.	–	–	–
	Catering Rest House, Uyo.	–	–	–
	Gondola Hotel, Oron Road, Uyo.	–	–	–
	Helena Hotel, 9 Igwe Street, Uyo.		–	
	Home Land Hotel, 46 Ekpenyong Rd., Uyo	–		–
	•Hotel De-Rendevous, 48 Barracks Rd., Uyo. (72km to Calabar Aerodrome by water).	785	12.00S 20.00D	Aircon, AM GL, Conf Re
	Lord's Motel, Ikot Ekpene Road, Uyo		–	–
	Newplan Hotel, 48 Ngwan Ibe Road, Uyo	–		
	Okedo Haven, Udo-Otun Ubo Street, Uyo	–		
	Palace Hotel, Nietup Street, Uyo	–	–	
	Tenoli Hotel Enterprises, Nietup Lane Aba Road, Nietup Lane Aba Road P.O. Box 190, Uyo	715	12.00S 18.00D	Aircon, AM
GONDOLA Mobil	Catering Rest House, Mobil	18	–	–
Total	Rapax Motors Limited, Ikot Ekpene Road, Nunar Rd., P.O. Box	236	30.00CH	Aircon, GL

	170, Yola. (¼km to Yola Airport).			
	Catering Rest House, Yola.	–	–	–
	Itas Hillside Lodging Hospital/ Yola Road, P. O. Box 174, Jimenta, Yola. (½km to Yola Airport).	–	10.00S 20.00D 15.00CH	Aircon, AM, GL.
	Peacock Hotel, 14 Main St., P.O. Box 47, Yola. (½km to Yola Airport).	171	7.00S 16.00D 16.00CH	Aircon. AM, GL,
IMO (Aba)	Ambassador Hotel, 21 Park Road, Aba.	–	-	–
	Boundary Guest House, 127B Okigwe Rd., Aba.		–	–
	City Guest Home Hotel, 2H Pound Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Crescent Inn Guest House, 20 Howel Crescent, Aba.	–	–	–
	Enitona Hotel, GRA, Aba.		–	–
	Enta Guest House, 2 Station Avenue, P.O. Box 501, Aba.		–	–
	Garden City Hotel, Pound Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Holly Wood Guest House, Port Harcourt Rd., Aba.	–	–	
	Hotel De Gracia (Ltd.), St. Michael's Rd., Aba.		–	–
	Hotel Terminus, 222/224 Azikiwe Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Hotel Unicoco Ltd., 19 Scotland Crescent, P. O. Box 537, Aba.	–		–
	Gay Palace Hotel, Aba.	–	–	–

	Grays Guest Home, 22 Ehere Road, Aba.	–		–
	Hotel De Crecia, 24 St. Michael's Road, Aba.	–		–
	Hotel Florida, 13 Milverton Avenue, Aba.	–	–	–
	Jerryun Guest House, 127B Okigwe Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Jupiter Hotel, Port Harcourt Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Majestic Guest House Ltd., 49 Milverton Avenue, Aba.	–	–	–
	National Hotel, Azikiwe Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Queens Hotel, Ngwa Road, Aba.	–	–	–
	Sorrento Hotel & Guest House, 29 St. Michael's Street, Aba.	–	–	
	Stella Hotel Ltd., Jubilee Road, Aba.		–	
	Terminus Hotel, Azikiwe Road, Aba.		–	
	Unicoco Hotel, 21 Park Road, Aba.	–	–	
(Afikpo)	Friendship Hotel, P.O. Box 11, Afikpo.	–	–	
(Oguta)	Grand Hotel, Oguta.	–	–	
(Orlu)	Hotel De General, Nwamkpi, Orlu.		–	–
(Owerri)	Ambassador Hotel, 55 Mbaise Road, Owerri.		–	

	Chase Side Hotel, Owerri.		–	–
	Dayspring Hotel, 31 Royce Road, Owerri.	–	–	–
	Emeka Onuma Estate Hotel 1 Lobo Street, Owerri.		–	–
	*Executive Hotel, Balau Lodge, Control Post, P.O. Box 160, Owerri. (110km to Port Harcourt).	282	18.00S 22.00D 27.50 35.00SU	Aircon., AM, GL
	Golf Course Motel, Owerri.	343	–	–
	Hotel De Placia, 142 Yoyce Road, Owerri.		–	
	Imo Hotels Ltd., Owerr.	204	–	–
	Otokoto Hotel, Owerri.	–	–	–
	Pelly Hotel, Owerri.	–	–	–
	Premier Hotel, Owerri.	–	–	–
	Stanza Hotel, Aba Rd., Owerri.	–	–	–
	Victory Palace Hotel, 22 Rotibi Street, Owerri.	–	–	–
	Wasco Hotel, Owerri.	–	–	–
	Welfare Hotel, 37 Douglas Road, Owerri.		10.00 15.00S 20.00D	GL., Conf. Rm
	West End Hotel, Owerri.	–	–	–
(Umuahia)	Banana Hotel, 37 Warri Road, Umuahia.	–	–	
	Blue Spot Sun Inn, 43 Ojike Street, Umuahia.		–	–
	*Central Hotel, 18 Aro-Chukwu Street, Umuahia.	–	10.00S 10.00CH	AM., TV.

	*Charity Hotel, 34 Ozu-Item Street, Umuahia.	–	5.00S	AM, TV, Conf. Rm.
	Del Mar Guest House, 25 Lagos Street, P.O. Box 120, Umuahia	555	10.00S 15.00D	Aircon. AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
	Doris International Inn, School Road, Umuahia.	–	–	
	*Green Spot Hotel, 7 Ozuakoli Road, P.O. Box 29, Umuahia.	401	10.00S 15.00D 25.00 20.00SU 30.00CH	Aircon., AM, TV GL.
	Holiday Lodge, School Rd., Umuahia.	–		–
	Imo Hotels Ltd. Umuahia.	–	–	–
	Merry Land Hotel, 14 Nsukka Street, P. O. Box 273, Umuahia.	–		–
	Motel De Plaza, 1 Alor Street, Umuahia.		–	–
	*Travellers Home Ltd., 59 Macaulay Street, New Town, Umuahia.		20.00S 30.00D 40.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
	Travellers Home, Umuahia.		–	–
	Tourist Inn, Umuahia	–	–	–
	Universial Hotel Umuahia.	–	–	–
KADUNA (Daura)	Catering Rest House Daura.	–	–	
(Kaduna)	Blue Moon Hotel, 114 Ibadan Street, Kaduna	–	–	–
	Dantina Palace Hotel, P.O. Box 733, Kaduna	–	–	–
	*Durbar Hotel, Independence	(062)	30.00D	Aircon.

	Way, P.M.B. 2218, Kaduna (5km to Kaduna Airport).	42660 9 lines	35.00 70.00 100.00 150.00SU	
	Hotel Hamadah, B3/4 Albarkawa Road, P.O. Box 772, Kaduna. (After Polytechnic, Tudun-wada).	–		–
	*Hamdala Hotel, Waff Rd., P.O. Box 311, Kaduna. (6km to Kaduna Airport).	22505–9	18.00S 28.00D 55.00 45.00SU 28.00CH	Aircon. Am. TV. GL, Cas, Conf Rm.
	Rendezvous Group Hotels (Nig) Ltd., 1 Textile Rd. P.M.B. 2136, Kaduna.		–	–
(Kafanchan)	Catering Rest House, Kafanchan.	–	–	–
(Katsina)	Catering Rest House, Katsina.	–	–	–
(Zaria)	Catering Rest House, Zaria.	2451		
	*Kongo Conference Hotel Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Administration, Jos Road, P.M.B. 1068, Zaria. (75km to Kaduna Airport).	(0632) 2827 3 lines	18.00S 28.00D 60.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV GL, Swmg, Conf Rm.
KANO	*Akija Hotel Ltd., 43 Murtala Mohammed Way, Kano. (2km to Kano Airport).	3514 4327 4328	18.00S 27.00D	Aircon, AM, TV GL, Conf. Rm
	Bagauda Lake Hotel Kano.	–	–	–
	BI-ZEE – BI Hotel, 20A Warri Road, Box 2147, Sabongari, Kano.			
	*Central Hotel, Bompai	3051	22.00S	Aircon, AM, TV

Rd., P.M.B. 3023, Kano.	5141–9	32.00D 65.00 120.00SU	GL, Cas,. Conf. Rm. Swmg.
Commonwealth Club, 1 Freetown St., Kano	–	–	–
Cowry Club, 14 Odutola Road, Kano.	–	–	–
Criss Cross Hotel, Yoruba Road, Kano.		–	–
Danbatta Restaurant, 4A France Road, Kano.	–	–	–
Darlington Hotel, Off Murtala Mohammed Way, Kano.	–	–	
Daulia Hotel, Bompai – Kano.	–	–	
Downtown Lodging Hotel, 13 Gold Coast Road, Kano.	–	–	–
George Fredrick Canteen, 121E Ahmadu Bellow Way, Kano.	–	–	–
Hotel De Presidential, 131 Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Kano.		–	–
Hotel De Pride, 5 Gold Coast Road, Kano.	–	–	–
=Igala Annex Hotel, 26B Gold, Coast Rd. P.O. Box 480, Kano. (5km to Kano Airport).	4201	20.00 25.00D 35.00SU	Aircon. AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
International Hotel of Northern Traders, 28/34 Enugu Road, Kano.		–	–
Kandara Palace Hotel 2 Unity Road, Kano.		–	–

	Kano Club, Bompai Road, Kano.	–	–	–
	Kano Guest Inn, 114 Ibrahim Road, P O. Box 104, Kano.	–	–	–
	Kano Residential Hotel Ltd., 24 Murtala Mohammed Way, P.O. Box 2147, Kano.	–	–	–
	Kano Supper Inn, 478 Fagge B' Road, Kano.	–	–	–
	Mai-Rabo Hotel, 26 Middle Road, Kano.	–		–
	Merabel Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, 18D Civic Centre, Kano.	–	–	–
	Moulin Rouge Club, 12 Bello Road, Kano.	–	–	–
	Northern Hotel, 8A Katsina Road, Kano.	–		–
KWARA (Ilorin)	Ameto Hotel, Ibrahim Taiwo, Road, Ilorin.	–	–	–
	Catering Rest House, Ilorin.	–		–
	De Niger Motel, Niger Road, P.O. Box 80 Ilorin. (13Km to Ilorin Airport).	2302	7.00 10.00S 17.00D 20.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
	*Hotel Starlit (Nig.) Ltd., 10B Unit Road, P.O. Box Ilorin. (13Km to Ilorin Airport).	–	10.00S 15.00 20.00CH	Aircon, AM, GL
	Kwara Hotels Limited 9 Ahmadu Bello Avenue GRA, Ilorin.			
	Niger Hotel, Niger Road, Ilorin.	–		

	Sheperd Hotel, 220A Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Ilorin.	–	–	–
	Fisayo Hotel, Niger Road, Ilorin.	2302	–	–
	Unity Hotels Ltd., Murtala Mohammed Way, P.O Box 243, Ilorin. (13km to Ilorin Airport).	2410 2411 4559 4621	10.00S 12.00S 16.00 20.00D	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Cas, Swmg, Conf. Rm.
(Kabba)	City Gate Hotel, Kabba.	–	–	
(Lokoja)	Catering Rest House, Lokoja.	2055		–
LAGOS				
(Agege)	Abajigi Olu Hotel, Agege.	–	–	
	Capitol Hotel, Agege Bye Pass, Isale Oja, P.O. Box 126, Agege. (1km to Murtala Mohammed Airport, Ikeja).		20.00S 36.00D	Aircon, AM, TV Conf. Rm.
	Channels 3 & 4 Hotel, Agege			–
	Cloud Nine Nite Clube and Restaurant, 42 Iju Road, P.O. Box 154, Agege.	34187	–	Aircon, AM, TV.
(Badagry)	Government Guest House GRA., Badagry.	–	–	–
	Government Rest House, GRA., Marina, Badagry.	–	–	–
	Hotel De James, Badagry.	–	–	–
	Jos Farm Hotel, P.O. Box 1, Badagry.	–		–
(Epe)	Government Rest House, Government Qrts., Epe.		–	
(Ikeja)	*Airport Hotel Ikeja, Isheri Rd., P.O. Box 3 or P.M.B. 1041, Ikeja. (2km to Murtala Moham-	32051 31241 31231	20.00S 30.00D 60.00 100.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Swmg, Conf Rm.

med Airport Ikeja).			
Bayswater Hotel, 94 Isheri Road, Ikeja.		–	–
Binitie Guest House, 4 Ademiluyi St., Ikeja.	–		–
Bright Eagle Hotel, 3 Pepple Street, Ikeja.			–
Cornerest Guest House, 25 Ipodo Road, Ikeja.	–		–
*Dayspring Catering Services, 15 Ogunsefunmi St., Anifowose P.O. Box 434, Ikeja.	33742	15.00S 21.00D	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
Easy Going Hotel, 8 Ipodo Road, Ikeja.		–	–
EMCO Restaurant, Isheri Road, Ikeja.		–	–
Forward Guest House, 4 Ola-Ayeni Street, Ikeja.	–	–	–
Horizon Restaurant & Motel. 35 Isheri Road, P.O. Box 75, Ikeja.	33159	15.00 18.00S 25.00D	Aircon, AM.
Lenu Guest House, 15 Apena Street, Ikeja.	–	–	–
*Maryland Hotel, Airport Rd., P.O. Box 34, Ikeja, (2km to Ikeja Airport).	34465/68	22.00S 30.00D	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
Matty International, 3 Kodesoh Street, Ikeja.			Aircon, AM.
Tao Inn, Plot 271 Sunny Oyekunle Street, Ajao Estate, Anthony Village, Ikeja.			
*Water Whell Hotels Ltd., (Incorporating Enugu Guests		20.00S 25.00D	Aircon, AM, TV GL, Conf. Rm.

	Inn & Budland Garden Motel) 2 Adekunbi Crescent and Akiode Village Isheri Road, P.O. Box 3251, Ikeja.		40.00SU	
(Ikorodu)	Independence Hotel, 4 Lagos Road, Ikorodu.		–	–
(Lagos)	Access Hotel, Corner Coker Road, Ilupeju, Lagos.		–	–
	Benue Plateau Hotel, 116 & 130, Kirikiri Road, Apapa, Lagos.		–	–
	Best Form Hotel Enterprises, 20 Odaliki Street, Apapa Road, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.	–	–	–
	*Bristol Hotel, 6-8 Martins Street, P.O. Box 1088, Lagos.	25901 9	22.00S 32.00D 65.00 100.00DU	Aircon, AM, TV GL, Swmg, Conf Rm.
	Channel Six Hotel, 3 Durosimi Street, Shomolu, Lagos.		–	–
	Channel Ten Guest House, Mile 11½, Ikorodu Rd, Ketu, Lagos.	–		–
	*Cerfort Guest House, 12 Labinjo Acenue, Palm Grove, Lagos. (4km to Murtala Mohammed Airport).	45741	10.00S	Aircon, AM. GL,
	*Cidadela International Hotel, 31/33 Vaughan Street, Ebute-Metta (West), Lagos.	25120	18.00S 25.00D 35.00 50.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
	City Group Guest Chalet, Flat B192/10, Military/ Ajasa Street, Lagos.	–	–	
	*City Spot Hotel. 46 Osholake Street, Ebute-Metta (East) Lagos.	S3336	15.00S 25.00D 36.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.

Cloud Nine Club, 42 Iju Road Apapa, Lagos.	–		–	–
Club Bagatelle, 208/212, Broad Street, Lagos.			–	–
Countryman Guest House & Restaurant, 1 Ladipo Olukoya Street, Ikorodu Rd., Lagos.	–		–	–
Crossroads Guest House, 6 Ikorodu Rd., Yaba, Lagos.	–			–
Crown Hotel, 364 Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba, Lagos.	–		–	–
Domino Guest House, 19A Thorburn Avenue, Yaba, Lagos.			–	
*Domo Hotel Restaurant Caprice Night Club, 37 Campbell Street, Lagos.	26868 26869		18.15S 27.50D	Aircon. AM. T GL.
Elishaw Guest House, 49 Olukole Street, Surulere	–			
Empire Hotel, 2/4 Folarin Street, Idi-Oro, Lagos.			–	–
Estate Hotel 3/5 Fasanya Street, Ikate, Surulere Lagos.	–		–	
Excelsior Hotel, Ede Street, Apapa, Lagos.	–		–	
Falolu Guest House, 4 Falolu Street, Surulere (6km to Murtala Mohammed Airport)	– Lagos	12.00S 20.00D 25.00CH	Aircon. AM. TV. GL.	
*Federal Palace Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Road, V/Island, P.O. Box 1000, Lagos. (20km to Murtala Mohammed Airport)	26690-9 10 lines 56460-2 3 lines	19.00S 30.00D 52.00 65.00 120.00SU	Aircon. AM. TV. GL., Gas, Conf. Rm., Swing	

*Federal Palace Suites Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Rd., V/Island P.O. Box 1000, Lagos. (20km to Murtala Mohammed Airport).	26690-9 10 lines 56400-2 3 lines	45.00D 100.00 135.00 500.00SU	Aircon, AM GL, TV.
Garden City Hotel, 3 Oludipe Street, , Surulere. Lagos.	–	–	–
Gaylord Restaurant, 16 Latunde Labinjo Avenue, P.O. Box 3335, Lagos.	–	–	Aircon, AM.
Gin & Tonic Guest House, 10 Awonaike Crescent, off Tejuosho Street, Surulere, Lagos.	–	–	–
Granada Hotels, 3 Western Avenue, S/Lere, Lagos.		–	–
Hotel Amigo, 9 Adana Street, S/Lere, Lagos.		–	–
Hotel Apollo, 23 Oyadiran Estate Sabo, P.O. Box 8409, Yaba, Lagos.	–		–
*Hotel Bobby, 103 Ikorodu Road, Igbobi, P.O.Box 266 Yaba, Lagos. (5Km to Murtala Mohammed Airport)	43534	23.50S 28.00D 45.00 50.00 70.00 90.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Swmg.
Hotel Majestic Ltd., 14 Ajibade Street, Oju-Elegba, Lagos.		–	–
Hotel Wayfare, 52 Campbell Street, Lagos.		–	–
Ikate Central Hotel, 2 Adeniyi Adefioye Street. Ikate, S/Lere, Lagos.	–	–	–
*Ikoyi Hotel, Kingsway Rd.,	24075-7	22.00S	Aircon, AM,

P.O. Box 895, Ikoyi, Lagos.	22181-5 24053	32.00D 65.00 120.00SU	TV, GL, Cas, Conf Rm, Swi
Iyoha Rex Hotel 1 Sadiku Street, Mushin, Lagos.	–	–	–
Jebs Lodge, 17 Balogun Street Lagos.		–	
Joint Restaurant, 105 Lawanson Street Itire, Surulere, Lagos.			–
Liberty Hotel, 15B Olori Street, Shogunle, Lagos.	–	–	
Mainland Hotel, P.O. Box 2158, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.	41100-9		–
*Matilda Hotels Limited, 33 Ogunlana Drive, S/Lere, Lagos.	42688	15.00S 20.00D	Aircon, AM. TV GL.
Moon Star Guest House, 84 Patey Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.		–	
Moshado Hotel, 30 Aina St., Isolo Town, Lagos.	–	–	–
*New Hotel Terminus, 5/6 Ikolaba Street, off Kirikiri Rd., Apapa, P.O. Box 3206, Lagos.	25948	12.00S 25.00D	Aircon, GL, TV Conf. Rm.
*Oasis Hotel, 2 Adeyinka Osijo Street, Akoka, Lagos.	45379	20.00S 27.00D	Aircon, AM, TV GL, Conf. Rm
*Parissona Hotel International 29 Oyedele Ogunniyi Street, Anthony Village Ikorodu Rd., P.O. Box 276, Ikeja-Lagos. (3km to Murtala Mohammed Airport Ikeja)	34031	15.00S 20.00D 25.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV GL.
*Phoenicia Hotel, 35/37 Martins Street, Lagos	57286	33.00D 66.00CH	Aircon, AM, TV GL.

Piccadilly Hotel, Ikeja	–	–	–
*Puma Hotel, Plot 15 Oyadiran Estate, Sabo Yaba P.O. Box 1683, Lagos.	43980	20.00S 26.00D 45.00SU	Aircon. AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
Queens Hotel, 107 Ojo Rd. Ajegunle Apapa, Lagos.		–	Aircon.
Rasco Hotel, 184 Idowu St., Olodi Apapa, Lagos.	–		–
Remo Social Hotel, 1B Ajisegiri St., Ladipo Bus Stop, Shogunle, P.O. Box 324, Mushin, Lagos.	34574	12.00SU	
Roebuck Guest House, 51 Ayilara Street, Surulere, Lagos.	–	–	–
Sammonly Guest House, 13 Idita Street, P.O Box 534, Surulere, Lagos. (11km to Murtala Mohammed Airport Ikeja)	45167	20.00S 30.00D	Aircon. AM, TV GL.
Skyline Hotel, Mile 8 Ikorodu Road, Lagos.	–	–	–
*Sphinx Hotel, 40 Olatunde Labinjo Avenue, Ikorodu Rd., P.O. Box 25, Lagos. (3km to Murtala Mohammed Airport Ikeja).	44484	20.00S 30.00D 40.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
Stadium Hotel, Surulere	–		–
*Sutherland Hotel, 7 Franklin Rd., Ebute-Metta (West) P.O. Box 7916, Lagos. (8km to Murtala Mohammed Airport Ikeja).	42602	22.00S 30.00D 50.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm
+Tip-Top Hotels Ltd., 4A/4B 6 Obanikoro Street, Ikorodu Rd., P.M.B. 1082, Yaba-Lagos. (8km to Murtala Mo-	33982 47213	16.00 14.00S 25.00 20 00	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.

	hammed Airport Ikeja)		30.00D	
	Unity Guest House, 33 Ogunlana Drive, Surulere, Lagos		–	–
	Unity Hotel, 91 Lagos Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.	–	–	–
	Western Hotel Ltd., 65 Agege Motor Road, P.O Box 334, Mushin, Lagos.	46731		–

RESTAURANTS (LAGOS STATE)

	Antoine Bar/Restaurant, 61 Broad Street, Lagos.	25342	–	–
	Automatic Restaurant, 192, Broad Street, Lagos.	20819		
	Cathay Restaurant, 88 Broad Street, Lagos.	51546	–	
	Club Bagatelle, 208/212 Broad Street, Lagos.		–	–
	Menu International, Ahamadu Bello Way, V/Island Lagos.	–	–	–
	Phoenicia Restaurant, 35/30 Martins Street, Lagos	57286	–	–
	Quo Vadis Restaurant, Western House, 8/10 Broad St., Lagos.	27391 21359		–
	Tam-Tam Restaurant, 15 Market Street, Lagos.	20961	–	–
NIGER (Abuja)	Alheri Hotel, Usman Faruk Road, Abuja	–	–	–
(Bida)	Bida Club, Mallam Dendo Road, Bida.		–	–

	Mandalla Hotel, Bida.	–		–
	Moonshine Hotel Bida.	–	–	–
	Nasara Guest Inn, Bida.		–	–
	Queen s Hotel, Bida.	–	–	–
(Kontagora)	Catering Rest House, Lagos-Kano Rd., Kontagora.	–		–
	Kontagora Hotel, Kontagora.	–	–	–
(Minna)	Catering Rest House, Yusufu Lamide Road, Minna.		–	–
	Central Hotel, Minna.	–		
	Chrisbo Supper Annex, S.W. 309F Hospital Rd., Minna.	5258	15.00S 20.00D	Aircon AM TV GL.
	Nwachukwu Guest Inn, Minna.	–	–	–
	Niger Hotel, Minna.	–	–	–
	Ogun Guest Inn, Minna.	–	–	–
OGUN (Abeokuta)	Catering Rest House, Ibara, P. M. B. 5021, Abeokuta.	–		
	Kano Hotel, Ago-Oko Junction, Abeokuta.	–	6.00S	Conf Rm.
	Lisabi Hotel, 30 Ibara Road, Abeokuta.	–		–
	Olumo Guest House, 39 Tinubu Street, Sokori Rd., P.O. Box 258, Ibara, Abeokuta. (104Km to Murtala Mohammed Airport Ikeja)	–	16.00S 17.00D	Aircon, AM, TV, Conf Rm.
	Olywyly Hotel 66B Ibadan Road, P.O. Box 1152, Abeokuta.	2549	6.00S 14.00D 20.00SU 20.00CH	Aircon, AM, GL.

	Onward Hotel, 7A Lagos Road, P.O. Box 733, Abeokuta. (104Km to Murtala Mohammed Airport).	2644	8.00S 12.00 14.00D	Aircon, AM GL.
	Rocklanders Hotel Limited, Olumo Rock, Abeokuta.	–		–
	Shasha Hotel, 14 Ake Road, Abeokuta.	–	–	–
(Ijebu Ode)	Catering Rest House, P.M.B. 2041, Ijebu-Ode.	–	–	–
	Seico Hotel, 69 Lagos Road, Ijebu-Ode.	–		–
	Wacus International Hotel, Ijebu-Ode.	–		–
(Shagamu)	Arms Inn, 2 Akarigbo St., P.O. Box 68, Shagamu.	–	–	
	Hide Out Hotel, Shagamu.		–	–
	Olumide Travellers Inn, Shagamu.	–	–	–
	Orisagmu International Guest House, Shagamu.	–	–	
ONDO (Ado Ekiti)	Hotel Comfort, 400 Ikerre Road, Ireje New Layout, Ado-Ekiti.	–		–
	Queens Hotel, Ikerre Rd., Ado-Ekiti.	–	–	–
(Akure)	Afunbiowo Catering Rest House, Akure.	–	–	
	Akure Guest House, Ilesha Road, Akure.		–	
	Catering Rest House, G. R. A., Akure.	–		

	Fairmont Hotels (Nig.) Ltd., 120 New Hospital Road, Akure.	–	–	
	Miko Hotel, 7/9 Omi Oshodi Lane, Off 67 Oyemekun Rd., P. M. B. 675, Akure.	–	–	
	Oyemekum International Hotel, P.M.B. 660, Akure.	–	–	–
(Erijinyan)	Adu Tourist Holiday Resort, 1 Adetuwo Street, Erijiyan Ikogosi Road, Ekiti-West.	–	11.00S 15.00D	–
(Ikare)	Boye Guest House, Hospital Road, Ikare.		–	
(Ondo)	Fifo Palace Hotel, 1 Fifo Close, Newtown Layout, P. O. Box 197, Ondo.	2019	4.00S 8.00D	Conf Rm, Am. GL.
	Julie Bristol Hotel, (Onilegogoro), 48B Yaba Street, Ondo.	2145	3.50S	GL, AM.
	Lisaluwa Guest House, Akure Ring Road, P.O Box 30, Ondo.	2369	10.00S 15.00D	GL, AM Aircon.
	Motel Ondo Plaza, College Rd., P.M.B. 519, Ondo.	2165	12.00S 18.00D	Aircon, AM, TV GL., Conf. Rm.
	Motor Chalets Restaurant, Ife/Akure Ring Road, P.M.B. 584, Ondo.			
(Owo)	Alafia Hotel Ikare Rd., Owo.			
	Obayanju International Hotel, 64 Irugbe Street, Benin Road, P.O. Box 49, Owo.		15.00S 20.00D	Aircon, AM, GL Conf. Rm.
OYO (Ede)	Government Rest House, Ede.			
	Iyanda Lasunkanmi Banuso Hotel, Station Rd., Ede.			

(Ibadan)	Asas Hotel, 40 Newcourt Road, Ibadan.	24560	10.00S 15.00D	Aircon, AM, GL.
	Atico Rest House, 5 Owoeye Way (off Odejayi Avenue), Ife Road, Ibadan.	–	–	–
	Bodija Guest House, 11 Ojo Ibadan Avenue, Bodija Estate, Ibadan.	–	–	–
	Catering Rest House, Jericho Reservation, Ibadan.	–	–	–
	Crisbo International, SW9/195 Odo-Ona, Ibadan. (7km to Ibadan Aerodrome).	22291	9.00S 22.00D 22.00SU	Aircon, AM, GL, Conf. Rm.
	*Davies Hotel, 3 Rotimi Williams Avenue, Bodija Estate, Ibadan.	24520	25.00D 40.00SU	Aircon, AM, GL, TV.
	Esco Hotel, 2 Felele Lay-out, Challenge, Ibadan.	–	–	
	Green Springs Hotel P.O. Box 159, Old Ife Rd., Ibadan.	24275 24276	18.00S 26.50D 35.50 28.50SU	Aircon, AM, GL, Conf. Rm, Swmg
	Hotel Bonaza, N6/621B Oyo Rd., Mokola, Ibadan.			–
	*Hotel Influential, P.M.B. 5489, Mokola Hill Ibadan. (3km to Ibadan Aerodrome)	–	15.00S 22.00D	Aircon, AM, GL.
	Hotel Victoria, Ekotedo Iyaolobe, Ibadan.	–		–
	Ideal Executive Guest House, Ifatodun Street, Up Shobande Avenue, Oyo Rd., Ibadan.	–	–	
	Kings Inn Hotel, Ago Taylor, Ibadan.	–	–	–
	K.S. Motel, Queen Elizabeth	22547	18.00S	Aircon.

Il Road, Ibadan.		25.00D 32.00SU	
*Lafia Hotel More Plantation, Apata Ganga, P.M.B. 5353, Ibadan.	62750-2 3 lines	22.00S 32.00D 45.00 60.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV. GL, Cas, Conf. Rm, Swmg.
Lizzy Guest House, N6B Adenle Avenue, Mokola, Ibadan.	–		–
Longlife Guest House, Alhaji Ajibade Street, Cocacola, Ibadan.	–		
Onilearo Hotel 1, Ajibode Rd., Ojoo, Oyo Rd., P.O. Box 4029, Ibadan University Post Office, Ibadan.	24164	18.00S 27.50D	AM, GL.
Paradise Restaurant, 13 Alhaji Odutola Road, Ibadan.		–	
People's Hotel, NW7/102D, Eleiyele, Ibadan.	–		
*Premier Hotel, Mokola, P.O. Box 1206, Ibadan.	62340 62341 62349	10.00S 28.00D 65.00 120.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV. GL, Cas, Conf Rm, Swmg.
Rimbow Inn, Onireke Valley, Ibadan.		–	
Rem Hotel, N6/328, Park Road, Mokola, Ibadan.	–	–	–
Ring Road Restaurant, Quarter 606, Laniyan Fagbemi Street, Ring Road, P.O. Box 3009, Ibadan.		–	
Sijuwade Motel, 1 Sanda Lane, Molete, Ibadan.	61617	16.00S 20.00D 28.00SU	Aircon.
Yinka Restaurant, SW8/			

	789, Liberty Stadium Road, Ibadan.	–	–	–
(Ile-Ife)	Catering Rest House, Ibadan Road, Ile-Ife.		–	
	Mayfair Hotel Ltd., Ile-Ibadan Road, P.O. Box 153, Ile-Ife.	–		–
(Ogbomosho)	Catering Rest House, Ilorin Road, Ogbomosho.	–	–	–
	Califonia Hotel, Ibadan Road, Ogbomosho.	–	–	–
(Oshogbo)	+Allison International Motel, Rasco Lodge, Ede Rd. P.O. Box 126, Oshogbo.	2323	30.00S 45.00D 55.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV GL, Cas, Conf. Rm, Swmg.
	Catering Rest House, Ede Road, Oshogbo.	–	–	–
	+Rasco Motel Ltd., 2 Oke-fia Street, P.O. Box 126, Oshogbo.	2322	25.00S 30.00D 40.00SU 50.00CH	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Conf. Rm.
(Oyo)	*Alliance West African Hotel, New Aketan, P.M.B. 1039 Oyo. (58km to Ibadan Airport).	124	15.00 20.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV GL.
	Merrytime Hotel, 30 Owode Layout, P.O. Box 70, Oyo.	–	–	
PLATEAU (Jos)	Ambassador Hotel, 22 Zik's Avenue, P.O. Box 759, Jos. (4½km to Jos Airport).	3141	7.00S 10.00D	AM, GL, Conf. Rm.
	*Atlantic Hotel, 27 Panyam Street, Jos. (3½Km to Jos Airport).	2380	12.00S 20.00SU	AM, TV.
	*Bus Terminal Hotel, 2170, Jos. (6Km to Jos Airport)	3362	18.00S	AM, GL, Conf Rm.
	Cactus City Hotel, S A 25,			

Choji-Zang Street, P.O. Box 108, Bukuru, Jos. (6Km to Jos Airport).	–	–	
Chorbe Hotels Ltd., 103/27 Afodume Street, P.O. Box 592, Jos. (5Km to Jos Airport).	3001	12.00S 25.00D 60.00SU	–
City Hotel, 41 Rwang Dam Street, P.O. Box 128, Jos. (3½Km to Jos Airport).	2861	5.00S 6.00D	AM, GL.
+El-Duniya Hotel, 12 Ibrahim Dasuki Street, P.O Box 628 Jos (6Km to Jos Airport).	2770	5.00S 9.00D	AM, GL, Conf Rm.
+Federal Club, 4 Zaria Terrace, P.O. Box 726, Jos. (5Km to Jos Airport).	2225	8.00S 12.00D	AM, GL.
Gondola Nite Club, 17/8, Bauchi Road, P.O. Box 684, Jos. (6Km to Jos Airport).	2046	–	–
Havana Nite Club, 1 Stirret Crescent, P.O Box 550, Jos. (6½Km to Jos Airport).	2569	–	
Herwa Motel, 1 Naraguta Avenue, Jos.	–		–
*Hill Station Hotel, Tudun Wada Rd., P.O. Box 72, Jos. (5Km to Jos Airport).	2072 2837 3321 3323	22.00S 32.00D 60.00 100.00SU	Aircon. AM, TV, GL, Cas, Conf Rm, Swmg
*Hotel Amigo, E 40 Mallam Boyi Street, P.O. Box 882 Jos. (6½Km to Jos Airport).	3397	10.00S 14.00D 18.00CH	AM, TV, GL Conf Rm.
+Hotel Terminus, E13 Bello Street, P.O Box 628, Jos. (4½Km to Jos Airport).	2277	5.00S 9.00D	AM, GL. Conf Rm
+Inland Hotel, 1 Ibadan Street P.O Box 154, Jos. (4Km to Jos Airport)	3058	12.00S 15.00 20.00CH	AM, GL.

*Jos Hotel, Zaria Road, P.M.B. 2170, Jos. (6Km to Jos Airport).	3413	18.00S 25.00D	AM, TV GL.
+Jubilee Jenta Hotel, T1 Jenta Rd., P.O. Box 351, Jos. (5Km to Jos Airport).	3026/1	7.50S 10.00D	AM, GL, Conf Rm.
Juladaco Night Club, 53 Murtala Mohammed Way Jos.			–
+Moonshine Hotel, 15 Enugu Agidi St., P.O. Box 886, Jos. (5Km to Jos Airport).	3069/1	6.00S 8.00D	AM, GL.
*Naraguta Country Club, Km 6½, Bauchi Road, P.O. Box 470, Jos. (13Km to Jos Airport).	2663	18.00D	AM, GL.
National Museum & Zoo, P.O.Box 2031, Jos. 8 (3Km to Jos Airport).	2360 2465	–	
Oupac Guest House, JF 22, New Layout, Jenta, P.O. Box 781, Jos.	–	–	
*Plateau Hotel, P.M.B 2038 Jos. (7Km to Jos Airport).	3192/93	18.00S 25.00D 50.00SU	AM, TV GL, Conf Rm.
Rafiu Sanyi Club, 28, Rwang Pam Street, Jos. (4Km to Jos Airport).	–	–	–
+Tourists Parade Hotel, 8–12 Pankshin Street, P.O. Box 590, Jos. (4½Km to Jos Airport).	2071	7.00S 10.00D 12.00 18.00CH	AM, GL,
*Varsity Hotel 1 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 796, Jos. (5½Km to Jos Airport).	–	10.00S 14.00D	AM GL,

(Keffi)	*Keffi Hotel. P.O. Box 12, Keffi. (5Km to Keffi Airstrip).		10.00S 15.00D	AM, TV, GL
(Pankshin)	*Pankshin Hotel. P.O Box 40, Pankshin. (120Km to Jos Airport)	–	10.00S 15.00D	AM, TV, GL
RIVERS (Ahoada)	Hotel Sombreiro, Ahoada.	45	–	-
(Bori–Ogono)	Wisdom International Guest House, 3 Wisdom Street, Bori Ogoni.	–	–	
(Degema)	Catering Rest House, Degema.	49	–	–
	Elizco Inn, Degema Club House, Degema.	43	–	–
(Elele)	Evelyn Guest House, P.O. Box 6, Elele.	-	–	–
(Port Harcourt)	Ambassador Night Club, 82 Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt.	–	–	
	Anon Lodge Hotels Ltd., 157/9 Aba Road, P.O. Box 1119, Port Harcourt.	–		-
	Catering Rest House, 1 Harley Street, Port Harcourt.	–		–
	Cedar Palace Hotel, 11 Harbour Road, P O. Box 491, Port Harcourt.	–		–
	Delta Hotel, 1 Kenule Taro-Wiwa Street, Port Harcourt.			–
	Guest House, 107 Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
	Hilton Hotel 155 Aba Road, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
	Hongking Chinese Restaurant			

Ltd., 97 Aba Road, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
Hotel De Blue Spot, 82 Aba Road, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
Hotel De Continental, 16 Aba Road, Rumuomasi, Port Harcourt	–	–	–
+Hotel De Elmina, 123 Aba Road, P.M.B. 5065, Port Harcourt.	21026 21028	16.00S 22.00D 35.00 22.00SU	Aircon, AM, GL, Conf Rm
Hotel Presidential Aba Rd. P.M.B. 5141, Port Harcourt.	–		–
Hotel Providence, 34 Igbo-ukwu Street, Port Harcourt	–		
Hotel Weekend, Abonema Wharf Road, 15 Bathurst St., Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
Ibani Castle Guest House, 31 Harold Wilson Drive, Port Harcourt.		–	–
Itiaba Guest House, 4 Ohaeto Street, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
Khoury Caterer Ltd., 7 Aba Rd., Port Harcourt.	–		–
Land of Canaan Hotel, 227 Niger Street End, P.O. Box 520, Port Harcourt.		–	–
Maryann Motels Ltd., 11 Ino-abasi Street, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
Mini Lodge Caterers, 9 Har-bour Road, Port Harcourt	–	–	–
Omega Lodge, 32-34 Freetown St., Port Harcourt (7km to Port Harcourt Airport).	–	12.50S 18.00D	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.

	Silver Blue Hotel, 68 Mbonu St., D/Line, Port Harcourt.	21190	16.00S 32.00D	Aircon, AM, TV, GL.
	Sotraco Guest House, 27 Ikot Ekpene Street, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
	V.I.P. Guest House, 9 Forces Avenue, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
	Ven's Airport Hotel, Unuomasi, Port Harcourt.	–	–	–
SOKOTO (Birnin Kebbi)	Catering Rest House, G.R.A. Birnin Kebbi.	–	–	–
(Gusau)	Catering Rest House, G R.A., Gusau.		–	–
(Sokoto)	Charity Hotel Atiku Road, Sokoto.	–	–	–
	Nassara Inn, Sultan Abubakar Road, Sokoto.	–	–	–
	*Sokoto Hotel. Gusau Road, P.M.B. 2199, Sokoto. (3km to Sokoto).	(0682) 2360	18.00S 28.00D 60.00SU	Aircon, AM, TV, GL, Swmg, Conf Rm.
	Rima Valley Hotel, (Behind Sokoto Cinema) Sokoto.	–	–	–
	V.I.P. Guest House, Sokoto.	–	–	–

SHIPPING LINES

Barber Steamship Line (Barber Steamship Lines Inc.), 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y., U.S.A.
Vessels: Cargo/with reefer space.
Services: U.S.A. and Canadian East Coast port, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Port Harcourt, Douala, (every 2 weeks).

Also services to Bissau; Abidjan, Lome, Cotonou, Calabar, if sufficient inducement.

Agents

Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), (a Division of UAC Nigeria Ltd.), 11 Wharf Road, Apapa. P.O. Box 531, Lagos.
Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), Customs Road, P.O. Box 44, Port Harcourt.
Black Star Line Ltd.,4th Lane, Osu Kuku Hill, Cable: BLACKSTAR., ACCRA. P.O. Box 2760, Accra, Ghana.
Vessels: 16 Cargo 13 with accommodation for 12 passengers.
Services: West Africa, U.K. Continents, Mediterranean, U.S.A., Great Lakes, Canada.

Agents & Offices

Lagos: Nigerian National Shipping Lines: Black Star Line Ltd., P.O. Box 1488, Apapa, 22 Wharf Road, Lagos.
Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Cargeurs Reunis), 3 Boulvard Male-sherbs, Paris 8 France.
Services: Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Le Harve, Re
Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Casablanca to Port Etienne, Dakar, Conakry, Monrovia, Tabou, Sassandra, Abidjan, Tema - Lome – Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Port Harcourt - Burutu - Victoria - Douala - Kribi - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire - Matadi.
Antwerp - Dunkirk - Le Havre - Bordeaux - Marseilles to South & East Africa. Jacksonville, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadephia, New York and Halifax - Port Etienne - Dakar - Banjul - Freetown - Monrovia - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire. Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka/Kobe, Hong Kong, Sihanoukville
South Africa - Matadi - Pointe Noire - Port Gentil - Libreville - Douala - Victoria - Port Harcourt - Lagos/Apapa - Cotonou - Lome - Tema - Takoradi - Abidjan - Monrovia - Freetown - Conakry - Dakar.

Lagos/Apapa: UMARCO (NIG.) LTD., Creek Rd., P.O. Box 94, Apapa.
Delta Line (Delta Steamship Line Inc.),1700 International Trade Mart (P.O. Box 50250) New Orleans, Lousiana 70150.
Vessels: Cargo.
Services: U.S. Gulf Ports, West Africa.

Agents

Lagos/Apapa: UMARCO 5, Creek Road, Apapa.
Port Harcourt: Union Maritime & Commerciale, P.O. Box 253.
Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie (Member of Continent West Africa Conference) 2,000 Hamburg 2000 Hbg. 50 Plamailee 45.
(Cables: Westline)
Vessels: 12,000 tons cargo; several with reefer space.
Services: Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rouen to West African ports in the Las Palmas/Lobito range.

Agents

Lagos: West African Shipping Agency (Nigeria) Ltd., 21 Warehouse Road, (P.O. Box 593, Lagos).
Port Harcourt: Union Maritime et Commerciale 11, Industry Road, P.O. Box 253.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2
Cables: Elder
Vessels: 195,986 tons cargo; with reefer space.
Services: Liverpool – Las Palmas – Freetown – Tema – Apapa – Liverpool
– London – Swansea – Glasgow – Do
– London – Swansea – Glasgow – Dublin – Hamburg – Bremen – Rotterdam – Antwerp – Las Palmas – Funchal – Dakar – Banjul – Conakry – Freetwon – Monrovia – Cape Palmas – Abidjan – Takoradi – Tema – Lome – Cotonou – Lagos/Apapa – Burutu – Warri – Sapele – Port Harcourt – Calabar – Victoria – Tiko – Douala – Santa Isabel – Fernando Po – Bata – Port Gentil – Pointe Noire – Maradi – Luanda – Lobito.

(regularly).
U.S.A. and Canadian East Coast Ports – Dakar – Bathurst – Freetown – Monrovia – Abidjan – Takoradi – Tema – Lome – Cotonou – Lagos/Apapa – Port Harcourt – Douala – Libreville – Port Gentil – Pointe Noire.
India – East Pakistan and Burma to West Africa.

Agents & Offices

Accra: P.O. Box 66, Lagos. 47, Marina, Lagos. Tel: 51820, P.O. Box 167.

Banjul: P.O. Box 257, Port Harcourt. P.O. Box 46.

Calabar: Nigerian National Shipping Line, Box 91, Calabar.

Takoradi: P.O. Box 210, Freetown, P.O. Box 74.

Gold Star Line Ltd., Hong Kong.
Vessels: Fast cargo specially equipped for heavy lifts.
Services: Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Matadi, Douala, Lagos, Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan.

Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., Shipping Agents, Clearing and Forwarding

Agents

Port Harcourt: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies, P. O. Box 361.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd., India Buildings, Water Street Liverpool 2.
Vessels: Cargo.
Services: U. K. and Continental ports – West Africa.

Agents & Offices:

Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., as shown under Elder Dempster Lines *(q.v.)* and at all other West African ports.
Port Harcourt: Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P. O. Box 432.
Sapele: Alraine
Lagos: Alraine 8, Creek Road, Apapa.

Hoegh Lines (Leif Hoegh & Co. A/S), Oslo, Norway, P. O. Box 2596; Solli Oslo 2 Tel: 563580. Telex: 18330.
Vessels: Tankers, Cargo Liners & Bulk Carriers.
Services: Oslo – Bergen – Aarhus – Copenhagen – Hamburg – Antwerp London – Liverpool – Rouen – Dakar – Conakry – Freetown Monrovia – Abidjan – Takoradi – Tema – Lagos/Apapa – Port Harcourt – Douala – Gabon – Pointe Noire and vice versa (other ports on inducement).

Alraine 26, Creek Road, Apapa. Agents

K Line (Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.,) Lino Building, 1–1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.
Vessels: Fast cargo
Services: Japan & Far East/South & West Africa and vice versa.

Agents

Lagos: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., P.O. Box 326, Apapa.
Port Harcourt: Nig. National Shipping Line, P. O. B. 425.

Mitsui Osk Lines, 3-3, 5 – Chome, Akasaka, Minato Ku Tokyo. P. O. Box 6, Akasaka, Tokyo. Cable: Themoline Tokyo.
Vessels: Express Cargo
Services: Japan-Hong Kong-Douala-Port Harcourt-Lagos/Apapa-Tema- Takoradi – Abidjan – Monrovia-Freetown – Lobito Luanda-Lome-Cotonou.

Agents:

Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531.
Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), P. O. Box 44

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Development House, P. O. Box 326, 21 Wharf

Road, Apapa, Nigeria. (8th Floor)
Vessels: Cargo liners.
Services: West African Ports U.K./Continent and Mediterranean.

Agents & Offices

Calabar: P. O. B. 91, Marina
Kano: Nigerian National Shipping Line, P. O. Box 1232, 16 Post Office Road,
Port Harcourt: P. O. Box 425, 1 Custom Road

Palm Line Ltd. Blackfriars Road, London, S.E. 1. 9UG.

Vessels: Cargo/passenger liners including many with reefer space.
Services: U. K.—Continental – Mediterranean ports–Dakar – Bathurst - Conakry – Freetown – Monrovia – Cape Palmas – Abidjan – Sassandra – Takoradi – Tema – Lome – Cotonou – Lagos/Apapa – Port Harcourt – Calabar – Warri – Sapele – Douala – Bururu Tiko – Victoria – Matadi – Angola.

Agents & Offices

Calabar: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Calabar
Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531, Lagos.
Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 44.
Warri: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd. Warri

Scandinavian West Africa Line (The), Packhusplatsen 3, Gothenburg, Sweden.
Vessels: Cargo with Reefer Space.
Services: Amsterdam – Rotterdam – Durkerque – Rouen – Le Havre – Bordeux. Dakar – Abidjan – Lome – Cotonou – Apapa – Port Harcourt – Douala – Libreville – Point Gentil.

Agents

Apapa: UMARCO, 5 Creek Road, P. O. Box 94.

Societe Navale Del'ouest, 178 Rue De Courcellest 75017, Paris.
Vessels: Cargo.
Services: Dunkirk – Havre – Bordeaux – Dakar – Abidjan – Lome – Cotonou – Lagos – Port Harcourt – Douala – Libreville – Port Gentil – Pointe Noire.

Agents

Freetown: Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies
Grand Bassa: Scanship (Liberia) Inc., P. O. Box 19

Societe Navale Chargeurs Delmas Veijeux, 16, Avenue Matignon, 75008 – Paris France
Vessels: Cargo
Services: Europe – West African Ports (Port Etienne to Pointe Noire)

Offices

Lagos/Apapa: WASA, 21 Warehouse Road, P. O. Box 2359 Apapa

West Africa Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.,) 42/44, Ha'atzmaut Road Haifa Israel.
Vessels: Cargo
Services: Isreal – Cyprus – Freetown – Abidjan – Takoradi – Lagos – Pointe Noire – Gabon.

Agents

Apapa: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., 4 Creek Road, P.O. Box 192, Phone: 44779; 44782.
Port Harcourt: Lagos & Niger, P. O. Box 361.

Westwind Africa Line (Southern Star Shipping Co. Inc.) 29, Broadway, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.
Services: Great Lakes – Canada – Freetown – Abidjan – Takoradi – Tema – Lagos/Apapa – Matadi, (Monthly). U.S.A. – Gulf – Dakar – Freetown – Abidjan – Takoradi – Tema – Lagos/Apapa – Douala – Point Noire – Matadi (Monthly).

Uniafrica, Aleja Wolska Polaskego – 107, Szczecin, Poland. (Cables: Uni-Africa Szczecin).
Vessels: 5000 -- 8000 Tons D. W.
Services: West Africa/Continent/Balt TC/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

Risline (*France*): Seige Social, 42, Rue Pasquier, Paris (8e) – France.
Cables: Agtimar – Paris.
Vessels: – 5000 – 6000 Tons D. W.
Services: West Africa/Continent/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited; 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex: 21244.)

Societe De Gestion Evge, operator of Niver Lines Piraeus
Chateau De La Becque. 1814, La Tour – De – Peilz. Susisse (Switzerland).
Telegrams: EUGE – VEVEY. Telex: 24281 EUGE CH.
Services: Adriatic – Mediterranean – W. Africa.
W. Africa – Adriatic – Mediterranean.

Agents in Nigeria

Alraine (Nig.) Ltd., 26, Creek Road, Apapa

Splosna Plovba, P. O. Box 1, Piran. Yugoslavia (Cables: Plouba Piran).
Vessels: 7000 – 9000 Tons D.W.
Services: West Africa/Mediterranean/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex: 21244).

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba, Obala Jugoslavenske, Narodne Arije 16, P. O. Box 123, Split, Yugoslavia. (*Cables*: Jadroplov – Split)
Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Far East.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex: 21244.

Accomar S. A. S., Via XX Setembre 36/7, P. O. Box 390, 16100 Genoa – Italy. Accomar Genoa).
Vessels: 1500 – 3000 Tons D. W.
Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cable: Freight – Telex 21244).

Marasia S. A., Serrano – 6, Madrid, Spain. (Cables: Marasia Madrid)
Vessels: 4000 – 5000 Tons D. W.
Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa.

Hong-Kong Island Shipping Co. Ltd., 902-903 Realty Building Des Voeux Road C., Hong Kong, China. (Cables: Island Ship, Hong Kong).
Vessel: Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.
Services: Far East/East Africa/West Africa/Far East.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

China National Chartering Corporation, Import Building, Hsi Chiao, Erh LiKou, Peking, Peoples Republic of China. (Cables: Zhong Zu Peking)
Vessels: Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.
Service: China/West Africa/China.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Steelcrete House – 4th Floor, Dinshow Wacha Road, Bombay 20 BR, India. (Cables: Shipindia Bombay)
Vessles: 8000 – 10,000 tons D. W.
Services: India/East Africa/West Africa/India.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244)

Empresea Lineas Maritimas Argentinas, Avenue Corrienes 389, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. (Cables: Elma Buenos Aires).
Vessels: Abt. 5000 – 8000 Tons D. W.
Services: Argentine/West Africa/Argentine.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

S.N.I.E., 30 Rue Notre Dame Des Victoires, 75000 Paris 2 EME., France
Cables: Navimport Paris.
Vessels: 1500 – 2,000 Tons D. W.
Services: West Africa Coastal Trade.

Nigeria Agents

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa (Cables: Flight – Telex 21244).

National Shipping Corporation, National Bank Building, Mcleod Road, Karachi, Pakistan. (Cables: Nashcor Karachi).
Vessels: 8,000 – 10,000 Tons D.W.
Services: Pakistan/West Africa/Pakistan.

Nigeria Agents:

Alraine (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa, (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244).

Dafra Lines, Det Dansk – Franske Dampski Beselskab. 17, Frederiksgade, Dk – 1265, Copenhangen K, Denmark.
Telegrams DAFRALINES.
Telex 15908 – REG – No – 105.
Services: US North Hemisphere/Canada/W. Africa/US North Hemisphere/Canada. South Atlantic & US GULF/W. Africa/SA/US/ Gulf.

Agents and Offices:

Inter Tran (Nig.) Ltd. 26, Creek Road, Apapa.

Soviet Shipping Companies and V/O "Sovfracht.", 1/4, Zhadanov St., Moscow K – 12, USSR.
Cables: Sovin FLOT Moscow.

Agents & Offices

Alraine (Nig.) Ltd.
Services: USSR/W. Africa/W. Africa/ USSR.
Vessel: 10,000 DW – 25,000 DW.

Volta Lines Limited, 6, Farrar Avenue, Adabraka, Accra, P.O. Box 2816, Accra. Phone: 21166. Telex 2192 VOLINES. Cables: VOLTALINES Accra.
Vessels: Volta Wisdom; Volta Peace.
Services: W. Africa – U.K. – Continents Liner Service.

Agents

Lagos (Nigeria): Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd. 4, Creek Road, Apapa.

AIR LINES

Aero Contractors Co., of Nigeria Ltd., Western House (9th Floor), P.O. Box 2519, Lagos. 8/10 Broad Street, Lagos. Phone: 55226.
Aircraft: Charter, with fast twin-engined executive aircraft and helicopter
Services: Nigeria and surrounding countries.
Agents and Offices
Warri: Warri Air Strip
P/Harcourt: Port Harcourt Airport.

Aeroflot: Leningradski Prosperkt, 37, Moscow, A-167 USSR (Cables: AEROFLOT)
Aircraft: TU–154 Airliner.
Service: Moscow, Vienna, Tripoli, Accra, Lagos (Weekly).

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 11, Martins Street, Lagos. Tel. 21233.

AIR AFRIQUE: BP. 21017. Tel. 22.60.63. Abidjan, Ivory-Coast 3 Avenue Barthe.

Services: Douala – Lagos – Cotonou – Lome – Accra – Abidjan – (Biweekly). Abidjan – Bamako – Monrovia – Freetown – Conakry – Dakar – Dakar – New York – New York – Dakar – Conakry – Freetown – Monrovia – Monrovia – Bamako – Abidjan – Accra – Accra – Lome – Cotonou – Lagos – Douala – Douala – Libreville – Kinshasa – Brazzaville (Subject to changes).

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 23/25, Martins Street, P.O. Box 1702.

Air Cameroun, P.O. Box 4092, 3 Av de General De Gaulle, Douala, Cameroun.
Aircraft: 3, Douglas DC4'S, 1, B.737. PHONE 42.32.22/42.25.25
Services: Bangui – Yaounde – Douala – Lagos
Lagos – Cotonou – Abidjan – Dakar
Charter Available to All Parts of Cameroun and Neighbouring Countries.

Agents

Lagos: Represented by UTA – 1, Davies St., P. O. Box 201, Lagos. Tel. 20340.
Ibadan: P.M.B. 5213, Tel. 24623 X 4. Port Harcourt: Tel: 8334.

Air Zaire: 4, Avenue du Port, P.O. Box 8552, Zaire. (Cable: AIR ZAIRE)
Aircraft: DC 8, SF: 63; DC. 10
Services: Kinshasa, Lagos (Weekly): Athens and back.
Kinshasa – Libreville – Lome – Abidjan – Conakry – Dakar

Agents and Offices

Lagos: In Laks House, 19, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2744. Tel: 25746, 55716
Ikeja: 33787.

UTA 50, Reu Arago, France (Cable: Teluta Paris).
Aircraft: DC 10 – DC 8/63 DC8/62 DC 8F
Services: Europe – Australasia
Europe – Africa – Europe – U.S.A.
Europe – Near East
Europe - Far East

Other Services in conjunction with Air Franca and Nigeria Airways world wide commercial representative of Air Cameroon and Japan Airlines;

Agents and Offices

Lagos: U.T.A. 1, Davies Street, P.O. Box 201, Lagos, Phone: 23808, 20340, 20093, 23809.

Ibadan: P. M. B. 5213; Phone 24623/4
Ikeja: P.O. Box 175; Phone 31372.
Port Harcourt: P.O. Box 312, Telephone: 8334.
Kano: P.M.B. 3230.
Warri: River Valley Hotel, Phone: 223.

Alitalia: Agenty Via L. Bissolati, 13 CAP 00187. (Cable: Alitalia) – HEAD OFFICE:
PIAZZALE GIULIO PASTORE EUR PALAZZO ALITALIA
Aircraft: Douglas DC 8, DC 9, DC 10., Boeing 747, Caravelle.
Services: Rome – Lagos – Accra – (West Africa).
Rome – Milan – Dakar – South America.
Rome – Abidjan.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 23/25, Martins Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 2722.
Ibadan: Cocoa House

British Airways, Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace/Road, London, S.W.1.
Cables: BRITAIRWAY
Aircraft: VC 10, B 747; DC 10; B 707 SSC
Services: London – Americas
London – North East Africa – East Africa
London – Asian countries – World Wide.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: Unity House 37, Marina St., P.O.B. 1063, Lagos. Phone: 20812.

British Caledonian Airways. Gatwick Airport – London, Nr. Horley, Surrey.
Aircraft: Boeing 707, D.C. 10.
Services: London – Banjul – Freetown.
London – Freetown – (For Sierra Leone Airways)
London – Accra – Lagos. London – Monrovia
London – Kano – Lagos. London – Las Palmas

Agents and Offices

Lagos: P.O. Box 594, 47 Marina, Tel.: 25975/9.

EGYPTAIR, 6, Adly St., Cairo Tel. 920999. Telex: CAITOMS
Aircraft: Boeing 707; Boeing 737.
Services: Cairo/Kano/Lagos/Abidjan (Sundays).
(Mondays) ABIDJAN/LOS/KAN/CAI.
(Tuesdays) CAI/KAN/LOS/ACC.
(Wednesdays) ACC/LOS/KAN/CAI.
Regular Services From CAI To EUROPE: Far East, Middle East and North Africa.

Agents and Offices

Kano: 34E, Ado Bayero Rd., P.O. Box 136, Tel. 4027 – 8
Lagos: 39/41, Martins St., P.O. Box 1096, Tel.: 26289–21317.
Kaduna: Ahmadu Bello Way. Phone 3546.

Ethiopian Airlines, P.O. Box 1755, Addis – Ababa, Ethiopia. (Cables. ETHAIR).
Aircraft: Boeing 720B Fan Jets, DC-6Bs, DC 3/C-47s, Bell Helicopters, Cessna 180s, Piper Super Cubs, Beechcraft C 18. B707.
Services: Addis-Ababa – Khartoum – Lagos – Accra (Saturdays)
Addis-Ababa – Nairobi – Entebbe – Lagos – Accra, (Tuesdays).
Accra – Lagos – Entebbe – Nairobi – Addis-Ababa – Bombay – Peking. (Tuesday)
Addis-Nairobi – Entebbe – Douala – Lagos – Accra
Accra – Lagos – Douala – Khartoum – Addis-Ababa Bombay – Peking
Lagos – Entebbe – Nairobi – Addis (Sundays).
Lagos – Douala – Kinshasa – Addis Ababa – (Fridays)

Agents

Lagos: 34, Breadfruit Street, (P. O. Box 1602).

Ghana Airways, Ghana House (P.O. Box 1636), Accra Ghana. (Cables' GHANAIR).
Aircraft: VC 10, F28, HS748, DC9/50.
Services: Lagos – Accra – Abidjan – Monrovia – Freetown – Banjul-Dakar
Accra – Lagos – Accra
Accra – Kumasi – Sunyani – Tamale.
West Africa – Middle East – East Europe

Agents and Offices:

Lagos: Okunola House, 17 Martins Street, P.O. Box 3749

IBERIA: Lineas Aereas De Espana. Cable: IBERIAVION
Aircraft: Boeing 747; DC 10; DC 8; Boeing 727, F 27; DC 9.
Services: Madrid/Lagos/Malabo (Weekly)

Las Palmas/Dakar/Lagos (Weekly).
Madrid/Kinshasa/Johannesburg (2ce Weekly)

Lagos: 11, Martins St., Lagos. (Provisional Office, Bristol Hotel, Room 402).

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines 55 Amsterdamse Weg. Amstelveen, The Nether-Lands. (Cables: TRANSAERATELEX) P.O.B. 7700 SCHIPHOL
Aircraft: Douglas DC8; DC9; B747, DC10.
Services: Amsterdam – Freetown – Monrovia (Weekly)
Amsterdam – Nairobi – Johannesburg (2ce weekly)
Amsterdam – Monrovia – South America (2ce weekly)
Amsterdam – Lagos – Accra (2ce weekly)
Amesterdam – Tunis – Kano (weekly)

Ibadan: 2, Nat Akinyemi Way, P.O. Box 1319
Kaduna: Philips House, 4 Ali Akilu Road, P.O. Box 275.
Kano: Airport Road, P.O. Box 334.
Lagos: 15, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2237.
Port Harcourt: P.O. Box 689, Leventis Stores.

LUFTHANSA (Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft). (Cables: LUFTHANSA).
Aircraft: Boeing 747, 727; DC 10.
Services: Frankfurt – Lagos – Acc. (Twice weekly)
Frankfurt – Lagos – Kinshasa (Once weekly)
Frankfurt – Dakar – South-America (Three times weekly)

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 150, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2732
Port Harcourt: P.M.B. 5087. Presidential Hotel.

Middle East Airlines, Airliban, Headquarters: Beirut Airport Lebanon, P. O. Box 206. Tel. 272220 (20 Lines). Cables: Cedarwings.
Aircraft: Boeing B.707, B.720.
Services: Beirut – Lagos (Non Stop) – Accra – and Return – Beirut – Kano – Lagos – Abidjan.

MEA Offices

Lagos: 17, Martins Street, P.O. Box 1117, Tel. 24420 – 26832 – 57797.
Kano: 26, Post Office Road, P.O. Box 226. Tel. 4060, 5201

Nigeria Airways, Airways House, Airport, Lagos Nigeria. (Cable: AIR NIGERIA).
Aircraft: Boeing 707 B737; F27; F28; DC10;

Services: Lagos – Accra – Abidjan – Robertsfield – Monrovia – Freetown – Banjul – Dakar – Cotonou – Lome – Niamey
Lagos – Accra – Lagos
Lagos – P/Harcourt – Calabar – Douala
Nigeria – Continental Europe; Continental Europe – Nigeria
In association with KLM,
Nigeria – United Kingdom; United Kingdom – Nigeria.

Lagos — Kano — Jeddah.
In association with British Caledonian Airways.

Agents and Offices

Enugu: Air Booking Centre, 23 Okpara Avenue. P. O. Box 371.
Ibadan: 13, Lebanon Street, Tel. 25081
Kaduna: Ahmadu Bello Way, 2798 — Kahale Building
Kano: Airways House, Bank Road, P.O. Box 11.
Lagos: Air Booking Centre, 54 Broad Street, P.O. Box 136, Phone: 24811; 31031.
Calabar: 45, Bedwell St., P.O. Box 175.
Port Harcourt: Air Booking Centre, 6, Alhaji Ali Akilu Road,.
Benin: Air Booking Centre, 7 Murtala Mohammed Street, P.O. Box 10.
Sokoto: The Airport, Tel. 2522.
Warri: Air Booking Centre, 27, Sapele Warri Road, P. O. Box 482.
Maiduguri: Air Booking Centre, Kano Road, Tel. 2575.
Jos: Air Booking Centre, 6, Bank Street.
Yola: The Airport. Tel. 32A

Pan American World Airways (PAA), The Pan Am Building, New York N.Y. 100E,
To The USA

Services: Lagos — Accra — Monrovia — Dakar — New York (Monday)
Lagos — Monrovia — Dakar — New York (Tuesday)
Lagos — Abidjan — Monrovia — Dakar — New York (Saturday)
From The USA.
New York — Dakar — Monrovia — Accra — Lagos — Kinshasa — Nairobi — Tuesday from New York & Wednesday from Lagos.
New York — Dakar — Monrovia — Lagos — Nairobi — Dar-es-Salam Thursday From New York & Friday from Lagos.
New York — Monrovia — Abidjan — Lagos — Kinshasa — Nairobi. Friday from New York & Saturday from Lagos.
Aircraft: 707.

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 21/25 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2311

SABENA (Belgium World Airlines). 35, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels. (Cables, AIRSABENA).
Aircraft: Boeing 707, 737, 747, DC10
Services Brussels — Lagos — Kinshasa — Los — Bru (Weekly).

Brussels — Kano — Douala — Kano — Bru (Weekly)
Bru — Libreville — Kinshasa (Weekly)
Bru — Conakry — Monrovia — Abidjan (2ce)
Bru — Dakar — Bueno Aires (Weekly)

Agents and Offices

Kano: 135 Bello Road, (P.O. Box 109).
Lagos: Sabena: Crusader House, 23/25 Martins Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 1184.

Swissair, Kloten, Zurich Airport. Zurich, (Cables: SWISSAIR)
Aircraft: Douglas DC8; DC9, BOEING 747 DC10
Services: Zurich – Geneva – Lagos – Accra (Bi-Weekly)
Zurich – Geneva – Abidjan – Monrovia (Bi-Weekly)
Zurich – Geneva – Kinshasa (2ce)
Zurich – Geneva – Douala – Libreville (Weekly)
Zurich – Geneva – Dakar – Brazil – South America (3)

Agents and Offices

Lagos: Hamburg House, 31/33, Martins St., P.O. Box 2755.
Enugu: Ekulu, 46, Emole Avenue.
Warri: Warri Sapele Road.

Jos (Nigeria) Hill Station Hotel, P.O. Box 87.
Kaduna (Nigeria) 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 279.

AIR INDIA: Air India Building 218 Backbay Reclamation Nariman Point, Bombay 1 CBR.
Aircraft: Boeing 747 and 707
Services: Continents. – India – U.S.A. – Japan – Hong-Kong – Tailand – East Africa – Middle-East – Gulf countries.
(Excluding W. Africa).

Agents and Offices

Lagos: **AIR INDIA – 19, Martin Street, P.O. Box 3226, Lagos.**

DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS

July 6, 1977

Mr. Daniel Amaobi Amadi Anyiam, popularly known in Nigerian soccerdom as "Skipper Dan Anyiam", died in a mysterious manner near Owerri. He would be buried in his home town Nkwerre, near Orlu, Imo State, on Friday, August 5, 1977.

July 8, 1977

A Technical Committee on Revenue Allocation headed by Professor O. Aboyade, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife was officially inaugurated by the Federal Government and was given wide-ranging powers to examine and recommend effective ways of collection and distribution of Federal and State revenues.

July 15, 1977

Food poisoning claimed at least 12 lives and several other victims were hospitalized at Eziudo East in Abohmbaise Local Government area Imo State. The victims were reported to have taken meals prepared with certain kind of mushroom.

July 17, 1977

Alhaji Ahman Galadiman Pategi chairman of the dissolved board of Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, publishers of the "Nigerian Herald" and a former well known politician in the First Republic, died in a London hospital after a brief illness aged 61.

July 17, 1977

Oba Gbadamosi Adebimpe, the Olubadan of Ibadan, died aged 84. Chief Daniel Tayo Akinbiyi, the Otun Olubadan of Ibadan, would be installed as the new Olubadan on Friday, July 30.

July 21, 1977

Placard-carrying demonstrators in Katsina in a surprise protest to the Head of State, General Obasanjo, demanded the creation of a separate state for Katsina, now part of Kaduna State. Some of the placards read: "Wanted Katsina State" "Katsina people yearn for a state', Katsina State is the answer'

July 21, 1977

The Kingsway Stores, Jos Branch was fined N6,000 by the Price Control Special Court presided over by Mr Justice L.A. Avorinde for hoarding 38 cartons of stout beer 45 cartons of Star beer and 95 cartons of Harp beer, all valued at N1,000 in the month of July 1977.

The cartons of beer were, in addition, forefeited to the Price Control Board.

July 21, 1977

Forty Nigeria's principal envoys in Africa held a three-day meeting in Lagos under the Chairmanship of External Affairs Commissioner Brigadier Joe Garba, aimed at examining Nigeria's role in African affairs, modern political trend on the continent, the part Nigeria could play in liberation struggles in

Southern Africa and bilateral relations between Nigeria and other African states

July 22, 1977

The people of Zaria in Kaduna State displayed placards banners, demanding the creation of their own state to be known as "ZARIA' or "ZAZZAU" state. They expressed this agitation for separate state during the three-day visit of the Head of State, General Obasanjo to Kaduna State. The people of Katsina had earlier demanded the creation of a Katsina State.

July 22, 1977

The Head of State, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo, on a three-day visit to Kaduna State opened the Third National Sports Festival at Ahmadu Bello Stadium, Kaduna. More than 30,000 people watched the colourful ceremony. A total of 15 sporting events would be competed for during the nine-day festival by sportsmen and women from the 19 states of the Federation.

The Festival Torch which was earlier lighted by General Obasanjo at a brief ceremony at Dodan Barracks, Lagos, on Wednesday, July 20, was brought on the same day from Lagos to Kaduna by Kola Abdullahi, national athletics skipper and Olympic sprinter.

July 22, 1977

The N500,000 Lagos General Hospital morturary was formally opened by Lagos State Governor, Commodore Adekunle Lawal. There are 192 chambers in the mortuary ready for immediate use but when fully equipped, the mortuary would consist of 228 chambers as against the 25-chamber mortuary the hospital had since 1932.

July 22, 1977

The African Continental Bank (ACB) Limited was ordered by an Ibadan High Court to pay a total of N288,270 damages with N1,200 costs in respect of a N6 million claim suit filed against it by Shodeinde Brothers Nigeria Limited.

The company calimed N3 million as special damages from the bank for prospective loss on a feed mill project and N3 million as special damages for libel and malicious falsehood. It alleged that the bank published a document concerning it to the Allied Mills of Chicago, United States of America the Co-operative Bank Limited and other persons between October 1972 and October and October 1973.

Mr. Justice J.T. Ogundere of the Ibadan High Court found the ACB laible for libel, negligence and malicious falsehood committed against Shodeinde Brothers Limited.

July 22, 1977

A 12-man committee headed by Mr J.T. Caxton-Idowu, former Registrar of Co-operatives Lagos State, was appointed by the Federal Executive Council to review the co-operative laws and regulations of Nigeria. Other members of the committee are Chief G. Ayodele, Alhaji Muhammed Modibo, Alhaji Muhammed Zakari, Mr Y. Onalo, Mr J.O. Fagbemi, Mr. J. O. Ologbo, Mr. Bello, Mr. Igwe, Mr. A. B. Musa, Mr. J. O. Taiwo, the Federal Director of Co-operatives and a representative of the Federal Ministry of Justice.

July 22, 1977

Chief Anyibuofu Onyia-Onianwah (alias Ogbuefi), a cashier on a salary of N3,388 a year at Bendel State Textile Mill, Asaba, forfeited ten vehicles valued at N53,968.60k and two houses worth N14,000 to the Bendel State Government.

He would also refund a sum of N26,130.88 to the state government, lose his Mercedes Benz 280S car, three storey

buildings, out houses at 25, Umuonyia Street Asaba and an uncompleted building at 8, Nnebisi Road, Cable Point, Asaba.

In addition, Chief Onyia-Onianuah was dismissed from service of the Mill with effect from June 19, 1976 and would also face criminal action.

These decisions were contained in a Government white paper on the recommendations of the Maldoh Panel which investigated the assets of 11 prominent persons in Bendel State.

The persons were ordered to refund a total of N375,442.72 to the state government.

July 23, 1977

Public demonstrations, processions and secret meetings were prohibited in the Rivers State. All persons found on the streets of Port Harcourt after 10 p.m would account for themselves at the nearest police station. These stringent measures followed the upsurged of crimes, especially armed robbery and the murder of some prominent businessmen in the state.

July 24, 1977

The Anambra State Government donated N15,000 towards the completion of the Ojike Memorial Medical Centre Arondizuogu, Imo State.

According to the chairman of the Eastern States Committee of the Centre, Dr. Akano Ibiam, the Centre had earlier received N50,000 from Imo State and N5,000 from Rivers State.

The chairman of the National Committee of the Centre, Dr. K.O. Mbadiwe, disclosed that the Centre still owed N300,000 to Messrs E.M. Micheletti, the contracting company that executed the first phase of the project.

July 24, 1977

Contract worth N18.5 million was awarded for the introduction of mechanised mining by the Nigerian Coal Corporation, according to Alhaji Kachalla Barko, Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power. Towards this mechanisation programme, four mechines would be installed in different coal mines in Enugu.

July 24, 1977

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) headed by Mr Michael Ani at a two-day meeting in Ibadan, declared four electoral colleges for the forthcoming elections into the Constituent Assembly vacant. They were Gboko constituency in Benue State (affecting candidates Mr. Harold Samuel Tsumba and Mr. Joseph Sarwaun Tarka) Akamkpa-Odukpani constituency in Cross River State (candidate – Mr. Peter Udo Effiong), Egbado-South constituency, Ogun State (candidate – Dr. Tunji Otegbeye) and Degema constituency Rivers State (candidates – Mr Nwobisike Nwonodi and Chief Phillipines George Warmate). The decision followed objections to the nominations of the candidates for election to the Constituent Assembly.

July 24, 1977

The Ministerial Council meeting of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) approved N34 million for the community s co-operation, compensation and development programmes. The council also approved 3,100,000 dollars (approximately N2 million) as interim budget for the ECOWAS secretariat in Lagos, according to a communique issued at the end of its five-day meeting in Lagos.

The Council congratulated the Republic of Cape Verde the 16th member-state of the community. Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, Dr. Omoniyi Adewoye is

the ECOWAS Chairman and Dr. Aboubakar Quattara of Ivory Coast, the executive secretary.

July 24, 1977

Nigeria qualified to play in the last three of the World Cup qualifying series, Africa Zone, to be decided in Cairo Egypt later, this year by playing a 2 2 draw with the Elephants of Ivory Coast thereby leading with a goal aggregate of 6–2. The Green Eagles had earlier beaten the Elephants 4–0 in the first encounter in Lagos.

July 24, 1977

Chinyelugo Achugbu of Anambra State, threw a distance of 42.18 metres in the women's discuss to shatter the the existing record of 40.82 metres set in 1973 by Amelia Okoli in Lagos.

July 24, 1977

The Rivers State Executive Council approved the re-naming of Opobo Local Government area as Ikot Abasi Local Government area in accordance with the wishes of the people.

July 24, 1977

Nigeria attended the one week Commonwealth Law Conference which opened in Edinbough, Scotland. The Chief Justice, Sir Darnley Alexander led a team of Nigerian jurists to the conference where about 600 delegates from 37 Commonwealth countries also attended. Other Nigerian delegates were Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe, President of the Federal Court of Appeal, the Chief Judges of Lagos, Borno and Gongola States, the Grand Khadi of Gongola, two high court judges from Kano State and Ondo State as well as the Federal Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice and Dr. Augustine Nnamani who led a team of lawyers to the conference.

July 24, 1977

The appointments of Professor Horatio Oritsejolomi Thomas, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan as chairman and other members of the Itsekiri Communal Land Trust, were revoked by the Bendel State Government. The Land Trust was found guilty of ineffectiveness and inefficient handling of the affairs of the Trust. The revocation order took effect from Friday July 23.

July 26, 1977

The Federal Government in the second stage of its total war on armed robbers gave new directives to all police commands and state governments in the Federation to ensure that all cases of armed robbery were made ready so that trial could be completed within two weeks of a suspected robber's arrest.

A second armed robbery tribunal was set up in Lagos with Mr. Justice E.A. Hotonu, a judge of the High Court, Police Chief Superintendent E.W. Towers and a Major in the Army, as members.

July 26, 1977

Miss Cindy Breakspeare from Jamaica – the reigning 'Miss World' – arrived in Lagos to add glitters to the "Miss Nigeria '77" Contest.

July 26, 1977

A decree titled 'Trade Dispute (Amendment) Decree of 1977" was promulgated by the Federal Government stipulating that any worker who goes on strike would henceforth forfeit his pay for the period and that any employer locked out by his employer would be entitled to wages and any other applicable remunerations for the period of the lock out.

July 26, 1977

The Nigerian delegation on a media

tion visit to Libya and Chad on border clashes returned to Lagos. The delegation was led by External Affairs Commissioner Brigadier Joe Garba.

July 26, 1977

The Federal Government stepped into the crisis between the Czechoslovak authorities and Nigerian students in that country over a 30-minute programme on Prague television which protrayed Nigerians as "primitive people.' The External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba, said that the Federal Government had asked the Czechoslovak Embassy for details of the incident

July 27, 1977

The Federal Government ordered permanent secretaries and heads of departments to take immediate disciplinary action against any public officer who still retained membership of any secret society.

July 27, 1977

The 180-bed Accident Ward at the Orthopaedic Hospital Igbobi Lagos donated by a philanthropist, Sir Mobolaji Bank-Anthony to meet the fast growing need of health care of unfortunate accident victims, was officially dedicated at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi. Sir Mobolaji donated N500,000 for the construction of the accident ward to be called "Mobolaji House' to commemorate the 10th anniversary of his father's death.

July 27, 1977

Felix Imadiyi, 19, of Bendel State set a new record of 45.5 seconds in the 400 metres race at the Third National Sports Festival in Kaduna thereby shattering the three year-old record of Mamman Makami set during the Christ Church, New Zealand, Commonwealth Games.

July 28, 1977

A former Second-Lieutenant in the Army, Hassan Klaji, of Camp N.A.I.C. Tego Barracks, Apapa, was sentenced to death by the Lagos State Armed Robbery Tribunal. He was guilty of robbing a man, Lofty Anyaegbu of his Peugeot 404 saloon car valued N5,000 and the sum of N600 while armed with a submachine gun, along Apapa Road, Lagos on September 26, 1975.

July 28, 1977

The Federal Government voted N6 million for the improvement of railway services, construction and supply of 240 wagons and brake vans to the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC), the Cabinet Office announced. The contracts were awarded to P.E.C. of India, Mitsui Company of Japan and Mecano Export of Romania.

July 28, 1977

The Federal Government gave new directives banning civil servants from spending their vacation leave outside Nigeria or Africa except in deserving cases. The new order not to spend vacation leave overseas was said to be in keeping with the philosophy of the present administration to encourage public officers, especially senior government functionaries, to know more about their country.

July 28, 1977

Brigadier George Kurubo, chairman of the Management Committee of the Bonny Local Government Authority and five others in the Rivers State, were disqualified from contesting the elections into the Constituent Assembly for failing to pay income tax for three years preceding the assembly election.

July 28, 1977

Two Nigerian Naval Ships, NNS

"Dorina" and NNS "Ruwan Yaro" concluded the longest ever cruise in the attendant, Mr. Samuel Adenaiye of N117.09 at the Mobil Petrol Station, Idi-Isin, Ondo.

July 30, 1977

Chief Lawani Asani Oluwo, a political stalwart of the banned Action Group party (popularly known as "Omopupa") died at his Mushin Lagos residence, aged 95.

history of the Nigerian Navy. The cruise aimed at training junior officers, officer cadets and ratings in various aspects of naval operations started off on May 17, 1977 and took the two ships to parts of West Africa, South America and the Carribbeans.

July 28, 1977

Dr O.K.J. Masire, Vice-President of Botswana was here to present report of the United Nation's mission on incessant Rhodesian attacks on Botswana to Nigeria's Head of State.

July 29, 1977

Kevin Odus, the Nigeria and West African weight Boxing Champion retained his title by beating his challenger Sabana Achimota from Ghana with a unanimous points victory in a 15 round contest at the National Stadium Surulere. Sam Eke of Imo State dramatically became the National Flyweight title holder when the number one contender to the crown Jerome Korede withdrew at the end of the round of their 15 rounds encounter.

July 29, 1977

A N14.8 million contract agreement was signed in Jos for the construction of an ultra-modern Jos main market between the Jos Metropolitan Development Board (JMDB) and a firm of contractors – BEPCO Nigeria Ltd.

July 30, 1977

Mufutau Ajao (alias Mufu Gungo), a notorious young robber was executed by a four-man firing squad in Akure, capital of Ondo State.

He had the reputation of not staying long in prison and could escape from any cell no mater the security mounted because of his magical power. Mufu, a motor driver by profession was found guilty of robbing with violence a petrol

July 30, 1977

Bush clearance was completed at the 300 hectares of land on the outskirts of the Murtala Muhammed International Airport Ikeja acquired by the Nigeria Airways for building housing units and faculties including a hotel of international standard for all categories of its staff. The project to be known as "Sky-Power Village" would cost about N16 million, it was disclosed in Lagos by the General Manager of Nigeria Airways, Captain Paul Thahal.

July 30, 1977

A contract agreement for the establishment of a beer brewery project in Lagos State at a cost of N16.3 million was signed in Ikeja between the Lagos State Government and Kosmos Export. The project would be located at Ojo in Badagry Division of the State. Mrs. Joke Shoaga Lagos State Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives signed for her government while Mr. Klaus Von Bissarck signed for Kosmos Export.

July 30, 1977

Valerie Oloyede, 13 year-old from Oyo State bagged a total of nine gold medals in swimming at the Third National Sports Festival in Kaduna. The "water goddess" broke four of her existing records including the 100 metres butterfly she did in 1 minute 19 seconds as against the record time of 1 minute

19 36 seconds she set at the All Africa Swimming Championships in Tunis in June 1977 as a member of the Nigerian contingent.

July 30, 1977

Professor Philip Singer, Professor of Anthropology and Chairman of the Allport College of Behavioural Sciences in Oakland University in Michigan, USA, was here with a team of American film makers to film traditional healing methods at Nkporo Trado-medical Research Centre in Arochukwu Ohafia Local Government area of Imo State.

The Nkporo Trado-medical Research Centre is a joint venture between Nkporo Community, the Godian Religion and Oakland University set up to encourage research into and the promotion of traditional medical theraphy in Nigeria.

July 30, 1977

The Chief Electoral Commissioner, Chief Micheal Ani in a radio and television broadcast to the nation announced the disqualification of 54 candidates who were earlier nominated to stand election into the Constituent Assembly.

July 30, 1977

The Federal Executive Council approved the award of a contract valued at N66,800,000 to the Nigerian Engineering and Construction Company (NECCO), a company in which the Federal Government has 60 per cent majority share holding, for the construction of phase one of the Kano River Project on the Hadeija Jama'are River Basin.

July 30, 1977

Eight more people were disqualifed for the August 31 Constituent Assembly elections, bringing to 64 the total number of candidates disqualified throughout the country.

July 30, 1977

Miss Toyin Monney, 26, from Benin City, Bendel State was crowned "Miss Nigeria 1977" at a ceremony at the Eko Holiday Inn, Lagos by the Jamaican born Miss Cindy Breakspeare, the reigning "Miss World."

A trained (S.R.N.) nurse, linguist and medical secretary Miss Monney who spent a greater part of her life abroad was working with the National Sports Commission, Lagos, as a secretary before applying for the contest. Among the many presents she received as Miss Nigeria 1977 were a Passat Car donated by Lever Brothers Nigeria Limited, trips to the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Senegal and Angola.

Miss Laraba Sanni, the runner up of the 16 finalists, received a Volkswagen Igala car donated by Volkswagen of Nigeria Limited while Miss Benedicta Osagie who came third got a Volkswagen Beetle car donated by Copperfield Group Limited. The Miss Nigeria beauty contest was started in 1957 when Miss Grace Oyelude was elected Miss Nigeria. In 1970, the yearly event was suspended and was revived this year when Lux Beauty Soap and the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited decided to arrange a new contest.

July 31, 1977

The Third National Sports Festival ended in Kaduna after ten days of keen struggles on the fields, tracks, lawns, courts and in the pool. Imo State won the coveted festival soccer Gold medal by beating the host state, Kaduna, by 2 goals to 1 in the finals which highlighted the closing ceremony. The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua represented the Head of State, General Obasanjo at the closing ceremony. Tagged "Kaduna 77 ', the festival was declared open by the Head of State on July 22, 1977.

Bendel State again emerged the overall winner with a total of 75 gold, 48 silver and 34 bronze medals. Lagos State came second with 29 gold, 22 silver and 30 bronze. Oyo State third with 19 gold, 27 silver and 23 bronze, followed by Imo State: 12 gold, 9 silver, 11 bronze. Ondo State: 11 gold, 22 silver, 33 bronze. Rivers State: 10 gold, 15 silver 20 bronze; Anambra State: 10 gold, 5 silver, 13 bronze. Ogun State: 8 gold, 2 silver, 14 bronze. Kano State: 4 gold, 4 silver, 11 bronze. Cross River State: 4 gold, 3 silver, 11 bronze. Plateau State: 3 gold, 5 silver, 11 bronze. Kwara State: 3 gold, 4 silver 2 bronze. Sokoto State: 3 gold, 1 silver, 3 bronze. Kaduna State: 2 gold, 4 silver, 12 bronze. Gongola State: 2 gold, 4 silver, 6 bronze. Benue State: 1 gold, 2 silver, 4 bronze; Bauchi State: 2 silver, 3 bronze. Borno State: 1 silver, 1 bronze, Niger State, no medal at all.

July 31, 1977

Count Carl Gustaf Vom Rosen, a notorious mercenary who fought on the side of the secessionists during the Nigerian civil war was reported killed in "a surprise guerrilla attack" in Ethiopia. The Swedish national was aged 67.

July 31, 1977

Mr Yinka Lijadu, 43, Managing Director of NICON, was appointed a director of the Daily Times of Nigeria it was published in Lagos.

July 31, 1977

The 34,000 members of the Anglican archdeacouries of Isoko and Urhobo which makes up the Diocese of Warri, announced their secession from the Church of the province of West Africa. They said the appointment of a new bishop Very Reverend T.I. Akintayo as the Anglican Bishop of Warri diocese was unconventional and unconstitutional adding that they wanted only an indigenous bishop, and would not compromise on "double standards" in the administration of the Church of the province of West Africa. The Anglican Church in West Africa had fixed the consecration of the Bishop at the Mathew's Cathedral, Benin City on August 6 and his subsequent enthronment at St. Andrew's Church Warri on August 9, 1977.

August 2, 1977

The Federal Government defroze the bank accounts of two former public officers, Mr. I.M. Damcida, former Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Defence and Mr. P.C. Asiodu, former Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Mines and Power, following their compliance "fully with the Federal Military Government's directive on the forfeiture of their affected assets."

The personal account of Chief Anthony Enahoro was also defrozen. The bank accounts of the officers were frozen following government decisions on the finding of the federal assets investigation panel.

August 2, 1977

The Ikeja Armed Robbery Tribunal condemned to death by firing squad a printer, Segun Odubade for robbing Mr Sunday Adegoke while armed with offensive weapons of a radio cassette, wearing apparels and gold trinkets valued at N500 on July 18, 1977 at Ajegunle, Lagos. The judgment was read by the Chairman of the tribunal, Mr. Justice E.A. Hotonu.

August 2, 1977

Nigeria Oil Company, a Japanese consortium which began its first exploratory drilling off Nigeria in November 1972, succeeded in tapping a new oil structure called "Awoye", 50 kilometres off the coast of Nigeria, it was reported

by the Japan Economic Journal.

The test well situated in waters about 180 metres deep was drilled to a depth of 2,800 metres below the ocean floor. The drilling, the 18th wildest exploration ever attempted by the Tokyo-based oil developer off Nigeria, lasted about 60 days, or until early May.

August 2, 1977

The Federal Government decided to merge the two liquified natured gas projects planned for Bonny and Peterside in the Bonny Local Government Authority Area of the Rivers State in order to reduce investment and operating costs, increase efficiency and remove rivalry, it was disclosed by Col. Mohammed Buhari Federal Commissioner for Petroleum Corporation and Energy and Chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. The N1.8 million agreement for the establishment of the liquified natural gas plant was signed in Lagos between the Federal Military Government and foreign contracting firms in October 1976.

August 2, 1977

The Nigerian Boxing Board of control (NBB of C) lifted the six-month ban imposed on Mama Clay, the Commonwealth contender for being rude to the Board members on May 6, 1977 during the weight-in prior to his fight with Agbazo Rayga. The decision "was taken in order not to impede Mama Clay's chances for the Commonwealth title and in appreciation of his letter of apology which clearly indicates that he is now penitent."

August 3, 1977

An eight-man Nigerian delegation led by the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, who is also chairman of the ministers responsible for economic development of ECOWAS Dr. Omoni Adewoye left Lagos for Conakry, Guinea to explore the possibility of an economic co-operation programme with Guinea.

August 3, 1977

The Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) signed a N15.1 million contract with Beckiti Construction Company in association with the Nigerian Dradging and Marine Ltd. for Hydraulic sandfilling of Amuwo Odofin New Town and Iponri Development Scheme. The total area of the town is 995.5 lectures (2,460 acres) and work would be completed in about ten months time, it was learnt in Lagos.

August 3, 1977

New directive on foreign exchange was given by the Central Bank of Nigeria to the effect that inquiries on outstanding and new applications by the public for foreign exchange, including those needing the Central Bank's approval would now go through the commercial banks.

August 3, 1977

The Mayor of Camden, New Jersey, United States, Mr. Angelo Errichette at the head of a three-man delegation, was here to explore areas of economic co-operation between Nigerian and American businessmen.

August 3, 1977

The 26th Conference of the World Confederation of the Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) was declared open in Lagos. Delegates came from about 260 member nations of the world for the ten-day meeting aimed at The Federal Commissioner for Education, Col. Ahmadu Ali addressed the opening session on behalf of the Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

August 3, 1977

The Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) donated N10,000 to the Federal Government-sponsored Southern African Relief Fund. The donation was made at the 26th conference of the World Confederation of the Organisation of the Teaching Profession.

August 3, 1977

Seventy secondary school pupils drawn from seven states of Nigeria – Anambra, Bendel, Oyo, Lagos, Kano, Kaduna and Kwara – left Lagos for the Republic of Togo on a vacation course in the study of the French language.

August 3, 1977

Nigeria signed an agreement on financial and technical co-operation with the European Economic Communities (EEC) as envisaged under the home Convertion in Brussels. The agreement which would last until 1980, the life time of the home convention, was signed on behalf of Nigeria by the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Trade, Mr. Abubakar Alhaji while Mr. Maurice Foley, Deputy Director for Co-operation and Development in the European Commission signed the EEC.

August 3, 1977

The first woman Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in Anambra State, Mrs. Victoria Onejema resigned her appointment "purely on personal grounds." Mrs Onejeme moved from Establishments to Justice on February 11, 1977 to succeed Dr. Augustine Nnamani who was appointed Federal Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in Lagos.

August 3, 1977

The warehouse of John Holt Limited at Onitsha was sealed off by the Price Control inspectors. The company was alleged to have hoarded more than 600 cartons of different brands of beer both locally brewed and foreign beer.

August 4, 1977

"The Federal Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Dr. A. Nnamani described Nigeria's present legal system as outdated and said an agency would soon be set up to carry out a thorough review of the country's laws with the basic aim of making them applicable to our national needs and circumstances. He was speaking at Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja on his return from Edinburgh England where he led a Nigerian delegation to the fifth Commonwealth Law Conference.

August 5, 1977

A three-day national seminar in Kano on Islam and the Draft Constitution sponsored by a Kano – based organization, the Islamic Foundation, advocated the creation of a Federal Sharia Court of Appeal in Nigeria.

August 5, 1977

Dispensing assistants throughout the Federation called off their 12-day industrial dispute to back a demand for improved conditions of service, following the intervention of the Federal Ministry of Labour.

August 5, 1977

The acting editor of the West African Pilot Jacob Aina was detained by the police on alleged blackmail involving his demand and receipt of N500 from Mrs. Shodipu, for Federal Chief nursing officer at 19A Okupe Estate, Maryland near Lagos on Tuesday.

August 5, 1977

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank (NAB) gave loans of about N265 million

from 1973 when it was established to date, to finance 170 agro-allied projects in various parts of the country, it was disclosed in Kaduna by the Federal Commissioner for co-operatives and supply, Alhaji U. A. Muttalab.

August 5, 1977

The Oyo State Government directed all officers serving in the state public service, judiciary corporations and government – owned companies to swear to an affidavit confirming that they had renounced membership of any secret cults they belonged to.

A Federal Government circular defined secret societies as including those whose membership is not known or made public and whose proceedings are kept secret as well as those whose list of officers is not published and those whose meters are under oath, obligation or under threats to promote a particular interest, whether legitimate or illegitimate, of one another.

August 6, 1977

The Supreme Military Council announced the two military Governors, Commodore Adekunle Lawal of Lagos State and Lt. Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu of Imo State. Commodore Lawal for Imo State and Commander Kanu for Lagos State it was announced at Dodan Barracks. Their new postings would take effect from Wednesday, August 10, 1977 Commodore Lawal was appointed Lagos State Governor on July 30, 1975 while Commander Kanu became Imo State Governor on February 4, 1976.

August 6, 1977

The new military governor of Lagos State, Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu narrowly escaped taking a pisonous lunch prepared for him and his entourage by the Nigeria Airways Catering Department at Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja. It occurred when he was flying back to Owerri after receiving orders from the Supreme Military SHQ for his transfer to Owerri. As some of the governor was settling down to his lunch, alternative flight booked for him to take him to Owerri was ready and he abandoned his meal to board the plane. The two Air Force officers and four other persons who were said to have taken the meal complained of abdominal pairs and were rushed to the military hospital Ikeja where they were admitted.

August 6, 1977

The Federal Government formally inaugurated a 16-member Psychiatric Hospital Management Board headed by Professor J.C. Ebie of the University of Benin Teaching Hospital in Lagos. All hospitals dealing with nervous diseases in the country would now be known and called Neuro – Psychiatric Hospital. They are the former Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Abeokuta, Psychiatric Hospital Yaba and the Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital Lagos. There would be links between the three hospitals and their neighbouring Teaching Hospitals to bring about effective collaboration between them and maximum utilization of the available resources.

August 6, 1977

Dan Anyian was given a hero's burrial Nkwerre in Imo State. Thousands of Nigerians, especially sporting fans from various parts of the Federation watched his burial ceremony. "Skipper ' Anyiam who was the Assistant Director of Sports in Imo State died near Owerri.

August 7, 1977

Lasisi Alatishe, the renowned sportsman and technical adviser of the Nigeria Boxing Board of Control (NBB of C) died in Lagos and was buried according

to muslim rites.

August 7, 1977

The Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo paid a three day official visit to the Cameroun Republic. He was accompanied by the Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Adelanwa, two governors – Lt.-Col. Jega of Gongola State and Colonel Paul Omu of Cross River State and two Federal Commissioners. Col. Buhari (Petroleum Resources) and Dr Oberu Aribiah (Works)

August 8, 1977

A decree titled "Exchange Control Anti-Sabotage Decree No 57 of 1977 was promulgated in Lagos stipulating that special tribunals would be set up to try foreign exhange offenders. This was the third step in the Federal Government's all-out war against foreign exchange malpractices. To arrest the drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves, and preserve economic stability and national security, the government decided to update existing legislation on foreign exchange offences. Penality for an individual convicted of currency traffic offence would be five years jail and for a corporation a fine not less than twice the amount or value of the currency.

August 8, 1977

Tunde Sawyer, a 28-year-old electrician was at the Lagos Fire Arms and Robbery Tribunal sentenced to 21 years imprisonment with hard labour after being found guilty on a two coun charge of robbery. He was said to have on July 16, 1977 at Dawodu Lane Ebute-Metta robbed one Abiodun Oladeji of N30. Mr. Justice Ladapo Williams chairman of the tribunal delivered the judgment.

August 8, 1977

Governor Godwin Ndubuisi Kano donated on behalf of the Imo State Government a giant gold cup named "Dan Anyiam Memorial Cup" for the State challenge competition in football in honour of the late Assistant Director of Sports in Imo State, Dan Anyiam.

August 8, 1977

The Price Control Board approved prices for new vehicles being sold in the country. The prices would be subject to eight per cent discount to dealer and five per cent to government and its agencies.

August 8, 1977

A medical doctor, Dr. Kehinde Shomopo formerly attached to maternity section of Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital Kaduna was found guilty of professional misconduct and barred for two years from practice of medicine by the Nigeria Medical Council. He should also not engage in any form of medical practice during the period. After the two-year period, the doctor would serve 12 months of apprenticeship before applying for registration with the council and would only be accepted back if he proved to be of good behaviour during the period.

Dr. Shomope was found guilty by the Disciplinary Tribunal of the Nigeria Medical Council for harbouring a female patient in his flat for 11 hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on April 27, 1969.

He was said to have removed a housewife, Mrs. Mbafe Kuanum Achakpa from her hospital bed at the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital Kaduna to his house, three days after she had a major abdominal operation in the hospital. Judgment was read by the President of the Council Dr. I.O.N. Nsofo.

August 8, 1977

The Panel looking into the causes of

Examination Leakages in Nigeria started public sitting in Lagos. The six-member panel was headed by Mr Justice S. O. Sogbetun.

Other members: Alhaji Yakubu Gobir, Professor Ayodele Awojobi, Malam Ismaila Gwarzo, Miss Oyibo Odinamadu and Malam Yahaya Hamza. Mr. R.C.O. Nwokedi of the Political Division Cabinet Office Lagos was the secretary and Mr. R.O. Egbeyemi of the Federal Ministry of Justice, the counsel to the tribunal.

During its first sitting the senior Deputy Registrar of the West African Examinations Council, Mr. Frank Akinwunmi Longe disclosed that 16 out of the 22 papers set for the 1977 School Certificate Examinations were leaked to candidates in April, two months before the exam started. The subjects involved were Biology: Papers I and III, Chemistry A and III, English Literature 1 and II, Bible Knowledge I and II, History, Yoruba, Geography IB and II, Economics, Government, Business Method and Additional Mathematics Paper I.

August 8, 1977

The Benue State Government suspended from office the Attah of Igala, Alhaji Aliyu Ocheja, a first class chief pending investigation into his actions which were alleged to be detrimental to peace and calculated to defy the authority of the state government.

August 9, 1977

The Head of State General Olusegun Obasanjo returned to Nigeria at the end of his three-day official visit to Cameroun at the invitation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo. The two leaders discussed various bilateral subjects as well as world issues.

August 9, 1977

Dr. B.O. Koiki, who spent eight months in jail in 1975 for unlawful possession of Indian Hemp, had his medical career suspended for two years by the Nigeria Medical Council for involving himself in an improper conduct. The Disciplinary Tribunal of the Council directed that his name be struck out from the Register of Medical and Dental Practitioners. He would also undergo a 12-month refresher course after the two year period.

Dr. Koiki who was found guilty by a Lagos High Court in 1975 being in possession of Indian Hemp was sentenced to 10 years jail but was released from jail following an amendment to the Indian Hemp Decree in 1975 which reduced the 10-year jail term to six months.

August 9, 1977

A new department, called the Agricultural Finance Department was created in the Central Bank of Nigeria to take charge of the functions of the commodity boards and the Agricultural credit Guarantee Scheme. It would handle loans to such commodity boards as the Nigerian Cocoa Board, Nigerian Groundnut Board, Nigerian Cotton Board, the Nigerian Rubber Board, Nigerian Grains Board, Nigerian Sugar Board and the Nigerian Root Crops Board, it was disclosed in Lagos by Mr. B.I. Semowo, director of the new Agricultural Finance Department.

August 9, 1977

The Writers Workshop of the Rivers State Council for Arts and Culture, was inaugurated in Port Harcourt for the promotion on and development of literary acts in the Rivers State.

August 9, 1977

The Chief of Jaba, Pop Ham, Malam Danladi Gyet Maude returned to his palace in Kwoi, Kaduna State after a

three-year absence in the United State where he obtained the academic degrees of B.A. in sociology and M.Sc in exceptional education, from the State University of New York College at Buffalo.

During his absence, Malam Hyet Jock deputised for him as the Waziri of Kwoi it was reported from Kaduna.

August 9, 1977

The Nigerian Wrestling Board of Control lifted the six months suspension order on Benedict Okoye (alias Ben Lion Heart) and Ikechukwu Amaemene (alias 7 Up Superman Ikechukwu) as an aftermath of the poor show displayed by the two wrestlers during the Nigerian Champion elimination contests in the Heavyweight class on May 20, 1977 at the National Stadium, Surulere. The pardon took effect from August 1, 1977.

August 9, 1977

The Warri High Court ordered the Anglican Archibishop of the Province of West Africa the Most Reverend Moses Scott, the new Bishop of Warri their agent and servant not to enter the St. Andrew's Church building and prominet representatives of the Parochial Church Committee of the St. Andrew's Church of Warri Diocese. Mr. Justice Chiwerei, however refused on application by the plaintiff to restrain the defendants from consecrating very Rev. T.I. Akintayo as the Bishop of Warri Diocese.

August 9, 1977

A convicted armed robber, Francis Ogugua, 45, farmer from Umuawalu village of Aguleri Anambra State, was executied by firing squad in a public square at Otuocha, Anambra Local Government area.

Francis in company of other persons still at large in 1973 raided the Immaculate Heart Convent Aguleri and stole both Church and personal property worth thousands of naira and also unflicted matchet cuts on the Revered Sister at the Convent. He was found guilty and convicted in October 1975 by the State Armed Robbery and Fire Arms Tribunal, it was learnt from Enugu

August 9, 1977

At the Oshogbetun Tribunal on examinations leakages, it was disclosed that Dr. O Duru, Principal of St. Augustine's College Nkwerre in Imo State helped his wife, Mrs Duru a student of the College 1976 West African School Certificate exams. The Senior Deputy Registrar, of WAEC, Mr. Longe made the disclosure.

August 9, 1977

A hovercraft service between Lagos and Ikorodu town was launched in Lagos by Commodore Adekunle Lawal to ensure easy movement of people by water as well as by the Araba of Lagos, Chief Fagbemi Ajanku poured libation to bless the hovercraft.

August 9, 1977

Three of the eight candidates in the Rivers State whose nominations for the August 31 constituent Assembly election were disqualified by the Federal Electoral Commission were reinstated. They are Mr. Nwobidike Nwanodi of the Port Harcourt Electoral College, Mr. K. B Tiaro Wiwa of the Bori Electoral College and Brigadier George T. Kurubo of the Bonny Local Electoral College.

There were formerly nullified on alleged tax irregularity which was latter found to be in order. Mr. Nwanodi was now returned unopposed as his opponent Chief (Dr.) Edward S. Amadi was disqualified for allegedly threatening the life of the resident Federal Electoral Commissioner the Rivers State, Chief (Olori) Yetunde Gbadebo and that

of the Secretary of the Commission.

August 9, 1977

A prominent woman beer wholesaller, Mrs. Grace Ayanru of 13 Mabo Street, Surulere was sentenced to a term of six months imprisonment without any option of fine by the Price Control Court in Lagos. She was convicted for hoarding beer and refusing to sell a carton of Becks beer to a Price Inspector, Mr. Onifade on April 6, 1977.

August 9, 1977

A four-man Nigerian delegation led by the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development, Mr. Omoniyi Adewoye was in the Democratic Republic of Korea for talks connected with trade, cultural and educational ties.

August 10, 1977

A N9.9 million contract for the construction of the Aba Specialist Hospital (500 beds capacity) was signed between the Imo State Government and the Italian Company (ILESI) Limited with their Nigerian counterpart, the BACO Limited of Aba. Dr. Rowland Asobie, the State Commissioner for Health signed on behalf of Imo State Government and Dr. Dario Barbagallo and Mr. B. A. Isiguzo, for their companies.

August 10, 1977

The headquarters agreement of the 15 nation African Re-insurance Corporation established within the framework of the OAU, was signed in Lagos. Nigeria is the headquarters of the Corporation which would start functioning as from January 1978.

The Federal Commissioner for Trade Major-General M. Shuwa signed on behalf of the Nigerian government while Mr. Saad Kanouni from Morocco signed for the Corporation.

August 10, 1977

The Assembly of the World Confederation of Organization of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) ended its eight-day conference in Laogs. It passed a resolution stating that it was the interest right of the youths the world over to receive compulsory and free education.

August 10, 1977

Commodore Adekunle Lawal assumed duty as military governor of Imo State while his Imo State counterpart Commander Godwin Kanu resumed in Lagos State. The redeployment of the two governors was announced by the Supreme Military Council on August 6, 1977. In a statement issued at the end of its executive meeting in Calabar, capital of Cross River State, the National Union of Nigerian Students (NUNS) called for the re-deployment of all the military governors, threatening a n d 'indefinite boycott of lectures" if after October 1, 1977, that was not done.

August 10, 1977

Mr. Justice J. O. Orojo was appointed chairman of the speical tribunal set up under the Exchange Control (Anti-Sabotage) Decree No 57 of 1977. Other meters are Col. M. J. Vatsa and Mr. Okon Akpan Unah.

August 10, 1977

Mrs. Deborah Adeyinka wife of a prominent Chief in Abeokuta, Ogun State was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment as a fine of N400 in the alternative for profiteering. She was convicted by the Price Control court for selling a crate of Fanta for N4 as agaisnt the controlled price of N2, to Mr. C. O. Otun on May 21, 1977.

August 10, 1977

A new Supreme Military Council directive to all ministries, government

departments, units of the Armed Forces and the Police not to hold any official parties without the approval of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs was published.

August 10, 1977

Mr. Joseph Wayas, a company director and former Commissioner in Cross River State was relisted by the Federal Electoral Commission to contest the August 31 election into the Constituent Assembly, following his production of evidence of full payment of tax.

August 10, 1977

Two contracts for the building of 19 ships at the cost of N176.59 million were awarded by the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL) to the Hyundai Shipbuilding and Henry Industries Company of the Republic of Rorea and the Shipyard 'Split' of Yugoslavia NNSL would start talking delivery of the ships – consisting 10 combs and nine conventional cargo ships – by October 1978 and the last one in May 1980.

Mr. Paul Wayo, Chairman of NNSL signed on behalf of the shipping line while Mr. Uros Borkovic Sales and Design Manager of Shipyard "Split" and Mr. Hee Yung Chung, President and Representative Director of South Ilorea's Hyundai Shipbuilding and Henry Industries Company Limited, signed on behalf of their respective company.

August 10, 1977

The Federal Government signed an agreement with a Dutch consortium, NEDECO and Bos Kalis Westminster Group N.V for the dradging and River improvement works on the River Niger, aimed at stepping up work on the Ajaokuta Iron and Steel Works in Kwara State, it was published in Lagos.

August 10, 1977

The authorities of the University Hospital Ibadan released a report titled "Result of Test" sent by the research fellows of the Hospital in which they detected some local herbs with high dose of anti-cancer. The drug is yet to be ratified by that World Health Council.

August 10, 1977

Two new members of the Kano State Executive Council were sworn in by the State Military Governor, Col. Sani Bello at Government House, Kano. They are Col. M.P.S. Adamu, the new Commander of the 3 Infantry Brigade, Nigerian Army Kano and Alhaji Daudu Saleh Hadejia, the new State Commissioner for Health.

August 11, 1977

Ricky West, leader and vocalist of the Heads Funk Band died in the night while his band was entertaining and audience at Abriba town in Imo State. He reported to have been acknowledging cheers from his fans when he mistakenly slipped off from the top of a storey building and fell head-long to the ground.

August 11, 1977

The former editor of the Nigerian Herald, Mr. Peter Ajayi whose dismissal caused a lot of row in the country, was recalled on the orders of the Kwara State Military Governor, Brigadier George Agbazika Innih, it was reported from Ilorin. He was later re-assigned as the commercial manager of the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation.

August 11, 1977

A total of 1,000 ballot boxes for the August 31 Constituent Assembly election arrived in Lagos from Canada where they were ordered early in 1977 by the Federal Electoral Commission it was disclosed in Owerri by Electoral Com-

missioner J.I.J. Otuka.

August 11, 1977

An amendment to the anti-Sabotage Decree published a few days before stipulated that there would be no option of fine for anybody convicted for foreign exchange malpractices in the country and the jail term would not be less than 5 years. A corporate body would now be liable to a fine of not less than five times the amount of value of the currency, security, payment, property or transaction in respect of which the offence was committed or a fine of N100,000 – whichever is higher.

August 11, 1977

Four armed robbery accused persons were convicted and sentenced to a total of 186 years by the Ikeja Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal. Olayiwola Lateef, a machine operator was jailed 60 years; Taiwo Aremu, Alexander Ofordum car washer at Ikoyi Hotel, Lagos and Sikiru Atanda, an apprentice carpenter got 42 years each. The Chairman of the panel, Mr. Justice Edward A. Hotonu convicted the four accused persons for conspiring and robbing armed with offensive weapons Muraino Adebola of a Toyota Corolla taxi cab with registration number LU 1846 valued at N3,000 property of Jimoh Tomori on May 26, 1977 at Shomolu.

August 11, 1977

The government of Gongola State gave a cash gift of more than N6,000 to sportsmen and women who won medals for the State at the Third National Sports Festival in Kaduna. Each gold-medalist received N200, silver medalist N150 and bronze medalist, N100. Gongola State took part in 10 events and won 18 medals to take the 9th position on the medals table, it was announced by the State Commissioner for Information and Special Development, Mr. Tshaya Etsu.

August 11, 1977

Saleh Daneji, a prison warder at the Kano State Central Prisons, was condemned to death by the Kano State High Court having been found guilty of causing the death of one Alhaji Usman, a prisoner by hitting the deceased with a baton on his head on November 12, 1975.

August 11, 1977

Mr. Michael Webb, Acting General Manager and Mr. J. Osa Ekhibise, Company's Secretary/Administrative Manager of the state-owned Bendel Pharmaceuticals Limited were dismissed with immediate effect, it was learnt from Bendel State. British born Mr. Webb had earlier disappeared from Nigeria despite official order that he should not do so until further notice because of probe into alleged apartheid-oriented administration

August 11, 1977

The Federal Government approved automatic registration and compulsory check-off for the 70 reconstructed industrial unions. The recognised Unions comprised 43 for junior staff, 18 for senior staff and nine for employers.

A total of 282 trade unions in Nigeria registered under the colonial Labour Act of 1938, were banned by the Federal Government.

August 12, 1977

Oba Daniel Odetayo Akinbiyi was installed the 36th Olubadan at a ceremony in Ibadan in which the Oyo State governor, Brigadier David Jemibewon presented him the instrument of office.

August 12, 1977

Gambia announced its withdrawal from the First West African Games originally scheduled to be held in Lagos from

August 20-26, 1977 but now to put off for and other one week (August 27 – September 4) because of the one-week anti-apartheid conference in Lagos from August 22-26, 1977.

August 12, 1977

A German woman, Edith Glover, 37, was at an Ikeja High Court sentenced to death by hanging, having been found guilty of killing her husband, Mr. David Glover a service manager for the C.F.A.O Motors (Nigeria) Limited with a double barrel gun on February 27, 2977 at their Plot 64, Okupe Estate residence, Maryland Ikeja. Edith had three children for her late husband the youngest, a of 18 months old.

Mr. Justice I.O. Agoro pronounced judgment on the accused.

August 12, 1977

Mr. Leslie Harriman, Nigeria's Permanent Representative at the UN, was unanimously elected chairman of a new United Nations Committee to draft an international treaty against the taking of hostages. The 35-member committee would report progress in its assignment to the 32nd session of the UN General Assembly in September 1977.

August 13, 1977

Six armed robbers were publicly executed by the firing squad at New Yidi Road, Ilorin, Kwara State. They are Lasisi Olambe, Kehinde Ayoola, Sunday Adeyemi (alias Abiodun Egin) Joseph Ojo (alias Pius), Ganiyu Agbaniselu and Rasheed Ayodele (alias Shoga).

They were convicted for violent robbery at two different locations along Ilorin/Ajasepo roads on September 7, 1976. Various articles including a 504 Peugeot Station wagon car, a Mercedes Benz and hundreds of naira were robbed by them.

August 13, 1977

The six armed robbers sentenced to by the Kwara State Robbery and Firearms Tribunal on July 12, 1977 were executed by firing squad at a spot opposite the primary school along New Yidi Road, Ilorin. The men, Lasisi Olambe, Kehinde Ayoola, Sunday Adeyemi (alias Abiodun Egin), Joseph Ojo (alias Pius), Ganiyu Agbaniselu and Rashidi Ayodele (alias Soga) were convicted for robbing with violence at two different locations in Kwara, two saloon cars and some other valuables.

August 13, 1977

Six secret societies had been identified in Ogun State as Ogboni cult Reformed Ogboni Fraternity (ROF), Ogboni Aborigine Secret Society (OA), Ogboni Ibile Secret Society (OI), The Freemasonry, Awo Opa Cult (ADC) and Aje-koya Society. The Ogun State government ordered disciplinary proceedings to be taken against all public officers known to be members of the above societies and who refused to renounce their membership or in the alternative resign their appointment as demanded by the Federal Government decree.

Similarly in Benin City three armed robbers, Henry Okungbowa, Joha Aziechie and Sunday Lucky Ovie Ofo faced the firing squad, having been condemned for robbing a night guard, Samuel Agbongiator of N3, fans and electric bulbs.

August 14, 1977

Nathaniel Okagbue, a 44 year-old Nigerian businessman was sentenced to four years imprisonment with N1,000 costs by the Inner London Crown Court after he was found guilty of fraudulently importing into Britain 21 Kilos of Indian Hemp worth about N30,000, it was learnt from London.

August 14, 1977

The Federal Government awarded contracts valued at more than N10 million to Messrs Dumez (Nigeria) Limited for the construction of link roads in parts of the country. The dualling of the link road from Lagos Ibadan expressway and the Shagamu – Benin Road and the construction of a full leaf separated interchange at the junction between the Shagamu link road, the Lagos – Ibadan expressway and the Abeokuta – Komape raed would cost over N9 million. The construction of fly-over bridges on the Isara-Fidiwo Road and the Ogere -Iperu Road including approach roads would cost over N1 million.

August 15, 1977

The Tin Can Island Port, a new port built in Lagos at a cost of N190 million was at a record time of 17 months would be in operation in October, 1977, it was announced by the General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Alhaji Bamaiinga Tukur while addressing officers of the Authority at the end of their two-week seminar on modern management techniques organised by the staff development department of the authority.

August 15, 1977

The three members of the Foreign Exchange Tribunal, Mr. Justice Olakunle Orojo (Chairman), Col. Mamman Vatza and Mr. Okon Akpan Unah were sworn in at the inaugural ceremony at the Supreme Court in lagos. Soon after the ceremony, the tribunal moved to a Lagos High Court for the prosection of the first batch of 17 accused men comprising Nigerians, Lebanese, Syrians, Britons, Italians and Chinese. First hearing was fixed for August 29, 1977.

August 15, 1977

Ali Madu, the armed robber who confessed that he was paid N3 cash and 30K lunch to rob a medical practiotioner, Dr. Veronica Bolatitlo Fesesi of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital at 76 Ogunlana Drive, Surulere on the night of July 25, 1977, was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment. His friend Bulema accused of conspiring with Ali and unknown person to vommit the offence also got 21-year prison term. They were convicted by Mr. Justice Edward Hotonou, Chairman of the Tribunal.

August 16, 1977

Okechukwu Adimora, 49 year old Onitsha legal practitioner was appointed the Anambra State Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in succession to Mrs. Victoria Onejeme who resigned her appointment for personal reasons. Mr. Adimora's appointment would be effective from August 31, 1977.

August 16, 1977

A civil servant in Imo State's Ministry of Establishment Mr. P. Okorie, was declared sacked by the Secretary to the Imo State Government for alleged less of sense and simple respect and courtesy by refusing to stand up when the new governor of the State, Commodore Adekunle Lawal made his first surprise visit to the Ministry of Establishments in Owerri.

August 16, 1977

The final list of 341 candidates eligible to contest the 203 seats into the Constituent Assembly on August 31, 1977, was released in Lagos by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO). A total of 85 candidates were returned unopposed in electoral colleges all over the country.

August 16, 1977

The Commissioner for External Affairs, Brigadier Joseph Garba briefed

heads of foreign missions in Lagos about the objectives of the new foreign exchange decree promulgated by the Federal Government to combat the economic aggression brought on Nigeria by unpatriotic Nigerian citizens in racket with foreigners and missions who siphon out the country's wealth and flout the rent edict.

August 16, 1977

A Swedish team of industrialists, businessman and officials led by that country's Minister for Energy and Technology, Mr. Olof Johnson was here on a six day official visit at the invitation of the Federal Government.

August 17, 1977

Eight armed robbers were condemned to death by firing squad by the Lagos Firearms and Robbery Tribunal. The men, Moshudi Adebakin (a landlord), Julius Ofo, Ganiyu Bello, Kolawole Mufutau, Yekini Bakare, Kolawole Ogunwolu, Adisa Akinde and Jelili Sobel were convicted for breaking into 14 Buraimoh Street Odi-Olowo Mushin at 2.30 a.m. on July 16, 1977 and armed with offensive weapons, robbing Mrs. Amoke Mumuni of N300 and Mrs. Abiola Ogundele of materials valued at N300. Four other accused persons, Olusegun Towolawi, Kehinde Bakare, Mufutau Ogunwolu and Jacob Towolawi were set free by Mr. Justice Oladipo Williams, who presided over the tribunal.

August 17, 1977

It was reported that the tomb of the late Prime Minister of Nigeria, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was being constructed in Bauchi State capital at a total cost of nearly N1 million, by the Arewa Construction Company, the project being financed by the Federal Government.

A film entitled "Shehu Umar" adapted from a fiction written by the late Alhaji Tafawa Balewa was launched at Bauchi by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Mr. Ayo Ogunlade.

August 17, 1977

The Kwara State Public Accounts Committee appointed in October 1976 and reconstructed in June 1972, was dissolved by the State Executive Council. A new committee of ten leaded by Mr. M. A. Makele (chairman) was appointed to take effect from June 1, 1977. Other members are Alhaji Saf Jimba, (Sole Administrator of the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation), Mr. S. O. Onawola, a former Civil Servant and now an accountant in private business, Mr. J. O. Adebayo, an accountant in private business, Chief J. A. Ikusemoro, the Olubunu of Bura, a traditional ruler, Alhaji M. T. Omar, the Emir of Kaiama, Mallam Shaibu Aminu Abdallah, a lawyer in the employ of N.N.D.C. Kaduna, Alhaji Jimada Pategi the Nakorijm of Pategi, Lt. A. A. Ahmed, 22 Armoyred Brigade Ilorin and S. Laha, ASP Nigerian Police Force Headquarters, Ilorin.

August 17, 1977

A delegation from the Republic of Chad led by the country's foreign affairs minister, Colonel Kamougue Wilfri Abdel Kader was in Nigeria in connection with the dispute between Chad and Libya.

August 18, 1977

There were a total of 28,846 people behind the bars in Nigeria's 122 prisons and eight prison farms at the end of May 1977, disclosed the Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs, Alhaji Umar Shinkafi while briefing the press in Lagos. Of this number, 28,288 were men and 558, women. 12,280 had been convicted

9,109 were awaiting trial, and 849 debtors, detainees and criminal lunatics. There were 608 condemned people awaiting execution; and a total of 16,429 staff working in the service. 14,045 of them general duty officers, 374 works officers, 364 industrial officers, 528 mechanics and drivers and 129 welfare and education workers.

August 18, 1977

More than 74,000 foreign nationals were in the public and private establishments in Nigeria in 1976 announced the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. A total of 113,827 foreigners visited the country while 528 persons were refused entry visas for various reasons. Repatriated were 137 foreigners whose conduct did not warrant their continued stay in the country, with 19 others facing deportation order for various offences.

August 18, 1977

It was reported from Anambra State that a community leader in Oraifite Chief G.O. Ude-Ubaka had donated a N200,000 modern post office to Oraifite community in the State and a N50,000 police barracks for the Nigeria police. The territorial controller of P & T., Mr S.M. Egbosimba laid the foundation stone of the new post office and Chief Jerome Udoji chaired the occasion.

August 18, 1977

Five armed robbers (four of them seamen and a carpenter) death by the Bendel State Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal for robbing an Egyptian sailor, Hamudi Mahamsth of a wrist watch valued at N45 and three chairs property of MV Fast Bird II in Benneth Island near Warri on July 1977, and one for robbing one Diamond Idese.

August 19, 1977

The Manager of the Kingsway Stores Enugu, Mr. Timothy Onuigbo and his Sales Supervisor, Mrs Victoria Mgbeahurukwe were sentenced to six months imprisonment each without any option of fine by the Anambra State Price Control Court for hoarding beer. The judge, Mr. Justice Francis Nwokedi also ordered the Kingsway Stores (Nigeria) Limited Enugu to pay a fine of N7,500. The Kingsway Stores were charged before the court with hoarding 32 cartons of assorted kinds of bottled beer which they refused to sell to a Price Control Inspector. Mr. Peter Uwakwe.

August 20, 1977

The commander of the Brigade of Guards, Colonel M.J. Vatsa expressed shock at the "falling standard of discipline among officers and men in the Army. He was speaking to soldiers of 127 Infantry Battalion in Lagos.

August 20, 1977

About 60 prisoners embarked on a demonstration in Agodi Prison yard in protest against alleged poor feeding and later stormed the office of the prison superintendent following the minor riot that ensued, two prisoners escaped and six prisoners were seriously injured.

August 20, 1977

The National Chairman of the National Committee on Apartheid, Mr. S.G. Ikoku disclosed that more than N7 million had so far been collected throughout the country for the defence of black Africans in Southern Africa.

August 20, 1977

The Chairman of the Parents/Teachers Association at Ohanze, Obioma Ngwa Local Government Area, Clement Okpaenyi and six others were sentenced to death by the Imo State Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal for robbing one Robert Chigbu at Ohanze in Obioma

Ngwa in the night of June 8, 1976 of one Honda Motorcycle No. ECD 5589 valued at N750, assorted types of wearing apparels valued at N100, a transistor radio set valued N30, a box full of clothes valued N600, lady handbag valued N20 and some children s dresses valued N80, maid dresses valued N30, wrist-watch valued N5 and N1,085 in cash all totalling N2,716.

Others convicted were John Nwachukwu, Benjamin Nwoko (alias "Chima"), Christopher Anyanwu (alias "Robert"), Michael Abia, Mathew Ibe (alias 'Chima') and Joseph Ijeoma.

August 20, 1977

"Soja" the news bulletin of the Army reported that five non-commissioned Officers were dismissed from the Army while 12 others were reduced in ranks for their alleged involvement in examination leakage discovered in the Nigeria Army School of Infantry (NASI), Jaji in Kaduna. The scandal erupted following a quarrel among instructors in the school over the sharing of money contributed by 12 non-commissioned officer students to bribe the instructors to enable them to pass their promotion examination.

The five instructors dismissed were Warrant Officer 1 Dedou Yabrifa who was said to have received a share of N20 from the money contributed by students, Staff Sergeant Philip Onuorah collected N80, Sergeant Sylvanus Braide, N30, Sergeant Razaki Gbadimori, N120 and Sergeant Linus Jukwey, N40.

Those reduced in ranks were WOII Nathaniel Ojobo, Staff Sergeant Benjamin Kolojo, Staff Sergeant Dominic Ordu, Staff Sergeant Adamu Gambo, Sergeant Bamidele Raimi Sergeant Vincent Elimigbe, Sergeant Sulony Oyebaye, Corporal Moses Etayobru, Joseph Imasimen and Corporal Udoh Umoh.

August 20, 1977

Nigeria Airways took delivery of its first Boeing 727 jet liner in Seatle, Washington, USA The key of the aircraft was handed to the leader of the Nigerian delegation, Mrs Fola Akintunde Ighodalo by the President of the Company, Mr Ernest H. Boulliou.

August 20, 1977

Nigerian oil and liquified natural gas would be exported to Sweden at the later part of 1978 and Swedish companies would be granted right by the Federal Government to prospect for oil in Nigeria, it was contained in the wide ranging tentative agreements signed in Murtala Muhammed between officials of the Federal Government and the visiting Swedish industrialists led by the country's Minister for Energy and Technology, Mr. Olof Johansson, shortly before they left Lagos for home.

The Federal Government approved the establishment of 18 industrial unions for senior staff associations in Nigeria. The Administrator of Trade Unions Mr M.O. Abiodun set up 43 steering committees of 43 industrial unions for junior staff in five centres Benin, Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna and Lagos to plan for the inaugural conferences of industrial unions and elections from October 31 to Nov 12, 1977 one United Central Labour Organisation would be launched in in Ibadan, Oyo State on February 15 1978.

August 20, 1977

A mass rally of youth organisations trade unions, students and market women, was held in Lagos as part of the series of activities of connected with the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid The demonstrators, some of whom, changed war songs and carried placards bearing many inscriptions against apartheid, were addressed at

Tafawa Balewa Square by Mr Hoshua Nkomo.

August 20, 1977

About N28 million was realised by the Federal Government as revenue from Nigeria border Idi-Iroko, Ogun State during the 1976/77 fiscal year, it was disclosed by the Area Customs Administrator, Mr. F.E.I. Imokhai.

August 22, 1977

Four officials of the Igbobi Orthopeadic Hospical dismissed following the Federal Executive Council acceptance of the findings and recommendations of the report of the Oguntoye Tribunal of inquiry into the administration of the hospital.

They are Dr. A. A. Bailey, retired Chief Consultant of the hospital whose retirement was converted to dismissal, Dr. J. O. Atunrase senior consultant, Mr. I. Abudu, consultant and Mr. O. Akagbio, acting principal, radiographer. The dismissed officers also forferted a number of their landed properties to the Federal Government. Three other officers, Mrs. C.O. Somefun (senior matron), Mr. P.A. Ajayi (nursing superintendent) and Mr. E.A. Omole (senior storekeeper) were retired with immediate effect. The senior radiographer Mrs. R.A. Oluwa was severely reprimanded and warned against further acts of indiscipline. while the principal radiographer, Miss. I. Y. Williams was reinstated in her post to continue the re-organization and improvement she had begun in the Radiology Department.

August 22, 1977

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia wept in Lagos over the humiliation and oppression the blackman suffers in souther Africa because of the apartheid system. He was addressing the World Conference for Action against Apartheid. Others who spoke included the UN, Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldein and the Head of State, General Obasanjo who said it was time for positive action against apartheid and Nigeria would no longer sit on the fence. More than 500 delegates from countries of the world attended the anti-apartheid Conference. the first to be held in African.

August 22, 1977

It was announced that the Head of State, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo would pay a two-day official visit to Tanzania on September 1 and Mozambique on September 3, 1977.

August 22, 1977

The World Conference for Action Against Apartheid by the Head of State Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo was opened in Lagos. World Leaders in Lagos for the six-day conference included President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr. Kurt Waldein, Mr. Andrew Young the United State Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Odvar Nordi the Prime Minister of Norway, the OAU secretary general – Mr. Eteki Mboumour and Mr. Joshau Nkomo Zumibabwe Nationalist leader. The Lagos conference was sponsored by the United Natives, Organization of African Unity and the Federal Government.

August 22, 1977

The Federal Government awarded a N60 million contract to Messrs Bredeco (Nig.) Limited for the construction of 1,004 housing units throughout the country in its determination to ease housing problems in Nigeria. The Units would consist of 252 two-bedroom flats, 550 three-bedroom flats and 200 four bedroom flats.

August 22, 1977

The External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba was elected President of the steering Committee of the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid. Four others elected vice-presidents of the committee were Mr. Joaquim Abberts Chissan Minister for Foreign Affairs of Moyanlique, Mr. Peter Florin, Deputy Foreign Minister of German Democratic Republic Mr. Leslie Harriman, Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations and Mr. Olof Paline, co-chairman of the Commission.

August 23, 1977

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia left Lagos for home after attending the opening session of the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid. The president of the current assembly of the United Nations, Mr. Shirley Ameresinghe also left Lagos with a warning that if the Southern African situation was not handled with care, the problem could lead to another global war, and the industrialized nations, espeically the Western powers who had refused to enforce the economic sanctions against the racists, would carry the blame.

August 23, 1977

The inaugural sitting of the newly established Counterfeit Currency Tribunal headed by Mr. Justice A. G. Karibi-Whyte was held in Lagos. Other members of the Tribubal are Captain E. T. Okpo of the Nigerian Navy and Mr. J. O. Sonoiki.

August 23, 1977

Five armed robbers were sentenced to death by the Lagos State Robbery and Firearms Tribunal for robbing one Thompson Obadiye of N30 and one cassette player valued at N120 and one Gilbert Dreotan and Felix Ogunyemi of N16 and N5, respectively, on December 7, 1974 along Maroko Road, Victoria Island, Laogs. The robbers Sunday Thomas, Azeez Muka Oladipo, Raymond Anyanwu, Idowu Bakare and Ahmed Shodipo were said to have on the day of the incident, while driving in a Peugeot car crossed a bus driven by Thompson Obadiye along Maroko Road and ordered the passengers in the bus to surrender their belongings. During the operation, the accused held daggers broken bottles and an automatic gun.

August 23, 1977

The United Nations Organization donated books and other publications on Apartheid to the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos. The Director of the UN Centre Against Apartheid Mr. E. S. Reddy, based in New York, made the presentation to the NIIA'S Administrative Secretary Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi.

August 23, 1977

The Federal Exective Council issued directive barring resellers and middlemen from the motor vehicle trade in the country because the middlemen did not perform any essential service in the distribution of vehicles as they have no garages. A new pricing formula for vehicles was also approved follows –

Imported Cars – Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) values plus mark-up of 25 per cent plus duty NPA charges as against the previous formula of cost Insurance Freight (CIF) values plus duty plus NPA charges plus mark-up of 25 per cent.

Locally assembled cars mark-up of 23 per cent is applied to the sum of Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) of CICD and assembly cost, NPA charges and duty thereafter added. Imported commercial vehicles, 22½ per cent applied to the

sume of a mark-up of CIF value and Locally assembled commercial vehicles a mark 20 per cent applied to CIF of CILD and assembly cost.

August 24, 1977

An educationist, Alhaji Shehu Abdulwahab, principle of the Advanced Teachers' College Gumeh, Kano State demanded abolition of West African Examinations Council (WAEC) and final examinations in schools as a way of ending examination irregularities, and rather suggested continuous assessment of pupils in place of examinations. He was testifying before the Sogbetun Tribunal into Examination Leakages in Kaduna.

August 24, 1977

Two men, a policeman and a driver, were convicted of armed robbery and sentenced to death by the Lagos State Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal for robbing Miss Reggy Fayeke of a wallet containing N160.80 and lipstick on May 27, 1976 at the Cross Road Guest House Yaba. They are Babatope Fadiya a welder with the Nigeria Police Force Motor Traffic Division, Obalende and Fatai Olabode, a taxi driver of 86 Awofeso Street Palmgrove, Lagos.

August 24, 1977

The Imo State Government promulgated an edict excluding chieftaincy matters from court jurisdiction throughout the state. Cited as "Recognition of Chiefs (Miscellaneous Provision" No. 19 of 1977), the edict retrospective effect from August 5, 1976, stated that only the military governor could accord recognition to any person as a chief, and such recognition "shall be final."

August 24, 1977

A new film "Bisi Daughter of the River" produced by Mr. Jab Adu's company, Cineventure (Nigeria) was launched at the National Theatre Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Mr. Ayo Ogunlade.

August 25, 1977

The Attah of Igala, Alhaji Aliyu Ocheja Obaje who was suspended by the Benue State government and confined to the State capital on August 8, returned to Idah amidst jubilation from his subjects, following government directives revoking his suspension and confinement, pending investigations into his actions which were said to be detrimental to peace and good government.

August 26, 1977

The World Conference for Action Against Apartheid ended in Lagos after the delegates had signed a 32-point declaration condemning apartheid and among other things calling on the UN to ensure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa (under chapter VII of the UN Charter).

August 26, 1977

A high court in Ondo State ordered the Federal Electoral Commission to restore the name of an Ibadan based lawyer, Mr. Afe Babalola as a candidate for the Ekiti Central Constituency in Ondo State, and not to conduct elections in the constituency. Mr. Babalola the only candidate registered in his constituency, had challenged the validity of his his disqualification for an alleged non-payment of tax. The state's chief judge, Mr. Justice Akinola Aguda ruled that the Commission exceeded its power in removing Mr. Babalola's name from the final list of contesting candidates.

August 27, 1977

Dr. Nwakamma Okoro was returned opposed as the President of the Bar

August 30, 1977

Mr. Justice Orojo, chairman of the Exchange Control Tribunal refused bail for medical practitioner, Dr. John Adewunmi Sodipo, facing a nine court charge, and three others, Nigel Turner, Umberts Carnassi (an Italian) Peter and Young Li (a Chinese), accused of violating foreign exchange regulations, and they were remanded in Kirikiri Maximum Prison, Apapa.

August 30, 1977

The Exchange Control Tribunal was told in Lagos that a British Canadian accused of illegal foreign exchange transactions, Nigel Collingwood Turner saved N7,773,627.58 at the Broad Street, Branch of the New Nigerian Bank, Lagos between August 1975 and August 1977 (over N7 million within a period of two years). The bank's assistant manager, Mr. Corneleus Madumagu told the tribunal that Turner opened a current account with the Bank on August 20, 1977.

August 30, 1977

Amao Akindele was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Ogun State Armed Robbery Tribunal for attempted robbery with violence at Abalabi village on Papalanto-Opeka Road on March 29, 1976. He was convicted for attempting to rot Mudasiru Adisa of a peugeot commercial vehicle with registration under WE 7448 in company of an Hausa friend who later botted away.

August 30, 1977

Dr. Tai Solarin, the Public Complaints Commissioner for Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States was docked in an Ibadan Chief Magistrate's Court charged with diriving a government vehicle with registration No. FGN 9031 along the highway in Ibadan on May 25, 1977 without a valid during licence.

August 30, 1977

Tunde Salako was sentenced to death by the Lagos State Armed Robbery and Firearms Tribunal for robbing with violence a laboratory assistant. Miss Dele Aregbesola of her purse containing N20 cash, ear rings, wrist-watch and a chain all valued at N190 at Oke-Oba Agege on her way to work at Pfizer Limited Ikeja on January 3, 1977 at 7 a.m.

August 30, 1977

The former editor of the Nigerian Herald, Mr. Peter Ajayi who was removed as editor but later re-assigned as commercial manager of the company, was sacked for alleged by refusing to reply to official queries from the company and for showing no interest in his job since his re-assignment as commercial manager.

August 30, 1977

The athletics events of the West African Games ended on a memorable note in Lagos with Nigeria leading on the score's table with a total of 33 gold, 22 silver and 14 bronze medals, followed by Ghana with 6 gold, 12 silver 16 bronze medals Ivory Coast, 6 gold, 8 silver, 4 bronze medals Senegal 1 gold, 2 silver, 10 bronze medals Togo, 1 silver, 2 bronze medals Sierra Leone, 1 silver, Benin, 1 bronze medal Guinea, 1 bronze medal.

August 31, 1977

Elections into the Constituent Assembly were held in 116 electoral colleges throughout the Federation, under peaceful atmosphere. Among the old political stalwarts who lost the race to win seats were Chief Remi Fani Kayode, for Deputy Premier of old Western Region; Mr. Soji Odunjo, former political front liner in Abeokuta and Chief (Dr.) Kolawole Balogun, one time National Secretary of the NCNC. Others included Chief

Association of Nigeria at a conference in Calabar. Others elected were Mr. J.B. Majiyagba, first vice president, Mr. A Fadairo, 2nd vice-president. Mr. J A. Obi, 3rd vice-president Mr Debo Akande, general secretary; Mr. Oba Olubayo, treasurer Mr. J. Edozie, financial secretary, Mr. Lai Joseph, publicity secretary, Mr. R. Abass, first assistant secretary and Mrs. Uche Offia-Nwali second assistant secretary.

Harold Shodipo, a popular contractor Mr. H.R.B. Fasinro, a former political leader, Abubakar Isandu, a former commissioner in Plateau State, Alhaji Zakari Mohammed, a former Solicitor General and Commissioner for Justice in the old North. Dr P.O.A. Dada a former parliamentarian in Kwara State: Abubakar Tunau, a former commissioner in old North-Western, Malam A.M. Abubakar Rimi Secretary of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

August 31, 1977

The President of Gambia, Dr. Dawuda K. Jawara was here on a six-day state visit. A veterinary doctor by profession, he addressed the opening session of the 14th annual conference of the Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association which began in Lagos on September 2, 1977.

September 1, 1977

The Ondo State Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Akinola Aguda ordered the arrest and detention (with bench warrant) until Tuesday, September 6, by any police officer of the Ondo State President Electoral Commissioner, Chief M. A. Adegbonoye for failure to comply with the court's earlier directive that he should appear before it on September 1, to show why he should not be tried for contempt of court by ordering election into the Constituent Assembly at the Ekiti Central electoral college on Wednesday, August 31, contrary to the court's order. A disqualified candidate, Chief Afe Babalola had filed a motion in the Akure High Court against his disqualification on alleged irregular payment of tax and the court had on Friday August 26, declared him as the only candidate validly nominated and elected into the Assembly in Ekiti Central Electoral College. But the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) went ahead to conduct election in the electoral college where Mr. G. A. Falaye was declared winner by beating Mr. H. O.O. Oloyede with 11 to 10 votes.

September 1, 1977

Alhaji Ibrahim Katune, Sokoto Commissioner for Education and acting Commissioner for Agriculture, resigned from the state's executive council to go back to his organization, the New Nigerian Development Company as General Manager of Arewa Hotels Ltd., it was from Sokoto.

September 1, 1977

The Head of State, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo started a five-day official visit of the Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Zaire. He was accompanied among other top officials by Brigadier Joe Garba (External Affairs Commissioner) Mr. Ayo Ogunlade (Information Commissioner), Colonel M. M. Magoro (Transport Commissioner) Mr. Ajose Adeogun (Special Duties Commissioner) and Brigadier George Innih (Governor Kwara State)

September 1, 1977

The Federal Government promulgated a new decree specifically reaffirming that any person who pays his income tax in one lump sum to cover tax liabilities of more than one year shall not be eligible to contest the election into the Constituent Assembly.

The decree promulgated to remove certain doubts as to the construction of the constituent Assembly Decree, 1977, reaffirmed further that the post election tribunal shall not entertain questions as to the validity of the election of any candidate from any person who was himself not a candidate at the election. The new decree published in an extra-ordinary gazette took retrospective effect from June 1, 1977.

September 1, 1977

The Federal Government appointed two envoys – Chief Olatunji Omolodun, Nigeria's High Commissioner to India and Mr. Adamu Usman, Nigeria's Ambassador to Niger Republic.

September 2, 1977

The Oguta Motel Complex and International Holiday Resort built by the Imo Hotels Limited on the shores of the Oguta Lake, was commissioned by the Governor of Imo State, Commodore Adekunle Lawal. In addition to a high class conference hall, restaurant and bar, it has a gold course of international standard with tennis courts and outdoor gardens. Other hotels of that standard in the State are located in Aba and Umuahia. Hotels of catering Rest House standards would be commissioned at Arochukwu, Okigwe and Afikpo.

September 3, 1977

About 90,000 candidates who passed the entrance examinations into the 135 secondary schools in Anambra State could not be offered admission this session because of insufficient number of schools to accommodate them. Out of the 120,000 candidates who took entrance examination only 30,000 could be admitted. And it would require 44 new secondary schools by the end of 1977 to accommodate the large number of primary school leavers

And in Lagos State, more than 8,000 successful candidates could not gain admission because of lack of schools in the State to accommodate them. In Imo State, not more than 40,000 candidates out of 150,000 who took entrance examination were offered admission for the same reason – accommodation problem.

September 3, 1977

The Enugu Rangers International played a goalless draw with the Senegalese police team in the first leg of the quarter final of the Africa Cup Winners Cup Competition played at the National Stadium, Surulere.

September 3, 1977

The Imo State Police Command ordered all police formations under it to shoot at sight anyone found lynching. It stated that some innocent citizens had been lynched on the were allegation by some criminal gangs that they had lost their genitals after shaking hands with them. A man was stripped naked by the police and carried in an open landrover round the capital state of Owerri for raising false alarm against another man who was alleged to have shaken his hand thereby rendering him impotent the police said the story was false and to prove this they drove the man naked round the town to convince the general public.

September 4, 1977

Nigerians who were expelled from Peoples Republic of Congo arrived at the Murtala Muhammed Airport with tales of how they were woken up by armed soldiers in the early hours of Sunday, September 4 and sent to a camp from where they were taken to a plane that flew them to Nigeria. The claimed that they were not allowed to leave with their Congolese wives and children as well as their property.

Herbalists and Mrs. Marie Eka, administrative officer Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos.

September 4, 1977

The Federal Government through the National Sport Commission donated two buses to the Peoples Republic of Benin. The keys to the buses were presented to the Minister for Sports in the Peoples Republic of Benin, Comrade Kouyamis by the Federal Commission for Social Development, Youth and Sports, Mr. Dandeson Isokrari.

September 5, 1977

Alhaji Abba Sadiq, the Waziri of Borno died in Maiduguri, Borno State after a brief illness, aged 67. He was appointed the Waziri on October 1, 1975 following the death of his predecessor Alhaji Baba Gana on September 24, 1975.

September 6, 1977

Mr. Justice Akinola Aguda ordered the Ondo State Police Commissioner Mr Ademola Aboyade-Cole to appear before him to explain why Electoral Commissioner M.A. Adeniboye had not been arrested as ordered by him.

September 6, 1977

Collingwood Niger Turner (British Canadian) and Unberto Carnazzi (Italian) were each jailed five years for breaking the foreign exchange regulations. The special three man tribunal headed by Mr Justice Olakunle Orojo also ordered both men to refund 230,000 American dollars (N150,189.37) to the Federal Government being the amount of the deal in which foreign exchange was to the bought and sold between them.

September 6, 1977

The Managing Director of Toki

(Nigeria) Ltd., Oluyomobo Akoni appeared before the Orojo Tribunal in Lagos on charge of conspiring with Collingwood Turner between May 1976 and May 1977 to make credit payments of 18,000 sterling to NITO International Establishment in New York without authority.

September 7, 1977

The Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo returned to Lagos after a tour of four central and Southern African States.

September 7, 1977

Seven armed robbers, among them two brothers, Jimina Torubiri and Akpo Torubiri, were sentenced to death by the Ikeja Firearms and Robbery Tribunal. They were found guilty on a two-count charge of conspiracy and robbing one John Aroh of 19A, Mba Street, Onitsha, of a Mercedes Benz lorry, MA 8022, and 492 cartons of sardine and wounding him along Ikorodu/Shagamu Road on December 17, 1976.

The other five condemned men are Michael Magboyembi (a driver) John Agoba (a fisherman), Lawrence Osasi, Peter Njoku (an applicant) and Sunday Orogu (a labourer)

September 7, 1977

It was disclosed by the General Manager of the Nigerian Groundnut Board, Alhaji Umaru Danfulani that Nigeria imported more than 60,000 tonnes of groundnut in 1976, whereas in 1972, Nigeria, then one of the world's largest exporters of groundnut, recorded a production figure of 454,000 tonnes.

Nigeria's groundnut production had declined sharply over the years because of the drought which hit most of the Northern States some three years back.

September 7, 1977

Nigerian and Zaire in a joint communique signed at the end of General Olusegun Obasanjo visit to Zaire [illegible] the Anglo-American proposals handed out to Ian Smith on Thursday, September 1, towards Zimbabwe majority rule by 1978. In the systematic programme, an interim period was set out during which there would be a British appointed administrator and a United Nations Peace Keeping Force in the area.

September 7, 1977

The Chief Judge of Kano State, Mr Justice J.R. Jones ruled that Dr Ibrahim Datti Ahmed was entitled to contest election to the Constituent Assembly at the Rano Electoral College in Kano. Dr Ahmed had filed a suit in the Kano High Court against the decision of FEDECO to disqualify him as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly election. N75 cost was awarded against the FEDECO.

September 8, 1977

Defence Lawyers withdrew from the Foreign Exchange Control Tribunal in protest against certain aspects of the Anti-Sabotage Decree. Speaking on behalf of about 50 defence counsel at the Tribunal Chief Robert Williams described the decree as a blot on the standard of justice in this country and said they were withdrawing from the proceedings pending a meeting of the Bar Association with the Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Replying the Chairman of the Tribunal Mr. Justice [illegible] said the tribunal was operating under a [illegible] legislation and our duties are [illegible] and that is to administer justice under the decree. He adjourned the hearing in all charges until September 19, to give the Head of State enough time to deliberate whether to accept or reject the lawyers' demand for the amendment of the foreign exchange

decree.

September 8, 1977

The Nigerian Breweries Limited stopped production at its Lagos Brewery following the worsening of the industrial action by workers which hit the company since August 18. The Company announced the laying off of 350 employees for indiscipline. An estimated amount of N300,000 had been lost so far following the industrial action.

September 8, 1977

Nigeria's Charge d'Affairs in the Federal Republic of Congo, Mr. A. Turkuru flew into Lagos in response to the Summon of the Federal Government communicated to him on Tuesday, September 6, to come and explain why more than 150 Nigerians had been deported from Congo since Sunday, September 4.

September 9, 1977

The premises of Squibb (Nigeria) Ltd situated at 1 Kolawole Shonibare Street, Ilupeju were sealed off pending further investigation into the report that it stored expired drugs including anantesol injections.

September 10, 1977

The Water Corporation Football Club of Nigeria beat the Hafia Club of Guinea by 4 goals to 2 in the Africa Cup of Champion Club's soccer championship played at the National Stadium Surulere.

September 10, 1977

Two armed robbers Simeon Tietie (alias Jaspas) and Robert Amasun Ovie were executed by firing squad in Benin City. They were found guilty by the Bendel State Armed Robbery Tribunal of robbing one Boy Edema, Anna Avatu and Mary Esemu of a trunk box, three leather boxes, cartons of hot drinks, a generating set all valued at N6,000, a Bachelor of Laws certificate, a Cambridge Certificate and a General Certificate of Education at Okpara Waterside in Bendel State on March 27, 1976.

September 10, 1977

The Resident Electoral Commissioner for Ogun State, Mr. Justice S.B. Kesinro was ordered to appear in court on September 27, to show cause why he should not be charged with contempt of court for ordering election into Egbado court electoral College on August 31, contrary to the courts order. The State's Chief Judge, Mr Justice E. B. Craig had signed the order following a motion filed by Mr. Alao Aka Bashorun, counsel for Dr Tunji Otegbeye, a disqualified candidate to the Constituent Assembly.

September 11, 1977

Mr. Justice Udo Udoma, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria was appointed chairman of the Constituent Assembly by the Supreme Military Council. The Chief Judge of the Borno, Gongola and Bauchi States Mr. Justice Buba Ardo was appointed deputy chairman. Twenty other members of the Constituent Assembly appointed to represent interests which might not be adequately represented through the election process included women, labour, commerce and industry, the Press, education, student affairs, public service and traditional authorities. The members are Mrs Toyin Olakunri, Mrs Faustina Kauba Braide, Mrs Zummai Jarma, Mrs Abigail Ukpabi, Alhaji H.P. Adebola, Chief A. Ezenwa, Alhaji Abdu Danladi, Mr. A.S. Guobadia, Alhaji Aminu Dantata, Chief T. A. Odutola, Professor Alex Boyo, Professor J. Tseayo, Alhaji Musa Daggeh, Chief S. O. Adebo, Alhaji Babatunde Jose, Mr. Justice M.O. Balonwu, Alhaji Shehu Ahmed (Madaki of Kano), Mr

Hanza Zayyad, Mr. Ime Ebong, the president of the National Union of Nigerian Students (NUNS). A team of legal draftsmen led by Mr. Justice Omolulu Thomas of the Lagos High Court was composed to be in attendance during meeting of the Assembly. Other members of the team are Mr G.C..Okeke, director of public prosecutions in Anambra State and Mr. Bashir Wali, Attorney-General of Kano State.

The inaugural meeting of the constituent was scheduled to be held at the National Hall, Tafawa Balewa Square Lagos on October 6, 1977.

September 11, 1977

Another batch of 100 Nigerians deported from Congo Republic arrived in Lagos aboard a UTA plane, with stories of horrors experienced by Nigerians in Congo.

September 11, 1977

It was disclosed by the Federal Commissioner for Labour, Major-General Adefope that between August 1975 and March 1977, a total of 374,649 persons were registered for employment at the Employment Exchanges and the Professional and Executive registries.

The Director of Sports, National Sports Commission, Mr. Isaac Akioye was suspended indefinitely by the order of the Federal Commissioner for Social Development, Youth and Sports, Mr. Dandeson Isokrari for allegedly travelling to Yugoslavia to bring back the national coach Jelisavcis Tiko who was on leave for urgent national assignment.

September 12, 1977

New judges were appointed by the Federal Government. For the Federal Revenue Court three acting judges Mr F.O. Kachikwu, Mr S.A. Tofowomo and Mr J.O. Ayinde. For Kaduna State, Mr K.A. Aroyewun would serve as acting Judge. Messrs R.O Ajayi and E.O. Ojuolape - substantive judges in Ondo State High Court. For Imo State High Court: Mr G.S.I. Ojiako, Mr D. E. Njiribeako, Mr C,M.C. Abangowe, Mr. S.A. Nsofor, Mr. O.A Okejie and Mr Jonah Johnson. For Niger State, Alhaji Sheik Ahmed Lemu was appointed a substantive Grand Khadi of Sharia Court of Appeal.

September 12, 1977

An expatriat pilot and four Nigerian Oil workers died when their helicopter crashed into the sea in Escravos near Warri, only a few minutes after taking off from an off-shore crude oil location. The Nigerians involved were said to be employees of Texaco Nigeria Limited.

September 13, 1977

The Federal Government approved fringe benefits for local government chairman and supervisors. These include entitlement to 300 days yearly leave with adequate allowances, free medical treatment and use of official cars for official journeys

September 13, 1977

The Federal Government announced a new decision that with effect from April 1, 1978, all brands of motor cars imported into or assembled in Nigeria must have safety belts fixed in them as standard items designed to reduce the loss of lives in motor accidents.

1/10/77

The Federal Government invoked a new set of regulations measures took effect on October 1. Personal travelling allowance for adult per annum was reduced from N1,000 to N500 while that of a child under 16 years was reduced from N500 to N250.

2/10/77

Six pupils were suspended from St. Monica's College, Kabba, Kwara State, for failing to recite the national pledge and sing the anthem. The girls, members of Jehovah's Witnesses sect, said both the pledge and the anthem were against their religious belief.

3/10/77

A British Canadian, Nigel C. Turner, was sentenced to a ten-year jail term for contravening the Foreign Exchange Control Decree. Jailed with him was his Chinese co-conspirator, Peter Yung Ling Li.

3/10/77

A 35-year-old legal practitioner, Mr. Godwin Agabi, was appointed the new chairman of the board of directors of the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria. His appointment was for a period of three years.

4/10/77

The Federal Government came to the aid of the Lagos State Government with a N2 million grant — to solve some of the state's educational problems.

4/10/77

General Olusegun Obasanjo paid a surprise visit to the new Federal Government Secretariat at Ikoyi, Lagos, and caught some of the workers wanting in their duties.

On seeing the Head of State, the workers, who were already on their way home 25 minutes before closing time, ran back to their offices.

6/10/77

The Constituent Assembly began sitting in Lagos. The membership totalled 230, some elected, others nominated.

6/10/77

Professor Sanya Onabamiro was appointed the chairman of the Implementation Committee for the National Policy on Education.

7/10/77

Eleven men, suspected to be pirates were arrested on the Lagos Lagoon. Several bows, arrows and daggers were recovered from them.

7/10/77

A second tribunal to try those involved in the Foreign Exchange racket was set up. The three-man tribunal was headed by a Federal Revenue Court Judge, Mr. Justice Ekukinam Bassey. Other members are Group Captain G. A. Esho, of the Air Force, and Mr. Mamman Makele, of the University of Lagos.

8/10/77

The national team, Green Eagles defeated Egypt 4—0 in the first leg of the African zonal semi finals of the 1978 World Cup Soccer series.

9/10/77

General Olusegun Obasanjo left for Washington to begin a six-day historic state visit to the United State of America. It was General Obasanjo's first visit outside African since becoming the Country's Head of State in February 1976.

10/10/77

Armed robbers smashed their way through a wall-fence and guards to raid a Customs and Excise bonded store in a bank's premises at Apapa.

11/10/77

Some top officials of the Nigerian Railway Corporation Confessed to being members of secret societies. But they renounced their membership of the societies on oath. One of them, Mr. J. Tom

D. Duncan the Corporations secretary, admitted being a member of an Ebute-Metta Odd fellows Lodge.

13/10/77

The body of a University Student was found in Kaduna. He was alleged to have committed suicide. Adoko Oko of the Ahmadu Bello Univeristy, Zaria hanged himself in a room in a G.R.A. flat.

15/10/77

The match between the defending champions IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan and Rangers International of Enugu ended in a goalless draw at full time. The match was played at the National Stadium, Lagos.

16/10/77

Trade Union Leaders in the Country were banned from becoming members of secret Societies. Those of them who were already members of such societies were to publicly renounce their membership. This was part of the code of conduct announced by the National Association of Professional Trade Unionists (NAPTU).

17/10/77

Over seventy registered trade unions were banned. They included unions representing workers in construction, textile and Commercial establishment, dock labour, local government service, commercial establishments, metalic industries and agricultural institutions. This was sequel to the recent introduction of industrial unions in the country.

18/10/77

A moslem leader, Alhaji Y. O. Shodeinde, Chief Imam of the Ahmadiyya Movement, supported the Government's decision to slash personal travelling allowance from N1,000 to N500 for adults.

20/10/77

The Polish Head of State, Mr. Henryk Jablonski, arrived in Nigeria with his wife on a five-day visit to the country.

21/10/77

The national team, the Green Eagles, was defeated 3–1 by the Egyptians, in the second leg of the semi finals of the World Cup series.

23/10/77

The Nigerian Television Authority studios along Kontagura–Illeva road was burgled by thieves. Property estimated at nearly N6,000, among which were typewriters, wall clocks and ceiling fans were removed.

23/10/77

The pumping of crude oil at the Forcados Oil Terminals was completely paralysed following an industrial action by the workers demanding improved conditions of service.

24/10/77

More than 200 people in Lagos were rendered homeless by fire. The dawn fire was said to have started from a Kerosine stove in one of the houses at Araromi Odo - at the junction of Beckley Street and King George Street on Lagos Island.

24/10/77

A 12 year-old school boy, Master Kunle Akingbehin was knocked by a Danfo driver at Yaba bus stop, carried by the same driver on the pretext of rushing him to hospital, but instead dumped him in a bush near Bariga.

24/10/77

Nigeria became a full member of the Trans-Saharan Road Project Committee. The project, a continental road system to link Algiers with Lagos

25/10/77

The 43rd plenary session of the United Nations in New York chose Nigeria as one of the five countries to serve a two-year term in the Security Council with effect from January, 1978. The other countries were Czechoslovakia, Kuwait, Bolivia and Gabon.

25/10/77

The Ondo State Government acquired about 10 square Kilometres of land along Akure-Owo Road for the building of a modern airport for Ondo State.

26/10/77

A three-and-a-half-year-old boy, Dele, was trapped by fire, and burnt to death at the Impnri Police Barracks, Lagos. He succeeded in getting most of his body through the balustrade of their top floor apartment at apparently in an attempt to jump down, but his head could not get past.

27/10/77

Principals of Federal Government Colleges threw their weight behind government's decision to deploy soldiers to Secondary Schools.

27/10/77

The Senate of the University of Ilorin permitted its Department of Biological Sciences to begin the first post graduate studies in the Faculty. It was to be a one-year programme in physciological crop pathology leading to the Master of Science degree.

28/10/77

General Olusegun Obasanjo warned the nation against the danger of attaching too much importance to individual states and local governments at the expense of national unity.

28/10/77

A Decree amending the Evidence Act was promulgated. Known as the Evidence (Amendment) Decree 1977, the decree sought to make the written and signed statements of investigating police officers admissible during criminal prosecution in certain cases.

30/10/77

Qualified Nigerians in the US refused to co-operate with recruitment teams sent there by the Federal Public Service Commission.

Mon. 1/11/76

Nigeria's N28 million giant oil tanker, MV Oloibiri, sailed into her territorial waters for the first time and was welcomed 7 kilometres off Lagos harbour by a government delegation led by the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Musa Yar'Adua. The massive tanker built by Uljanik, the Yugoslav shipyard at Pula, has a capacity of 270,000 long tonne deadweight. It is to be employed mainly to carry crude from oil terminals in the country to refineries elsewhere.

The same day the Ministry of Petroleum Resources announced that only the Federal Government and not the oil marketing companies could import finished petroleum products into Nigeria as from December.

Mon. 1/11/76

President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde Republic left Lagos for home at the end of his 3-day state visit to Nigeria during which he held talks with the Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo, on political, economic and cultural matters.

Mon. 1/11/76

A Nigerian, Mr. Theophilus Nzegwu, was elected President of the Union of African Railways (an agency of the

OAU) at the end of the 4th general conference of the Union held in Accra, Ghana. Mr. Nzegwu has since retired as the General Manager of the Nigerian Railway Corporation.

Tues. 2/11/76

The Federal Government College Kaduna was shut and its 500 pupils were sent home on the orders of the Kaduna State Governor, Group Captain Usman Jibrin. The action followed a clash between police and the pupils who were protesting against bad food.

Tues. 2/11/76

Ten policemen, among them one sergeant and nine constables were dismissed by the Anambra State Command of the Nigeria Police Force for misconduct and negligence of duty. They are Tarnongo Hindi, Constables Gabriel Eke, Audu Lazarus, Ezekiel Achepaka, Christopher Fayele, Olahode Disu, Malachy Akpan, Sunday Nkpowa, Benson and Sampson Asemota.

According to the command headquarters in Enugu the men left out police uniform to a former army sergeant who reportedly paraded as a policeman on several occasions, extrotting money from traders and transporters. The men were also accused of exercising unnecessary authority, taking bribes and checking market stalls illegally.

Tues. 2/11/76

A former General Manager of the Nigerian Railway Corporation, Mr. Joseph Chukwuma Oyibo Egbuna, died at the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital Enugu, aged 56.

Wed. 3/11/76

The Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo, left Lagos for Lome, Togo, to attend a two-day summit conference of the ECOWAS, the first since the treaty establishing the community was signed in Lagos in May 1975.

Thurs. 4/11/76

Teachers in Lagos State launched the third phase of their on-and-off protest which in the main was against poor conditions of service. They demanded the removal of the State Commissioner for Education, Mr. Adeyiga Ajayi. Hours later the same day, the Governor, Commodore Adekunle Lawal, announced a cabinet resuffle which affected eight commissioners, including Mr. Ajayi who was re-assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture

Thurs. 4/11/76

IICC Shooting Stars International of Ibadan emerged the 1976 National League soccer champions of Nigeria by beating ACB Football Club of Lagos by 2 goals to nil. IICC thus won the right to represent Nigeria in the 1977 African Cup of Champion Clubs competition.

Fri. 5/11/76

The first set of Nigerian diplomats to be trained at home passed out after a three-month course at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. Of the 25 students who took part in the course, 22 were successful, two failed and one was withdrawn for posting halfway through the course.

Fri. 5/11/76

The Lome summit of the ECOWAS named Lagos, Nigeria, as the headquarters of the 15-member economic community. The same summit decided that the organization's Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development should be based in Lome. An Ivorian, Dr. Aboubakar Quatara was named the organisation's first executive secretary

while a Liberian appointed director-general of the fund.

Sat. 6/11/76

Back home from the ECOWAS summit in Lome, Togo, the Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, in a statement distributed to the Press at Murtala Muhammed Airport, disclosed that Nigeria is to pay about 30% of the total yearly budget of the community. He also explained that Ivory Coast and Ghana are to pay 16% each of the budget according to decisions reached at the summit. No member state will however pay less than 4% of the organisation's budget, he stated.

Sat. 6/11/76

The External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba, left Lagos for an official visit to Canada at the invitation of his Canadian counterpart.

Sat. 6/11/76

The famous Nigerian Musicologist, Mr. Ayo Bankole (41) of the University of Lagos and his wife Adetoro (38) were murdered in their sleep by a suspect described as Mr. Bankole's relation. Mr. Bankole was the composer of the anthem for the 1973 2nd All Africa Games. At the time of his death, he was working on Nigeria's new national anthem.

Sat. 6/11/76

Rangers International Football Club of Enugu lost 0-3 to Mouloudia Chabia Algeria in the 2nd leg semi-finals of the 11th African Cup of Champion Clubs soccer series played in Algeria. In the 1st leg at Enugu, Rangers had won by 2 goals to nil.

Mon. 8/11/76

An oil seminar, the first of its kind was held in Lagos under the auspices of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism. Addressing participants the Commissioner for Petroleum Resources, Col. Mohammed Buhari, said the most glaring thing that oil has done to Nigerians is that it has given an almost embarrassing boost to their capacity to consume foreign goods and it has provided the means to gratify their appetite to consume.

Col. Buhari lamented that the oil boom has not improved the ability of Nigerians to repair or maintain, nor has it increased their capacity for hard work. It has stiffled the people's ingenuity to adapt and breed an attitude of replacing instead of repairing. Yet in spite of the so-called boom, Nigeria still has a per capita income of about N200 only, he regretted.

Col. Buhari gave the assurance that despite the ills of the oil boom, the Federal Government would judiciously utilize its revenue to diversify the economy and build a happy society.

Mon. 8/11/76

The Kano State Urban Development Board signed contracts with four construction firms for the second phase of the Federal housing scheme in Kano State. The project estimated at about N7 million, aims at providing some 600 housing units of various categories.

Tues. 9/11/76

Following frequent rows over the prices and, sometimes, scarcity of bread in many parts of the country, the Federal Ministry of Trade said it has set up a study group to examine the bread industry in all its ramifications with a view to stabilising the prices of the commodity throughout the Federation.

Tues. 9/11/76

In a bid to clear the air as to who can contest election into the reformed local

government councils, the Federal Government announced that public servants, including teachers in grant aided schools, cannot stand election without first resigning their appointments.

The Government also announced that women in all parts of the country are entitled to vote or be voted for in the elections.

Wed. 10/11/76

A 200-year-old carving of Awon, the goddess of Shao in Moro Local Government area of Kwara State and the carvings of two other goddesses described as her relations, were reported stollen by unknown antiquity robbers. According to tradition, all marriages in Shao take place during the yearly festival of Awon. The carvings were available during the one-week Awon festival held last month. (Pix see D/Times Tues. 16/11/76 page 5)

Wed. 10/11/76

Registration of voters for the local government elections begin in Kano State. Several States, including Lagos and Ondo, announced conditions which prospective candidates for the elections must satisfy.

Wed. 10/11/76

Ninety students of the University of Benin were asked to leave the institution for gaining admission without possessing the University's matriculation requirements.

Thurs. 11/11/76

The Nigerian Guild of Editors began their meeting in Enugu.(See Daily Times Mon. 15/11/76 page 32).

Thurs. 11/11/76

For the first time, 56 weather forecasters drawn from various African countries passed out from the Nigerian Meteorological Research and Training Institute in Lagos. The graduands included Nigeria's first woman forecaster, Mrs. G.R. Otubogun, who passed a 24-month course in meteorology.

Thurs. 11/11/76

The Kwara State Government set up Town Planning Authorities to control the development and use of land in the various local government areas in the state. The authorities were empowered to secure proper sanitary conditions and conveniences to co-ordinate roads and public services and to protect and spread out amenities in their various local government areas.

Fri. 12/11/76

The Price Control Board (PCB) was empowered not only to seal up shops and stores, but to confiscate all goods seized from hoarders and profiteers. Announcing the new measure, the Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply, Alhaji Umaru Mutallah, explained that the previous rule whereby seized goods were auctioned and the proceeds returned to their owners had encouraged hoarders and profiteers to carry on their anti-social activities without fear.

Fri. 12/11/76

The Federal Commissioner for Special Duties, Commander O.P. Fingesi (FESTAC President) briefed heads of Diplomatic missions in Nigeria on arrangements for the festival. Discussions centred on traffic arrangements during the festival.

Sat. 13/11/76

Twenty thousand out of 300,000 day-old chicks bought from Holland by the Federal Government to boost the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) programme arrived at Kano Airport. The rest of them would arrive at Kano air-

port via at Murtala Mohammed airport, before the end of the year. They would be distributed among the 19 state committees on OFN.

Sat. 13/11/76

An undentified Lebanese woman was arrested at Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos, for attempting to smuggle out of the country a sum of N12,515 in foreign exchange. The woman was apprehended at the outward baggage hall shortly before she was to board a Beruit-bound Ghana Airways DC 9 flight.

Sun. 14/11/76

Remembrance Day was observed throughout the country in honour of Nigerian Soldiers who fell in the two world wars and the Nigerian civil war. In Lagos, the acting governor wing Commander G.A. Osho, represented the Head of State Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, at a military ceremony held at the Idumota Cenotaph.

Mon. 15/11/76

The Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, inaugurated a new Federal Electoral Commission at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in Lagos. The 24-man Commission, including four women federal representatives, was appointed on October 22 with a retired civil servant, Mr. Richard Ani, as chairman. General Obasanjo said the Commission would conduct elections into the reformed local government councils and the National Constituent Assembly, delimit constituencies, register political parties and finally conduct elections into State and Federal legislatures to return the country to civil rule in 1979. The four Federal representatives are Mrs. Yetunde Gbadebo, Mrs. Elizabeth Pam, Mrs. Hassan Iro and Mrs. Ethel Onwu.

Mon. 15/11/76

A week's mini-festival designed to bring FESTAC awareness to the people of Ogun State began in Abeokuta, the State capital.

Mon. 15/11/76

Thirty-six students of the School of Basic Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, were thrown out of the institution, some of them were found to have rigged their admission into the school while others failed the West African School Certificate examination.

Mon. 15/11/76

Back home from an official visit to Canada, the External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba, told newsmen at Murtala Muhammed Aiport, Lagos that should Mr. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu and his henchmen return to Nigeria now they would be punished not only for what they did during the civil war but for their activities after the war and what some of them were still doing from their places of self exile. The statement was in answer to a reporter's question concerning an internation magazine's report that Ojukwu desired to return to Nigeria.

Mon. 15/11/76

Nomination of candidates for election into the reformed Local Government Councils began in Lagos.

Tues. 16/11/76

The External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba, disclosed to the Press that a former Head of State dismissed army General Yakubu Gowon and a former Air Force boss retired Brigadier Emmanuel Ikwue were the principal actors in the Lockheed affair. The two men, he explained, started the Lockheed negotiations in August 1973 and a year later on Brigadier Ikwue's recommenda-

tion to Yakubu Gowon, the Government paid out about N31,451,584 to buy six C-130 Hercules transport planes for the Nigerian Air Force from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of the USA. He said investigation revealed that Nigeria could have saved about N1 million had she bought those planes through the US Government as recommended by the Ministry of Defence.

Brigadier Garba said the Government had not found any evidence of a criminal offence against Brigadier Ikwue and it was also not possible, to determine the extent of Gown's or any other Nigerian's involvement.

The External Affairs Commissioner however revealed that an international swindler, Greek born Stephen Paparadopoulous now on the run, had a finger in that deal and for that all his assets and property in Nigeria would be confiscated forthwith pending his arrest by interpol and delivery to the Federal Government.

Tues. 16/11/76

One of Nigeria's elder statemen, Chief Nyong Essien, died at the age of 104 years. A paramount ruler for Uyo Local Government area, late Chief Nyong Essien was the first Ibibio member of the old colonial Legislative council 1938-43. In political circles, he was one of the founding fathers of the banned NCNC

He was a member and later deputy speaker of the Eastern House of Assembly and first President of the Eastern House of Chief (1960-66)

Tues. 16/11/76

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Lagos to begin a five-day state visit to Nigeria during which he had talks with the Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo on World and African Affairs particularly the stage of the Liberation struggles in Southern Africa.

Wed. 17/11/76

Visiting Tanzanian President, Dr. Julius Nyerere, was conferred with an honorary doctorate degree of laws by the University of Ibadan.

Wed. 17/11/76

Nigeria reached another milestone in her march to modernity when the Head of State in a speech at the University of Ibadan, announced that as from the next academic year university education would be tuition-free throughout the country; technical-secondary and polytechnic education would be tuition and boarding-free as from then and after one year the Government would study how to make secondary and other forms of education free and available to all who can benefit from them. The Head of State also announced that a central admissions board would be set up next session to harmonise and standardise admissions into the universities.

Thurs. 18/11/76

A Decree establishing the Nigerian Tourist Board was promulgated. The new board takes over the functions of the Nigerian Tourist Association which thus ceased to exist.

The board to empowered to promote tourism and provide tourist facilities including the development of hotels and ancilliary facilities such as museums, historic, parks, games, reserves beaches natural beauty spots, holiday resorts and souvenir indistries to encourage people living in Nigeria to spend their holidays therein and foreigners to visit Nigeria.

Thurs. 18/11/76

The Federal Government terminated the N23.5 million contract awarded to Howard Construction (Nigeria) Limited for the building of the new Federal Secretariat at Ikoyi, Lagos. In announcing the termination, the Federal Govern-

ment said it would meet the financial settlement due to the contractors under the conditions of the contract. It also directed the Nigerian Engineering Construction Company (NECCO) in which it has 60 per cent controlling interests to move in and complete the secretariat project and to re-absorb all Nigerian workers, numbered over 700, who had earlier been laid off by Howard.

Thurs. 18/11/76

The Nigeria Police declared a Greek National, Stephen John Paparodopoulous (alias Papa) a wanted man in connection with his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Fri. 19/11/76

The Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo accompanied by his guest, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, visited Hakaiya Ramatta, the mother of the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed and paid respects at the grave of the general in Kano. They later called on the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, before they left Kano for Yola.

Fri. 19/11/76

The Nigerian and West African lightweight boxing champion, despite four knock downs he suffered, defeated Julis Rubio of Spain in a ten-round non-title international boxing challenge contest staged at the National Stadium in Lagos. His amazing victory came after the Spaniard surprisingly declined to come in for the sixth round.

Sat. 19/11/76

Rangers International Football Club of Enugu became the first clubside in Nigeria to win the Challenge Cup three times consecutively. They achieved this by beating the Alyufsalam Rocks of Ilorin 2–0 in the finals of the 31st Challenge Cup series played at the National Stadium in Lagos.

Sun. 21/11/76

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania left Lagos by air for home at the end of his six-day state visit to Nigeria. During his stay in the country, the Tanzanian statesman was conferred with an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of Ibadan. He also visited Anambra, Kano and Gongola States in the company of his host, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Sun. 21/11/76

The Federal Government has set aside N1.2 billion for the development of new telecommunication system and the improvement of the existing one in the country. This was made known by the permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Trade, Mr Abubakar Alhaji while declaring open the Daily Times sponsored 'Telecommunications and world of Electronic Exhibition' held in Lagos.

Sun. 21/11/76

The Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo, accompanied by some members of the Supreme Military Council, paid a surprise visit to the Igbobi Orthopaedic Hospital in Lagos which has been receiving bad publicity for some time. Appealed by what he saw, General Obasanjo directed the then Federal Commissioner for Health, Police Commissioner Kafaru Tinubu, to present to him, within one week, a short-term plan to improve the disgusting situation in the hospital.

Mon. 22/11/76

Less than 24 hours after General Obasanjo's surprise visit to Igbobi Orthopaedic Hospital, the Chief Consultant in Charge of the hospital, Dr Adeola

Bailey was retired from service. An official statement explained that the retirement was to make room for a new and more dynamic leadership at the hospital. A soldier, Lt.-Col. H.O.O. Salawu, was appointed the administrator of the hospital as a prelude to the establishment of a management board for the hospital.

Mon. 22/11/76

The Federal Government announced a supplementary budget of N400,272, 739 for its services for the rest of the financial year bringing its budget for the year to a total of N8,684,953,848. In April, the Government announced a budget of N5,088,150,047 besides the N1,468,756,326 allocated to the Federal Public Service Commission and N1,727, 774,736 it made available to the newly-created Public Complaints Commission.

Mon. 22/11/76

The Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce began its fourth yearly conference at the National Theatre in Lagos. The organisation, headed by Chief Henry Fajemirokun of Nigeria, enjoys Observer status both at the OAU and the ECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. (Pix Daily Times, Tues. 22/11/76)

Tues. 23/11/76

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua left Lagos for Jeddah as official leader of Nigerian pilgrims to this year's haj. He was accompanied by a member of the Supreme Military Council, a governor and a Federal Commissioner. Also his entrourage were the Emir or Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris, the Etsu Nupe, Alhaji Umar Sanda Ndayako, the Awujale of Ijebu-Ode, Oba Sikiru Adetona and the Ayangburin of Ikorodu, Oba Oyefusi Oguntade.

Tues. 23/11/76

Three Senior customs officers were killed while on duty on the Lagos Lagoon. They were Senior Preventive Officer S.O Jimoh, Senior Preventive Officer Charles Okafor and Mechanical Engineering Assistant A. Onadeko. The men had laid an ambush for smugglers when their patrol boat was accidentally overrun by a tug-being operated by an expatriate caption.

Wed. 24/11/76

The Federal Government announced new State boundaries in implementation of the recommendations of the Nasir Commission on boundary adjustment. Altogether nine states were affected by the adjustments Imo, Cross River Gongola, Borno, Oyo, Ondo, Bendel, Kwara and Rivers. In an accompanying statement, the Federal Government warned that agitation for boundary adjustments in future would not be tolerated.

Thurs. 25/11/76

A decree formally establishing a "Legal Aid Fund" and a "Legal Aid Council" was promulgated by the Federal Government under the Scheme poor Nigerians involved in criminal cases would enjoy the services of counsel free of charge. To qualify for such aid, however, it must be proved that the person's income does not exceed N720 a year. In special cases, a person of relatively higher income may enjoy such aid provided that he bears a certain percentage of the cost of his legal defence. The sources of the legal aid fund would be subventions from Federal and State Governments, donations and gift by individuals, charities, organisations or companies in cash or kind.

Fri. 26/11/76

The Supreme Military Council anno-

unced the appointment of Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe, hitherto the Attorney-General and Federal Commissioner for Justice as President of the newly-created Federal Court of Appeal. The SMC named 12 other Justices of the Court Mr. Justice M. Nasiri Mr. Justice J.A. Phil-Ebosie, Mr. Justice J. Omo-Eboh, Mr. Justice S.J. Ete, Mr. Justice A. I. Aseme, Mr. Justice M.L. Uwais, Mr. Justice M.M.A. Akanbi, Mr. Justice B.O. Kazeem, Mr. Justice D O. Coker, Mr. Justice O. Akinkugbe, Mr. Justice S.A. Ogunkeye and Mr. Justice D. G. Douglas. All the appointments take effect from the New Year except those of Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe and Mr. Justice Nasir which become effective from December 1.

A new Federal Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice was also appointed Dr. Augustine Nnamani (42) who was Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in Anambra State.

Sat. 27/11/76

The IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan convincingly defeated reigning Tonnerre Kalala of Yaounde by 4–1 in the first leg of the finals of the African Cup Winners Cup soccer championship played at the National Stadium in Lagos

Sun. 28/11/76

Two soldiers – a corporal and a private – as well as a police constable were killed when robbers opened fire on them while on duty. One other policeman was injured seriously. The men were among a batch of law enforcement agents guarding some 3,000 bags of cement believed hijacked on the high seas and dumped in a hideout at Ogogoro village near Tin Can Island off the Badagry Greeks in Lagos when they were attacked.

Mon. 29/11/76

The first in a series of Great Debates organised by the Daily Times of Nigeria to consider the various aspects of the draft constitution produced by the Constitution Drafting Committee was held in Lagos.

NIGERIA'S ARMORIAL BEARING

THE Coat of Arms has an eagle mounted on a black shield bisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield. Its base is a wreath of coctus spectabilis flower.

THE BLACK SHIELD represents our fertile soil.

The SILVER BANDS, the rivers of Niger and Benue which water the country.

THE EAGLE stands for strength and the chargers are a symbol of dignity.

THE WREATH OF COSTUS SPECTABILIS is cast in our national colours of white and green; our motto is Unity and Faith.

NIGERIA'S FLAG

THE design for the National Flag of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which most commended itself to the Council of Ministers from the designs received in the National Flag Competition, was submitted by Taiwo Akinkunmi, then a Nigerian student at the Norwood Technical College, Knights Hill, West Norwood, London S.E. 27 who won the competition.

The Flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represents Nigeria's vast agricultural wealth and the white represents unity and peace.

THE REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

General Survey of the Government:

The provisions of a wtitten constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence provided for a federal system of government, a Governor General a Federal Parliament and three Regional Governments. When Nigeria became a Republic on October 1, 1963, the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for a five-year term through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had 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 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 and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there was 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.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced 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.

The next 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.

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

As a result of these conferences a new constitution which is the basis of the present one came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroun.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Western and Eastern Regions to become half-governing late in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be know as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures 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 of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three hundred and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred thousand of the population.

In September and October, 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 was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence referred to above. 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, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, Posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways, and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments. Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

Federal Government:

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers over which the Prime Minister presided, comprised members nominated by him from the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, four special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos and three members of the Council of Ministers who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage except in the Northern Region where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1964) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Midwest 14 and Lagos 4.

Regional Government:

The Regions had similar constitutions, each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council presided over by a Premier and legislative power vested in a House of Chiefs, or Upper House and two Houses of Assembly.

Military Government:

On January 16, 1966, the Armed

Forces, following a coup d'etet, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were responsible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Council but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority Police were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of ministers were also suspended on January 16 but the Ministers somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretaries.

Following the January 1966 coup, the late Major-General Johnson-Aguiyi-Ironsi assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppressed and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decree which had been in force since promulgation, January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May 27 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Three days later, on May 30, 1967 Emeka Ojukwu announced that the territory comprising the Eastern Region had decided to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra." As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting and agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On July 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Ramat Muhammed (then Brigadier) became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the state Military Governors and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile."

General Murtala Muhammed was assissinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday, February 13, 1976 by Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps – to reinstate ousted General Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Summary:

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the

Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet – all, of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administration was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs:
(i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power is still vested in the Federal Military Government now consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council and the National Council of State. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government – the Supreme Military Council – but are members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils have continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attends meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector-General of Police) and such other members as the Supreme attend meetings of the National Council of States.

Military and civilian members of the Councils are allocated departmental responsibilities.

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STATES OF NIGERIA

ANAMBRA STATE

HOTELS		LOCATION
Hotel Presidential	–	Independence Layout
Paramount Hotels	–	Club Road, G.R.A.
Atlantic Hotels	–	48 Ogidi Street, Asata
Hotel De. Placia	–	25 Edinburgh Road, Ogui N/Layout
Tourist Hotel	–	124 Zik Avenue Uwani
Palm Beach Hotel	–	39 Bishop Anyogu, Uwani
Club Safari	–	5 Ridgeway Road
New Haven Resort	–	20/13 Bassey Duke Street, New Haven
Dayspring Hotel	–	80 Ogui Road Asata
Queen's Hotel	–	22 Edinburgh Road, Ogui N/Layout
Metro Hotel	–	13 Umunevo Street, Ogui N/Layout
Garden City Hotel	–	7 Annang Street, Ogui N/Layout
Greens' Hotel	–	5 Awolowo Street, Uwani
Ambima Hotel	–	3 Anyaegbuna Street, Uwani
Enugu Guest House	–	11 Isuochi Street, Uwani

Men From Anambra State

Olympic Hotel	–	21 Aninwede Street, No. 21 Ogui N/Lay
Cool Spot Rest House	–	19 Annang Street, N/Layout
Metropole Hotel	–	Ezzikwo Street, Independence Layout
Destiny Hotel	–	Airport Road, Emene, Enugu
PanAfric Hotel	–	Murtala Muhammed Road, G.R.A.
Hiltop Motel	–	Ngwo Town, Enugu
Vignola Hotel	–	15 Colleee Road, N/Layout
Liberty Hotel	–	Nike Road, Abakpa – Nike, Enugu
Metropole Mecca Centre	–	Ogui Road, Enugu
Harmony Hotels	–	35/37 Ngwo Street, Uwani
Akubeze Hotels	–	6 Affa Street, Uwani

These hotels charge from N10 a night for a single suite to N50 for double execu suites.

TOURISM IN ANAMBRA STATE

Ekene Dili Chukwu Transport (Nig) Limited

Mondays – Saturdays:–

	Hours of Departure	Amount
Enugu – Lagos	7.00 a.m	N9.00
Enugu – Onitsha	6.30 a.m	N1.50
	9.30 a.m	N1.50
	12.30 p.m	N1.50
	4.00 p.m.	N1.50

AIR TRAVEL IN ANAMBRA STATE

	Mondays – Fridays & Saturdays – Sundays	Fares
Enugu – Lagos	–	N28.00
Enugu – Lagos – Kano	–	N43.90 (early bookin
	–	N83.20
Enugu – Lagos – Kaduna	–	N69.90

DEPARTURES

Mondays	8.00 a.m
	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Tuesdays	9.50 a.m
	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Wednesdays	8.00 a.m

Anambra State is rich in native dances and cultural display

	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Thursdays	10.25 a.m
Fridays	8.00 a.m
	10.25 a.m
	7.25 p.m
Saturdays	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Sundays	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m

RIVER TRANSPORT BY GOVERNMENT FERRY

Onitsha to Otuocha	30K
Onitsha to Ogbaru	50K

HEALTH CENTRES IN ANAMBRA STATE

L.G.A.	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF HOSPITAL	NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION

Anambra	Government	Health	Rural Health Centre,			Umunze
	"	Centre	"	"	"	Ajalli
	"	"	"	"	"	Aguata
	"	"	"	"	"	Enugu Abor
	"	"	"	"	"	Umuchu
	"	"	"	"	"	Uga
	"	"	"	"	"	Aguata
	"	"	"	"	"	Owerri Ezuk
	"	"	"	"	"	Awkuzu
Anambra	Government	H/Centre	"	"	"	Ogbunike
	"	"	"	"	"	Umunya
	"	"	"	"	"	Nando
	"	"	"	"	"	Nkwelle Ezuna
	"	"	"	"	"	Maku
Awgu	Government	H/Centre	"	"	"	Owelli
	"	"	"	"	"	Iboko
Abakaliki	Government	H/Centre	"	"	"	Abakpa Nike
Enugu	"	"	"	"	"	Ogueke Imaa
Ezza	"	"	"	"	"	Agu-Obu Owa
Ezeagu	"	"	"	"	"	Olo
	"	"	"	"	"	Alor
Idemili	"	"	"	"	"	Awka Etiti
	"	"	"	"	"	Ojoto
	"	"	"	"	"	Uke
	"	"	"	"	"	Oba
	"	"	"	"	"	Igbodo
Igbo-Etiti	"	"	"	"	"	Aku
	"	"	"	"	"	Eteh
Igbo-Eze	"	"	"	"	"	Ibagwa Nkwo
	"	"	"	"	"	Ovoko
	"	"	"	"	"	Agubia Okwo
Ikwo	"	"	"	"	"	Obollo Afor
Isi-Uzo	"	"	"	"	"	Ehamufu
	"	"	"	"	"	Ngbo
Ishielu	"	"	"	"	"	Effeum
	"	"	"	"	"	Ezzamgbo
	"	"	"	"	"	Nimo
Njikoka	"	"	"	"	"	Nawfia
	"	"	"	"	"	Neni
	"	"	"	"	"	Ukpor
Nkanu	"	"	"	"	"	Arbani
	"	"	"	"	"	Obodo Nike
	"	"	"	"	"	Ozala
	"	"	"	"	"	Nara
Nnewi	"	"	"	"	"	Orafitie
	"	"	"	"	"	Amichi
Nsukka	"	"	"	"	"	Opi
	"	"	"	"	"	Nsukka
	"	"	"	"	"	Isi-Unu

Oji-River	"	"	"	"	"	Inyi
	"	"	"	"	"	Ugwuoba
	"	"	"	"	"	Awlaw
Onitsha	"	"	"	"	"	Ossamari
Udi	"	"	"	"	"	Affa
Uzo-Uwani	"	"	"	"	"	Adani
	"	"	"	"	"	Ifite-Ogwari
	"	"	"	"	"	Ukpabi

HOSPITALS IN ANAMBRA STATE

LOCAL GOVT. AREA	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF HOSPITAL	NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION
Enugu Capital Territory	State Government	General	Parklane, Hospital and Poly-clinic, Asata
	"	Mental	Psychiatric Hospital
	Federal	"	Prisons Mental Observatory ward, Enugu
	"	General	Federal Prisons Sickbay
	"	"	Military Hospital, Enugu
	"	Teaching	University of Nig. Teaching Hospital,

			Enugu
	"	I. D. H.	Infectious Disease Hospital.
	"	Orthor-paedic & Plastic Surgery	Orthorpaedic and Plastic Surge Hospital, Enugu
	"	General	University of Nig. Medical Cent Enugu campus
	Catholic Mission	Maternity	Mother of Christ Maternity Hospi Enugu
	Corporation	General	Colliery Sickbay, Enugu
	"	"	Nigerian Railway Med. Centre, Enu
	Private	"	St. Thomas Hospital, Asata
	"	"	Eastern Nigerian Med. Centre, Enu
	"	"	Symbol Hospital, 13 Boardm Uwani, Enugu
	"	"	St. Vincent Hospital, Umuleri St.
	"	"	St. Mary's Nursing Home 10 John Nwodo Close
	"	"	Uwani Hospital, 4 Adelabu Stree Uwani
	"	"	Royal Hospital, 3 Aria Road
	"	"	St. Joseph's Memorial Hospital, 4 Kano Street, Ogbete, Enugu
	"	"	Uni-Med Hospital New Haven
	"	"	Ofo Hospital, 89 Agbani Road
Abakaliki	Government	General	General Hospital, Abakaliki
	Mission	"	Mile 4 Hospital, Abakaliki
	"	Leper	R.C.M. Leper Settlement, Abakali
	"	General	St. Vincent's Hospital, Ndubia
	Private	"	St. Gabriel's Hospital, 30 New Ma ket Road, Abakaliki
Aguata	Government	"	General Hospital, Orumba
	Community	"	Community Hospital, Ekwulobia
	"	"	Community Hospital, Oko
	Mission (Catholic)	Maternity	Catholic Maternity Hospital, Umuch
Anambra	Government	General	General Hospital, Umuleri
Awgu	Joint	"	Joint Hospital, Awgu
Awka	Community	"	Amuku Memorial Community Hospi tal, Awka
	Private	"	Agundu Clinic, Awka
Idemili	Mission	"	Iyi-Enu Hospital, Ogidi
Igbo-Eze	Government	"	General Hospital, Enugu-Ezike
Isi-Uzo	"	"	General Hospital, Ikem
Ihiala	Mission (Catholic)	"	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital
Ishielu	Government	"	General Hospital, Ezzamgbo
	Industrial	"	Nigercem Hospital, Nkalagu

Njikoka	Government	"	General Hospital, Enugu-Ukwu
	Mission	"	St. Joseph's R.C.M. Hosp. Adazi
Nnewi	Government	"	General Hospital, Nnewi
	Mission (Anglican)	Maternity	Diocesan Maternity Hospital Otolo, Nnewi
	Joint	General	Joint Hospital, Ozubulu
	Private	"	Ikedife Hospital, Otolo, Nnewi
Nsukka	Institutional UNN	"	University of Nigeria Medical Centre, Nsukka Campus.
	Mission (Catholic)	"	Bishop Shanahan Hospital, Nsukka
	Private	"	Akulue Memorial Hospital, Nsukka 17 Catering Rest House Rd. Nsukka
Onitsha	Government	Chest Unit	General Hospital Onitsha
	Mission	Maternity	Holy Rosary Maternity, Hospital Waterside, Onitsha.
	Government	General	General Hospital, Onitsha
	Mission	"	Borromeo Hospital Onitsha
	Private	"	Prince of Peace Hospital
	Private	"	Menaka Hospital
	"	"	Central Township Hospital, 4 Iweka Road.
	"	"	Toronto Hospital, 4 Court Road

Anambra State places a great premium on education. Here children of the State, the future generation of citizens, are being registered for admission

government councils, the Federal Government announced that public servants, including teachers in grant aided schools, cannot stand election without first resigning their appointments.

The Government also announced that women in all parts of the country are entitled to vote or be voted for in the elections.

Wed. 10/11/76

A 200-year-old carving of Awon, the goddess of Shao in Moro Local Government area of Kwara State and the carvings of two other goddesses described as her relations, were reported stolen by unknown antiquity robbers. According to tradition, all marriages in Shao take place during the yearly festival of Awon. The carvings were available during the one-week Awon festival held last month. (Pix see D/Times Tues. 16/11/76 page 5)

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Thurs. 11/11/76

The Nigerian Guild of Editors began their meeting in Enugu.(See Daily Times Mon. 15/11/76 page 32).

Thurs. 11/11/76

For the first time, 56 weather forecasters drawn from various African countries passed out from the Nigerian Meteorological Research and Training Institute in Lagos. The graduands included Nigeria's first woman forecaster, Mrs. G.R. Otubogun, who passed a 24-month course in meteorology.

Thurs. 11/11/76

The Kwara State Government set up Town Planning Authorities to control the development and use of land in the various local government areas in the state. The authorities were empowered to secure proper sanitary conditions and conveniences to co-ordinate roads and public services and to protect and spread out amenities in their various local government areas.

Fri. 12/11/76

The Price Control Board (PCB) was empowered not only to seal up shops and stores, but to confiscate all goods seized from hoarders and profiteers. Announcing the new measure, the Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply, Alhaji Umaru Mutallah, explained that the previous rule whereby seized goods were auctioned and the proceeds returned to their owners had encouraged hoarders and profiteers to carry on their anti-social activities without fear.

Fri. 12/11/76

The Federal Commissioner for Special Duties, Commander O.P Fingesi (FESTAC President) briefed heads of Diplomatic missions in Nigeria on arrangements for the festival. Discussions centred on traffic arrangements during the festival.

Sat. 13/11/76

Twenty thousand out of 300,000 day-old chicks bought from Holland by the Federal Government to boost the Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) programme arrived at Kano Airport. The rest of them would arrive at Kano air-

	"	"	Rex Memorial Hospital
	"	"	Pan Group Consulting Room,
	"	"	44 St. John Street,
	"	"	People's Hospital, 9 Central Sch. Pa
	"	"	Nigercity Hospital
	"	"	Sahara Hospital, 30 Zik Ave Feg
	"	"	Riverside Hospital, Onitsha
	"	"	Delta Hospital, Onitsha
	"	"	Nedy Hospital, 91A, Oguta Ro
	"	"	Nosco Eye Hospital, 91, Oguta Ro
	"	"	Madona Hospital, 24 Iboku Str
	"	"	Loreta Memorial Hospital
Oji River	Government	General & Leprosy Settlement	Leprosy Settlement, Oji River
	Joint	General	Joint Hospital, Achi
Udi	Government	General	General Hospital, Udi

MAIN TOWNS IN ANAMBRA STATE

S/No.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	MAIN TOWNS
1.	Abakaliki	Abakaliki
2.	Aguata	Aguata
3.	Igbo-Eze	Enugu-Ezike
4.	Nsukka	Nsukka
5.	Isi-Uzo	Ikem
6.	Igbo-Etiti	Ogbede
7.	Uzo-Uwani	Umulokpa
8.	Anambra	Otuocha
9.	Onitsha	Onitsha
10.	Idemili	Ogidi
11.	Nnewi	Nnewi
12.	Ihiala	Ihiala
13.	Udi	Udi
14.	Ezeagu	Aguobu-Owa
15.	Awka	Awka
16.	Oji River	Oji River
17.	Awgu	Awgu
18.	Ishielu	Ezzamgbo
19.	Ezza	Onueke
20.	Nkanu	Agbani
21.	Enugu	Enugu
22.	Ikwo	Echara Onuabonyi
23.	Njikoka	Abagana

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port via at Murtala Mohammed airport, before the end of the year. They would be distributed among the 19 state committees on OFN.

Sat. 13/11/76

An undentified Lebanese woman was arrested at Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos, for attempting to smuggle out of the country a sum of N12,515 in foreign exchange. The woman was apprehended at the outward baggage hall shortly before she was to board a Beruit-bound Ghana Airways DC 9 flight.

Sun. 14/11/76

Remembrance Day was observed throughout the country in honour of Nigerian Soldiers who fell in the two world wars and the Nigerian civil war. In Lagos, the acting governor wing Commander G.A. Osho, represented the Head of State Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo, at a military ceremony held at the Idumota Cenotaph.

Mon. 15/11/76

The Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo, inaugurated a new Federal Electoral Commission at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs in Lagos. The 24-man Commission, including four women federal representatives, was appointed on October 22 with a retired civil servant, Mr. Richard Ani, as chairman. General Obasanjo said the Commission would conduct elections into the reformed local government councils and the National Constituent Assembly, delimit constituencies, register political parties and finally conduct elections into State and Federal legislatures to return the country to civil rule in 1979. The four Federal representatives are Mrs. Yetunde Gbadebo, Mrs. Elizabeth Pam, Mrs. Hassan Iro and Mrs. Ethel Onwu.

Mon. 15/11/76

A week's mini-festival designed to bring FESTAC awareness to the people of Ogun State began in Abeokuta, the State capital.

Mon. 15/11/76

Thirty-six students of the School of Basic Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, were thrown out of the institution some of them were found to have rigged their admission into the school while others failed the West African School Certificate examination.

Mon. 15/11/76

Back home from an official visit to Canada, the External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba, told newsmen at Murtala Muhammed Aiport, Ikeja that should Mr. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu and his henchmen return to Nigeria now they would be punished not only for what they did during the civil war but for their activities after the war and what some of them were still doing from their places of self exile. The statement was in answer to a reporter's question concerning an internation magazine's report that Ojukwu desired to return to Nigeria.

Mon. 15/11/76

Nomination of candidates for election into the reformed Local Government Councils began in Lagos.

Tues. 16/11/76

The External Affairs Commissioner, Brigadier Joe Garba, disclosed to the Press that a former Head of State dismissed army General Yakubu Gowon and a former Air Force boss retired Brigadier Emmanuel Bwade were the principal actors in the Lockheed affair. The two men, he explained, started the Lockheed negotiations in August 1973 and a year later on Brigadier Bwade's recommenda-

tion to Yakubu Gowon, the Government paid out about N31,451,584 to buy six C-130 Hercules transport planes for the Nigerian Air Force from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of the USA. He said investigation revealed that Nigeria could have saved about N1 million had she bought those planes through the US Government as recommended by the Ministry of Defence.

Brigadier Garba said the Government had not found any evidence of a criminal offence against Brigadier Ikwue and it was also not possible, to determine the extent of Gown's or any other Nigerian's involvement.

The External Affairs Commissioner however revealed that an international swindler, Greek born Stephen Paparadopoulous now on the run, had a finger in that deal and for that all his assets and property in Nigeria would be confiscated forthwith pending his arrest by interpol and delivery to the Federal Government.

Tues. 16/11/76

One of Nigeria's elder statemen, Chief Nyong Essien, died at the age of 104 years. A paramount ruler for Uyo Local Government area, late Chief Nyong Essien was the first Ibibio member of the old colonial Legislative council 1938-43. In political circles, he was one of the founding fathers of the banned NCNC.

He was a member and later deputy speaker of the Eastern House of Assembly and first President of the Eastern House of Chief (1960-66).

Tues. 16/11/76

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Lagos to begin a five-day state visit to Nigeria during which he had talks with the Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo on World and African Affairs particularly the stage of the Liberation struggles in Southern Africa.

Wed. 17/11/76

Visiting Tanzanian President, Dr. Julius Nyerere, was conferred with an honorary doctorate degree of laws by the University of Ibadan.

Wed. 17/11/76

Nigeria reached another milestone in her march to modernity when the Head of State in a speech at the University of Ibadan, announced that as from the next academic year university education would be tuition-free throughout the country, technical-secondary and polytechnic education would be tuition and boarding-free as from then and after one year the Government would study how to make secondary and other forms of education free and available to all who can benefit from them. The Head of State also announced that a central admissions board would be set up next session to harmonise and standardise admissions into the universities.

Thurs. 18/11/76

A Decree establishing the Nigerian Tourist Board was promulgated. The new board takes over the functions of the Nigerian Tourist Association which thus ceased to exist.

The board to empowered to promote tourism and provide tourist facilities including the development of hotels and ancilliary facilities such as museums, historic, parks, games, reserves beaches natural beauty spots, holiday resorts and souvenir indistries to encourage people living in Nigeria to spend their holidays therein and foreigners to visit Nigeria.

Thurs. 18/11/76

The Federal Government terminated the N23.5 million contract awarded to Howard Construction (Nigeria) Limited for the building of the new Federal Secretariat at Ikoyi, Lagos. In announcing the termination, the Federal Govern-

ment said it would meet the financial settlement due to the contractors under the conditions of the contract. It also directed the Nigerian Engineering Construction Company (NECCO) in which it has 60 per cent controlling interests to move in and complete the secretariat project and to re-absorb all Nigerian workers, numbered over 700, who had earlier been laid off by Howard.

Thurs. 18/11/76

The Nigeria Police declared a Greek National, Stephen John Paparodopoulous (alias Papa) a wanted man in connection with his role in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Fri. 19/11/76

The Head of State, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo accompanied by his guest, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, visited Hakaiya Ramatta, the mother of the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed and paid respects at the grave of the general in Kano. They later called on the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, before they left Kano for Yola.

Fri. 19/11/76

The Nigerian and West African lightweight boxing champion, despite four knock downs he suffered, defeated Julis Rubio of Spain in a ten-round non-title international boxing challenge contest staged at the National Stadium in Lagos. His amazing victory came after the Spaniard surprisingly declined to come in for the sixth round.

Sat. 19/11/76

Rangers International Football Club of Enugu became the first clubside in Nigeria to win the Challenge Cup three times consecutively. They achieved this by beating the Alyufsalam Rocks of Ilorin 2-0 in the finals of the 31st Challenge Cup series played at National Stadium in Lagos.

Sun. 21/11/76

President Julius Nyerere of Tanza[illegible] left Lagos by air for home at the end [illegible] his six-day state visit to Nigeria. Dur[illegible] his stay in the country, the Tanzan[illegible] statesman was conferred with an hon[illegible]rary doctor of laws degree by the Univ[illegible]sity of Ibadan. He also visited Anamb[illegible] Kano and Gongola States in the co[illegible]pany of his host, Lt.-General Olus[illegible] Obasanjo.

Sun. 21/11/76

The Federal Government has [illegible] aside N1.2 billion for the developme[illegible] of new telecommunication system [illegible] the improvement of the existing co[illegible] the country. This was made known b[illegible] the permanent secretary in the Feder[illegible] Ministry of Trade, Mr Abubakar Alh[illegible] while declaring open the Daily Times sponsored 'Telecommunications [illegible] world of Electronic Exhibition' held [illegible] Lagos.

Sun. 21/11/76

The Head of State, Lt.-General Ob[illegible]segun Obasanjo, accompanied by [illegible] members of the Supreme Military Co[illegible]cil, paid a surprise visit to the Igbob[illegible] Orthopaedic Hospital in Lagos whic[illegible] has been receiving bad publicity f[illegible] some time. Appealed by what he sa[illegible] General Obasanjo directed the the Federal Commissioner for Health, Pete[illegible] Commissioner Kafaru Tinubu, to presen[illegible] to him, within one week, a short-term plan to improve the disgusting situatio[illegible] in the hospital.

Mon. 22/11/76

Less than 24 hours after General Obasanjo's surprise visit to Igbob[illegible] Orthopaedic Hospital, the Chief Consu[illegible]tant in Charge of the hospital, Dr Adeol[illegible]

Bailey was retired from service. An official statement explained that the retirement was to make room for a new and more dynamic leadership at the hospital. A soldier, Lt.-Col. H.O.O. Salawu, was appointed the administrator of the hospital as a prelude to the establishment of a management board for the hospital.

Mon. 22/11/76

The Federal Government announced a supplementary budget of N400,272,739 for its services for the rest of the financial year bringing its budget for the year to a total of N8,684,953,848. In April, the Government announced a budget of N5,088,150,047 besides the N1,468,756,326 allocated to the Federal Public Service Commission and N1,727,774,736 it made available to the newly-created Public Complaints Commission.

Mon. 22/11/76

The Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce began its fourth yearly conference at the National Theatre in Lagos. The organisation, headed by Chief Henry Fajemirokun of Nigeria, enjoys Observer status both at the OAU and the ECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. (Pix Daily Times, Tues. 22/11/76)

Tues. 23/11/76

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua left Lagos for Jeddah as official leader of Nigerian pilgrims to this year's haj. He was accompanied by a member of the Supreme Military Council, a governor and a Federal Commissioner. Also his entrourage were the Emir or Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris, the Etsu Nupe, Alhaji Umar Sanda Ndayako, the Awujale of Ijebu-Ode, Oba Sikiru Adetona and the Ayangburin of Ikorodu, Oba Oyefusi Oguntade.

Tues. 23/11/76

Three Senior customs officers were killed while on duty on the Lagos Lagoon. They were Senior Preventive Officer S.O. Jimoh, Senior Preventive Officer Charles Okafor and Mechanical Engineering Assistant A. Onadeko. The men had laid an ambush for smugglers when their patrol boat was accidentally overrun by a tug-being operated by an expatriate caption.

Wed. 24/11/76

The Federal Government announced new State boundaries in implementation of the recommendations of the Nasir Commission on boundary adjustment. Altogether nine states were affected by the adjustments Imo, Cross River Gongola, Borno, Oyo, Ondo, Bendel. Kwara and Rivers. In an accompanying statement, the Federal Government warned that agitation for boundary adjustments in future would not be tolerated.

Thurs. 25/11/76

A decree formally establishing a "Legal Aid Fund" and a "Legal Aid Council" was promulgated by the Federal Government under the Scheme poor Nigerians involved in criminal cases would enjoy the services of counsel free of charge. To qualify for such aid, however, it must be proved that the person's income does not exceed N720 a year. In special cases, a person of relatively higher income may enjoy such aid provided that he bears a certain percentage of the cost of his legal defence. The sources of the legal aid fund would be subventions from Federal and State Governments, donations and gift by individuals, charities, organisations or companies in cash or kind.

Fri. 26/11/76

The Supreme Military Council anno-

unced the appointment of Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe, hitherto the Attorney-General and Federal Commissioner for Justice as President of the newly-created Federal Court of Appeal. The SMC named 12 other Justices of the Court Mr. Justice M. Nasiri Mr. Justice J.A. Phil-Ebosie, Mr. Justice J. Omo-Eboh, Mr. Justice S.J. Ete, Mr. Justice A. I. Aseme, Mr. Justice M.L. Uwais, Mr. Justice M.M.A. Akanbi, Mr. Justice B.O. Kazeem, Mr. Justice D.O. Coker, Mr. Justice O. Akinkugbe, Mr. Justice S.A. Ogunkeye and Mr. Justice D. G. Douglas. All the appointments take effect from the New Year except those of Mr. Justice Dan Ibekwe and Mr. Justice Nasir which become effective from December 1.

A new Federal Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice was also appointed Dr. Augustine Nnamani (42) who was Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice in Anambra State.

Sat. 27/11/76

The IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan convincingly defeated reigning Tonnerre Kalala of Yaounde by 4–1 in the first leg of the finals of the African Cup Winners Cup soccer championship played at the National Stadium in Lagos.

Sun. 28/11/76

Two soldiers – a corporal and a private – as well as a police constable were killed when robbers opened fire on them while on duty. One other policeman was injured seriously. The men were among a batch of law enforcement agents guarding some 3,000 bags of cement believed hijacked on the high seas and dumped in a hideout at Ogogoro village near Tin Can Island off the Badagry Creek in Lagos when they were attacked.

Mon. 29/11/76

The first in a series of Great Debates organised by the Daily Times of Nigeria to consider the various aspects of the draft constitution produced by the Constitution Drafting Committee was held in Lagos.

NIGERIA'S ARMORIAL BEARING

THE Coat of Arms has an eagle mounted on a black shield bisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield. Its base is a wreath of coctus spectabilis flower.

THE BLACK SHIELD represents our fertile soil.

The SILVER BANDS, the rivers of Niger and Benue which water the country.

THE EAGLE stands for strength and the chargers are a symbol of dignity.

THE WREATH OF COSTUS SPECTABILIS is cast in our national colours of white and green; our motto is Unity and Faith.

NIGERIA'S FLAG

THE design for the National Flag of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which most commended itself to the Council of Ministers from the designs received in the National Flag Competition, was submitted by Taiwo Akinkunmi, then a Nigerian student at the Norwood Technical College, Knights Hill, West Norwood, London S.E. 27 who won the competition.

The Flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represents Nigeria's vast agricultural wealth and the white represents unity and peace.

THE REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

General Survey of the Government:

The provisions of a wtitten constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence provided for a federal system of government, a Governor General a Federal Parliament and three Regional Governments. When Nigeria became a Republic on October 1, 1963, the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for a five-year term through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had 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 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 and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there was 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.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced 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.

The next 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.

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

As a result of these conferences a new constitution which is the basis of the present one came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroun.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Western and Eastern Regions to become half-governing late in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be know as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures 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 of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three hundred and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred thousand of the population.

In September and October, 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 was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence referred to above. 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, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, Posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways, and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments. Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

Federal Government:

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers over which the Prime Minister presided, comprised members nominated by him from the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, four special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos and those members of the Council of Ministers who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage except in the Northern Region where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1964) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Midwest 14 and Lagos 4.

Regional Government:

The Regions had similar constitutions, each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council presided over by a Premier and legislative power vested in a House of Chiefs, an Upper House and two Houses of Assembly.

Military Government:

On January 16, 1966, the Armed

Forces, following a coup d'etet, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were responsible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Council but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority Police were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of ministers were also suspended on January 16 but the Ministers somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretaries.

Following the January 1966 coup, the late Major-General Johnson-Aguiyi-Ironsi assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppressed and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decree which had been in force since promulgation, January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May 27 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Three days later, on May 30, 1967 Emeka Ojukwu announced that the territory comprising the Eastern Region had decided to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra." As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting and agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On July 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Ramat Muhammed (then Brigadier) became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the state Military Governors and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile."

General Murtala Muhammed was assissinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday, February 13, 1976 by Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps — to reinstate ousted General Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Summary:

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the

Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet – all, of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administration was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs:

(i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power is still vested in the Federal Military Governmen now consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council and the National Council of State. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government – the Supreme Military Council – but are members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils have continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attends memetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector-General of Police) and such other members as the Supreme attend meetings of the National Council of States.

Military and civilian members of the Councils are allocated departmental responsibilities.

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STATES OF NIGERIA

ANAMBRA STATE

HOTELS		LOCATION
Hotel Presidential	–	Independence Layout
Paramount Hotels	–	Club Road, G.R.A.
Atlantic Hotels	–	48 Ogidi Street, Asata
Hotel De. Placia	–	25 Edinburgh Road, Ogui N/Layout
Tourist Hotel	–	124 Zik Avenue Uwani
Palm Beach Hotel	–	39 Bishop Anyogu, Uwani
Club Safari	–	5 Ridgeway Road
New Haven Resort	–	20/13 Bassey Duke Street, New Haven
Dayspring Hotel	–	80 Ogui Road Asata
Queen's Hotel	–	22 Edinburgh Road, Ogui N/Layout
Metro Hotel	–	13 Umunevo Street, Ogui N/Layout
Garden City Hotel	–	7 Annang Street, Ogui N/Layout
Greens' Hotel	–	5 Awolowo Street, Uwani
Ambima Hotel	–	3 Anyaegbuna Street, Uwani
Enugu Guest House	–	11 Isuochi Street, Uwani

Men From Anambra State

Olympic Hotel	–	21 Aninwede Street, No. 21 Ogui N/Layout
Cool Spot Rest House	–	19 Annang Street, N/Layout
Metropole Hotel	–	Ezzikwo Street, Independence Layout
Destiny Hotel	–	Airport Road, Emene, Enugu
PanAfric Hotel	–	Murtala Muhammed Road, G.R.A.
Hiltop Motel	–	Ngwo Town, Enugu
Vignola Hotel	–	15 College Road. N/Layout
Liberty Hotel	–	Nike Road, Abakpa – Nike, Enugu
Metropole Mecca Centre	–	Ogui Road, Enugu
Harmony Hotels	–	35/37 Ngwo Street, Uwani
Akubeze Hotels	–	6 Affa Street, Uwani

These hotels charge from N10 a night for a single suite to N50 for double executive suites.

TOURISM IN ANAMBRA STATE

Ekene Dili Chukwu Transport (Nig) Limited

Mondays – Saturdays:–

	Hours of Departure	Amount
Enugu – Lagos	7.00 a.m	N9.00
Enugu – Onitsha	6.30 a.m	N1.50
	9.30 a.m	N1.50
	12.30 p.m	N1.50
	4.00 p.m.	N1.50

AIR TRAVEL IN ANAMBRA STATE

Mondays – Fridays &
Saturdays – Sundays

		Fares
Enugu – Lagos	–	N28.00
Enugu – Lagos – Kano	–	N43.90 (early booking)
	–	N83.20
Enugu – Lagos – Kaduna	–	N69.90

DEPARTURES

Mondays	8.00 a.m
	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Tuesdays	9.50 a.m
	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Wednesdays	8.00 a.m

Anambra State is rich in native dances and cultural display

	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Thursdays	10.25 a.m
Fridays	8.00 a.m
	10.25 a.m
	7.25 p.m
Saturdays	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m
	7.25 p.m
Sundays	10.25 a.m
	3.40 p.m

RIVER TRANSPORT BY GOVERNMENT FERRY

Onitsha to Otuocha	30K
Onitsha to Ogbaru	50K

HEALTH CENTRES IN ANAMBRA STATE

L. G. A.	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF HOSPITAL	NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION

Anambra	Government	Health Centre	Rural Health Centre, Umunze			
	"	"	"	"	"	Ajalli
	"	"	"	"	"	Aguata
	"	"	"	"	"	Enugu Abor
	"	"	"	"	"	Umuchu
	"	"	"	"	"	Uga
	"	"	"	"	"	Aguata
	"	"	"	"	"	Owerri Ezukal
	"	"	"	"	"	Awkuzu
Anambra	Government	H/Centre	"	"	"	Ogbunike
	"	"	"	"	"	Umunya
	"	"	"	"	"	Nando
	"	"	"	"	"	Nkwelle Ezunaki
	"	"	"	"	"	Maku
Awgu	Government	H/Centre	"	"	"	Owelli
	"	"	"	"	"	Iboko
Abakaliki	Government	H/Centre	"	"	"	Abakpa Nike
Enugu	"	"	"	"	"	Onuiche Ifeshi
Ezza	"	"	"	"	"	Agu Obu Owa
Ezeagu	"	"	"	"	"	Olo
	"	"	"	"	"	Alor
Idemili	"	"	"	"	"	Awka Etiti
	"	"	"	"	"	Ojoto
	"	"	"	"	"	Uke
	"	"	"	"	"	Oba
	"	"	"	"	"	Igbodo
Igbo-Etiti	"	"	"	"	"	Aku
	"	"	"	"	"	Eteh
Igbo-Eze	"	"	"	"	"	Ibagwa Nkwo
	"	"	"	"	"	Ovoko
	"	"	"	"	"	Agubia Okwo
Ikwo	"	"	"	"	"	Obollo Afor
Isi-Uzo	"	"	"	"	"	Ehamafu
	"	"	"	"	"	Ngbo
Ishielu	"	"	"	"	"	Effeum
	"	"	"	"	"	Izzamgbo
	"	"	"	"	"	Nimo
Nkoka	"	"	"	"	"	Nawfia
	"	"	"	"	"	Neni
	"	"	"	"	"	Ukpor
	"	"	"	"	"	Agbani
Nkanu	"	"	"	"	"	Obodo Nike
	"	"	"	"	"	Ozala
	"	"	"	"	"	Nara
	"	"	"	"	"	Oraifitie
Nnewi	"	"	"	"	"	Amichi
	"	"	"	"	"	Opi
Nsukka	"	"	"	"	"	Nsukka
	"	"	"	"	"	Isi-Enu

Oji-River	"	"	"	"	"	Inyi
	"	"	"	"	"	Ugwuoba
	"	"	"	"	"	Awlaw
Onitsha	"	"	"	"	"	Ossamari
Udi	"	"	"	"	"	Affa
Uzo-Uwani	"	"	"	"	"	Adani
	"	"	"	"	"	Ifite-Ogwari
	"	"	"	"	"	Ukpabi

HOSPITALS IN ANAMBRA STATE

LOCAL GOVT. AREA	TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	TYPE OF HOSPITAL	NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION
Enugu Capital Territory	State Government	General	Parklane, Hospital and Poly-clinic, Asata
	"	Mental	Psychiatric Hospital
	Federal	"	Prisons Mental Observatory ward, Enugu
	"	General	Federal Prisons Sickbay
	"	"	Military Hospital, Enugu
	"	Teaching	University of Nig. Teaching Hospital,

			Enugu
	"	I. D. H.	Infectious Disease Hospital.
	"	Orthopaedic & Plastic Surgery	Orthorpaedic and Plastic Surger Hospital, Enugu
	"	General	University of Nig. Medical Centre Enugu campus
	Catholic Mission	Maternity	Mother of Christ Maternity Hospita Enugu
	Corporation	General	Colliery Sickbay, Enugu
	"	"	Nigerian Railway Med. Centre, Enug
	Private	"	St. Thomas Hospital, Asata
	"	"	Eastern Nigerian Med. Centre, Enug
	"	"	Symbol Hospital, 13 Boardma Uwani, Enugu
	"	"	St. Vincent Hospital, Umuleri St.
	"	"	St. Mary's Nursing Home 10 John Nwodo Close
	"	"	Uwani Hospital, 4 Adelabu Stree Uwani
	"	"	Royal Hospital, 3 Aria Road
	"	"	St. Joseph's Memorial Hospital, 4 Kano Street, Ogbete, Enugu
	"	"	Uni-Med Hospital New Haven
	"	"	Ofo Hospital, 89 Agbani Road
Abakaliki	Government	General	General Hospital, Abakaliki
	Mission	"	Mile 4 Hospital, Abakaliki
	"	Leper	R.C.M. Leper Settlement, Abakaliki
	"	General	St. Vincent's Hospital, Ndubia
	Private	"	St. Gabriel's Hospital, 30 New Market Road, Abakaliki
Aguata	Government	"	General Hospital, Orumba
	Community	"	Community Hospital, Ekwulobia
	"	"	Community Hospital, Oko
	Mission (Catholic)	Maternity	Catholic Maternity Hospital, Umuchi
Anambra	Government	General	General Hospital, Umuleri
Awgu	Joint	"	Joint Hospital, Awgu
Awka	Community	"	Amuku Memorial Community Hospital, Awka
	Private	"	Agundu Clinic, Awka
Idemili	Mission	"	Iyi-Enu Hospital, Ogidi
Igbo-Eze	Government	"	General Hospital, Enugu-Ezike
Isi-Uzo	"	"	General Hospital, Ikem
Ihiala	Mission (Catholic)	"	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital
Ishielu	Government	"	General Hospital, Ezzamgbo
	Industrial	"	Nigercem Hospital, Nkalagu

Njikoka	Government	"	General Hospital, Enugu-Ukwu
	Mission	"	St. Joseph's R.C.M. Hosp. Adazi
Nnewi	Government	"	General Hospital, Nnewi
	Mission (Anglican)	Maternity	Diocesan Maternity Hospital Otolo, Nnewi
	Joint	General	Joint Hospital, Ozubulu
	Private	"	Ikedife Hospital, Otolo, Nnewi
Nsukka	Institutional UNN	"	University of Nigeria Medical Centre, Nsukka Campus.
	Mission (Catholic)	"	Bishop Shanahan Hospital, Nsukka
	Private	"	Akulue Memorial Hospital, Nsukka 17 Catering Rest House Rd. Nsukka
Onitsha	Government	Chest Unit	General Hospital Onitsha
	Mission	Maternity	Holy Rosary Maternity, Hospital Waterside, Onitsha.
	Government	General	General Hospital, Onitsha
	Mission	"	Borromeo Hospital Onitsha
	Private	"	Prince of Peace Hospital
	Private	"	Menaka Hospital
	"	"	Central Township Hospital, 4 Iweka Road.
	"	"	Toronto Hospital, 4 Court Road

Anambra State places a great premium on education. Here children of the State, the future generation of citizens, are being registered for admission

	"	"	Rex Memorial Hospital
	"	"	Pan Group Consulting Room,
	"	"	44 St. John Street,
	"	"	People's Hospital, 9 Central Sch. Rd
	"	"	Nigercity Hospital
	"	"	Sahara Hospital, 30 Zik Ave Feg
	"	"	Riverside Hospital, Onitsha
	"	"	Delta Hospital, Onitsha
	"	"	Nedy Hospital, 91A, Oguta Rd
	"	"	Nosco Eye Hospital, 91, Oguta Rd
	"	"	Madona Hospital, 24 Iboku Str
	"	"	Loreta Memorial Hospital
Oji River	Government	General & Leprosy Settlement	Leprosy Settlement, Oji River
	Joint	General	Joint Hospital, Achi
Udi	Government	General	General Hospital, Udi

MAIN TOWNS IN ANAMBRA STATE

S/No.	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	MAIN TOWNS
1.	Abakaliki	Abakaliki
2.	Aguata	Aguata
3.	Igbo-Eze	Enugu-Ezike
4.	Nsukka	Nsukka
5.	Isi-Uzo	Ikem
6.	Igbo-Etiti	Ogbede
7.	Uzo-Uwani	Umulokpa
8.	Anambra	Otuocha
9.	Onitsha	Onitsha
10.	Idemili	Ogidi
11.	Nnewi	Nnewi
12.	Ihiala	Ihiala
13.	Udi	Udi
14.	Ezeagu	Aguobu-Owa
15.	Awka	Awka
16.	Oji River	Oji River
17.	Awgu	Awgu
18.	Ishielu	Ezzamgbo
19.	Ezza	Onueke
20.	Nkanu	Agbani
21.	Enugu	Enugu
22.	Ikwo	Echara Omabonyi
23.	Njikoka	Abagana


An Urhobo


An Itsekiri

Bendel Hotels Board
Rural Electricity Board
State Board of Education
Benin City Education Board
Technical Education Board
State Library Board
State Health Services Management Board
Bendel State Water Board.

Sources of Revenue:

In the Bendel State of Nigeria there are three principal sources of revenue, namely, payments through the Federal Government, internal sources, grants and loans.

(a) Federal Government payments are the primary sources of revenue to the State. Such payments are governed by the existing revenue allocation formula.

(b) Internal Sources of Revenue: In addition to payments through the Federal Government, the State raises revenue through taxes and rates. These include:

(i) Personal Income Tax: This is the largest single unit of internal revenue in the State. Every person is liable to pay tax on his/her income. The sources of income include employment, trade, business, profession or vocation.

interests substitute with, dividends and rents or other incomes from property.

Tax payers are allowed personal reliefs for self, wife, children, maintenance of parents and life insurance premiums. Every able-bodied male person of the age of 16 years and above is liable to pay the flat rate of N5.00. Above this category, the rates of tax applicable to chargeable income are progressive, varying from 10k to 50k in the naira.

(ii) Pools Betting Tax and Licences Tax is charged on the staked monies at the rate of 20 per cent on treble chance and a fixed weekly tax of N1,000 in the case of fixed odd. The promoters also

pay an annual licence fee of N200 per premises while their agents pay N60 per annum per premises. To ensure that every bet is accounted for, the pool receipt system whereby official receipt is issued for every bet was introduced. Regulations have been introduced to compel landlords to ensure that pools agents operating in their premises are licensed and registered.

(iii) Stamp Duties: This is a tax on documents of transactions between persons. They include business agreements, conveyances, leases, mortgages, powers of attorney and so forth. These documents are assessed at fixed or ad valorem stamp duty according to to the nature and value of the transaction.

(iv) Entertainment Tax: This is a tax imposed on cinematograph and other exhibitions in the State at progressive rates based on the sitting capacity of each cinema theatre.

A robber tapper

Sitting Capacity of Cinema	Rate of Tax
From 1 – 300 seats	N1,000.00 p.a.
From 301 – 600 seats	N1,500.00 p.a.
From 601 – 999 seats	N6,000.00 p.a.
From 1,000 and over	N12,000.00 p.a.
Mobile Cinemas	N48.00 p.a.

(v) Casino Tax: A casino (gambling house is a place where games of chance are played. Tax is charged at the rate of N10,000 per annum. There is at present only one Casino in the State. It is at Effurun.

Other sources of internal revenue include licences paid to possess some items of property or carry on some trades, road tax imposed on owners of motor vehicles, drivers' licence fees, registration of vehicle and commercial vehicle testing fees, courts fees and registration of deeds, and earning of government departments.

(vi) Local Taxation Property rating, generally regarded as a major source of revenue, has been introduced in a number of towns in the State. These are Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Agbor, Auchi and Effurun. In 1968, occupational rates were imposed on persons engaged in a number of trades and occupation such as tailors, shoemakers, mechanics, barbers, carpenters, etc. Specific rates to meet specific services like education, water and electricity also exist in certain areas of the State.

(c) Loans and Grants: Loans and grants from the Federal Government are often meant for the execution of specific capital development programmes or projects.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture is a priority in the State's development plan, and a main source of the economic mainstay, in spite of the current oil boom. The State is endowed with abundant natural resources. In addition, there is ample arable and highly fertile land covering about 60 per cent of the total land area. The principal food crops are yams, cassava, maize, rice, beans and plantain while the major cash crops are rubber, cocoa and palm oil, which is also essential to the life of the people as a food constituent, rich in vitamin. Eighty-six per cent of the annual palm oil production is consumed locally.

The State produces about 80 per cent of the nation's rubber sheets and crepe. It is also the most important producer of hardwood in the Federation. Cotton, which is in great demand in the textile industry is still on a small-scale.

Hitherto, shifting cultivation or rotational bush fallowing has been the main method used by the farmers and the tools were simple tools such as hoes and cutlasses. The Government is educating farmers in the use of modern farming techniques. The change from the old ways to the modern system will, no doubt, increase the yield of crops production to meet food demands for the population and for the export of primary products.

In order to maximize production, the State has embarked on a bold policy to eliminate the militating factors such as ignorance of scientific agriculture, lack of capital, problem of land tenure and fragmented holdings, storage, marketing and distribution. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has adopted several measures whereby farmers can be encouraged to indulge in community farming in order to attract government's aid. Other farmers are supplied with improved and high-yielding crops, fertilizers, spraying chemicals and insecticides at subsidized prices. Government also hires out tractors and other farm implements to farmers at 50 per cent subsidy at its two hiring units at Agbor and Ubiaja.

Extension staff of the Ministry have been given adequate training with a view

to helping farmers in the rural areas to learn modern methods of farming. Young Farmers' Clubs are encouraged by the State to adopt and propagate these modern methods.

Already, actual mechnization of farming is being carried out in some farms. Examples are to be found at Agbede and Warrake in projects managed by the Bendel Food Production Board. The Agbede Farm Project involves the production of maize and rice. It covers 4,000 hectares of land and the proposed capital investment is about N1,600,000 with provision for a working capital of N380,000 in the first two years. The Warrake mechanized farm covers 5,200 hectares. More mechanized farms have been established to bring the total area of such farms to 262,500 hectares.

BENDEL FOOD PRODUCTION BOARD

The Bendel Food Production Board, an amalgam of the former Bendel Farms Management Board and the Bendel Food Production Company (Nigeria) Limited, was established in March, 1976, following the recommendation of the Odje Commission of Inquiry which probed the organization and functions of statutory corporations, boards and government owned/sponsored companies in the State.

The Food Production Board is charged with the management of all the large scale mechanized farms in the State, such as Agbede, Warrake and Agenebode Farms as well as the livestock formerly managed by the dissolved company/board.

The Farm Settlement Scheme:

This scheme offers settlers compact individual holdings of one hectare of rubber, 2 hectares of oil palm and 2 hectares of arable land, making a total of 4 hectares per settler as opposed to the unwiedly 8 hectares holding per settler under the scheme inherited from the former Western State. The essence of the modified scheme is to place emphasis on economic viability of individual holdings. There are four farm settlements at Ekpoma with 2,270.8 hectares Mbiri, 1,880 hectares Utagba Uno, 546.4 hectares and Iguoriakhi, 550 hectares. In all the farm settlements, 4,720 hectares have gone into production; 503.6 hectares of improved rubber have been cultivated and 172 hectares of rubber are ready for tapping. The farm settlements now have five Stork Hydraulic Presses between them and four mechanized palm cut cracking units.

The Farm Settlement Scheme is an answer to the "back-to-land" call.

school leavers are being encouraged to make farming their career. There are at the moment 270 such settlers who earn an average of N1,700 per annum from their holdings. The aim of the Government is to make each settlement an ideal village with modern amenities such as pipe-borne water, electricity supply, market, swimming pool, play ground, facilities for indoor games, cinema houses, and a lot of others that will make life worth living in the village.

Community Farms:

The government initiated a community farming programme in February, 1973, as a means of bringing the benefits of mechanized farming within the the reach of peasant farmers who would otherwise have no access to facilities for mechanizing their farm operations. Under the programme, peasant farmers are encouraged to cultivate their farms in contiguous place so that the total land forming a community farm is at least 80 hectares in size and is worked by at least 20 farmers.

Farm tractors, ploughs, harrows and other farm implements necessary for clearing felling and cultivating the farm are then supplied by the Government at a 50 per cent subsidy rate to farmers. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources provides the required improved planting materials, fertilizers, and chemicals as well as technical supervision, free of charge to the participants in the community farms. The participants also receive a cash grant of N10.00 each for acre cultivated.

During the first full year of operation ending on March 31, 1974, 16 community farms were established with a total area of 888 hectares and a partidpant population of 1,646. The contribution of the farms to food production in the State was about 2,244 metric tons grains-equivalent of food, and crops planted included rice, maize, yams, cocoyams, cassava, melon and vegetables.

Livestock Projects:

The inadequate level of protein in our diets has been a problem over the years. This situation has been worsened by the drought in the traditionally producing areas of the country. Cattle rearing, however, is a capital intensive project the Government therefore decided to engage in cattle ranching to improve the beef supply in the State. Accordingly the following projects: Igarra Cattle Ranch, Ubiaja Goat and Diary project, Oria Cattle Ranch, Patani and Emede Water buffalo ranches and various poultries have been established.

The government has also established ten centres of Fishing Training Units to cope with the acute shortage of skilled labour in fish production. A 12.6 - hectare pilot fish farm has also been established at Warri.

Forestry:

The government places high premium on forest reservation programmes in order to re-afforest areas of poor stocking or deforested areas. The forestry practice in the State is geared to meet the following policy objectives.

(a) Forest Protection
(b) Forest Production
(c) Soil and Water conservation
(d) Environmental/Recreational Forestry.

The forest estate of the Bendel State covers an area of 6,446 square kilometres and consitutes 16.68 per cent of the total land area of the State made up of 87.1 per cent of mangrove forest.

Forestry protection involves the prevention of encroachment into the forest estate, the tracking down of illegal trafficking in logs and protection of the soil cover especially of head-waters, from erosion and dessication.

Forestry production involves the exploitation of the major forest produce consisting of timber and poles, a n d minor forest like thatch, and palm leaves, bamboos, raphia and palmwine, ropes, canes, sand and gravel. The approximate annual volume of production of timber from the forests of the State is 280,000 cubic metres. This yields a revenue of approximately N1,000,000. In the 1974/75 financial year, the Government set aside a forestry regeneration fund of N5.4 million for normal regeneration. It is also considering an accelerated programme of regeneration over a 15-year period at a cost of N25 million to be executed with a loan from the Nigerian Agricultural Bank.

The forest law was amended to allow for introduction of extended log control measures and a conservator of forest was placed in charge of forest protection in 1970. Earlier on, in 1968, the use of hammering sheets to identify logs moving from place to place was introduced to check illegal felling in the creeks. In 1972 log control posts were introduced at strategic points on land and in the riverine areas.

Until recently, not much had been done in the field of wildlife conservation. Efforts are, however, being intensified towards the development of wildlife in the State. Apart from the three Game Reserves of Gilli-Gilli, Orle River a n d Kwale, efforts are now being made to create more Game Reserves which will not only create a safe sanctuary for our wildlife but also provide the necessary protein from the "bush meat" apart from serving as a tourist attraction. Towards this end, Government has established a zoological garden and an arboretum at Ogba. It also has forest Rest House at Udo, an up and coming resort centre, Sakpoba, Iguobazuwa and Ora.

Sawmill:

The state can boast of many sawmills

which include Piedmont Plymill, Idehen Sawmill, Agbontaen Sawmill Obasuyi Sawmill and a host of others.

There is also a plywood plant, the African Timber and Plywood Company, which is reputed to be one of the biggest in the world. It exports about 34,000 cubic metres of plywood and lock-board annually. Most of the sawn planks from other small mills are consumed locally.

Rubber Development:

The state produces about 61,200 metric tons of rubber produce or 90 per cent of the total national production of this export crop annually which makes it the principal rubber growing area of the country. Earning from this source are valued at about N20,000,000. The production is carried out mainly on about 180,000 hectares of small-scale holdings.

Added to these are the government rubber plantations which come under the Bendel Rubber Development Agency, established in November 1970 to engage in commercial rubber enterprises and aimed at increased output of rubber and rubber products. The agency runs a 2,320-hectare rubber estate at Urhonigbe and a rubber creping factory at Ikpoba Hill, Benin City. Other plantations under it are those at Osse River and Utagba-Uno which occupy 2,000 hectares each. Both are partnership ventures between the State Government and Overseas interests. The fourth is the Abachi Rubber Estate in Aniocha Local Government Area.

There are also private rubber estates in the state. These include the Palmolea Unilever subsidiary with over 240 hectares of natural rubber near Sapele, the Asaboro Rubber Estate with 55 hectares and Ja Thomas Estate with 48 hectares.

In January 1973, the state government entered into partnership with the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company. The company will process rubber lumps into technically specified block rubber for export and local consumption. There is a Federal Rubber Research Institute at Iyanomo, near Benin City.

Oil Palm:

With the increase in population and higher standard of living, the internal demand for palm oil has increased and its export has dwindled from 4,600 metric tons in 1966/67 to 517 metric tons in 1972/73. At present there is no palm oil exportation. The production and export of palm kernal has however remained steady at an annual average of about 44,800 metric tons. To boost production, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources raises and distributes an annual average of 150,000 improved oil palm seedings, capable of planting 1,000 hectares each year. Despite Government efforts, private holdings in oil palm plantation in the State are neither many nor encouraging.

Most of the large holdings are run by the Government-owned Oil Palm Company (OPC). This company was established in December 1971 to run Owan Estate which the Government bought from the U.A.C. The OPC manages a total of 5,200 hectares in various sites within the State and proposes to establish some 8,000 hectares in Mosogar and Ndukwa. In addition, the Bendel Food Production Board proposes to establish 12,000 hectares of oil palm in Uzea/Oghede, Ogbesse and Igieduma within the next five years.

The Federal Government has a large scale research station at Ewhoneka, near Benin, known as the Nigerian Institute For Oil Palm Research. The research station was formerly managed by some West Africa countries collectively but was taken over by Nigeria in 1964. It carries out research work for the benefit of farmers in the public and private sectors in and outside Nigeria.

Cocoa:

With an annual average out put of about 11,200 metric tons, the State accounts for about 3.72 per cent of Nigeria's cocoa output. Assistance rendered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to cocoa farmers includes training in black pod disease and capsid

pest control measures and the distribution of improved cocoa seedlings for planting. Between 1966 and 1973 a total of 24,048 and 20,496 farmers were trained in black pod disease and capsid pest control respectively, while 1,814, 682 improved cocoa seedlings were distributed to farmers for planting.

The government proposes to establish some 200 hectares of cocoa within the next five years out of which 20 hectares have been planted.

EDUCATION

There are three stages of Education in the State. They are:

(a) the primary
(b) the secondary and
(c) the post-secondary.

Primary Education:

Since 1963, primary school education in the State has been free. At the age of 5, children are registered for the primary school courses which lasts for 6 years. Between the ages of 10 and 13, the children leave the primary school for secondary grammar schools or teacher training/technical colleges. Though education at the post-primary school level is not free, the Federal Government, however, has brought the fees payable in the schools within the reach of average parent. The state also awards academic merit scholarships to deserving children. It is the parents of the child who decide which of the post-primary institutions the child should attend. All primary schools in the State are owned by the Government which took them over from various agencies in January 1973. Their names have been changed to reflect this take-over.

There are 1,548 primary schools in the State, with a total number of over 19,898 teachers and over 676,373 pupils. The construction of model primary schools in various towns in the State to accommodate about 1,500 pupils each and their equipment with all teaching facilities is a clear indication of the Government's intention to improve the standard of education.

The Government has also established a Headmasters' Institute to produce a cadre of teachers equipped in all respects to occupy the important office of primary school headmaster.

Secondary Education:

There are 147 secondary grammar schools in the State; they all run courses leading to the award of West African School Certificate. Approval has, however, been given for the establishment of 14 new ones all over the State during the 1977/78 fiscal year. There are 2,946 teachers handling a total student population of 95,330; there is, therefore one teacher to every 32 students. Government's order that schools be established in the rural areas in an attempt to bring education to the doorsteps of every family.

Graduate teachers and holders of the National Certificate in Education in the rural areas are paid special allowances while their schools are provided with buses or vans and electricity supply, a move to check the drift to the urban areas. Science teachers are also paid special allowances.

College of Education, Abraka:

In January 1969, the College of Education, Abraka, was opened with an intake of 59 students. It runs a three year post-secondary course leading to the award of the Nigerian Certificate in Education. The graduates of this institution teach in secondary/technical schools and teachers training colleges. The growth rate of the college has been impressive. At the end of the 1977/78 academic year, there were 1,340 students and 96 lecturers.

Technical Education:

Most children want to go to secondary grammar schools but some are channelled to technical colleges. Determined efforts are being made to encourage children to take to technology. The Bendel State Government therefore, emphasises the importance of technical

education. Up to 1974 there were fifteen technical colleges. In September, 1964, Auchi Technical College, now Auchi Polytechnic, another Government Institution, was opened. Within two years, private technical institution raised the number to 22.

But because of lack of capital, expertise, technical staff and the desire of most private prioprietors to make profit, standards were low. Government, therefore, on the take-over of these institutions, reduced the number to five by enlarging their enrolment and improving their curriculum and workshops.

Five new ones, however, have been established this financial year (1977/78) at Agbor, Afuze, Igarra, Kwale and Ughelli at a cost of over N5 million.

Higher Education:

In October 1970, the State established an institution of higher learning with a technological bais. The University of Benin, first started as the Midwest Institute of Technology, (M.I.T.) Benin City, offers, among others, courses in petro-chemical and industrial engineering; automotive engineering, materials technology; geophysical and agricultural sciences, medicine and pharmacy and education. The University was taken over by the Federal Government in 1974.

Scholarship Awards:

Several loans and scholarship awards have been made and are still being made by the Bendel State Government with due consideration to the manpower needs of the State.

Government has continued to pursue the policy of scholarship awards in various areas. A total of 4,072 scholarships and bursaries were awarded in 1976/77 at a total cost of N1,269,276.00. Of this number, 3,498 were for bursaries, 203 for post-primary award, 300 for post-primary indigent award, and 71 for post-graduate award. Undergraduate scholarship awards are also made. The awards cover all courses of study tenable in Nigerian and overseas universities.

The government encourages female education by grants to girls' institutions for courses leading to the Higher School Certificate. To attract more female graduates into the teaching profession, scholarship awards are made to those of them who gain university admission and wish to pursue teaching as a career. Also, any male or female student who scores an aggregate of between one and eleven in the West African School Certificate Examination is entitled automatically to a scholarship award to an institution of higher learning.

Further, a bursary of N300 to students in Nigerian universities and N100 to those in colleges of technology and polytechnics has been introduced. It offers many more students the opportunity to benefit from higher education. Eligible candidates must have completed the H.S.C or the university preliminary courses and are in part 1 of their degree programme.

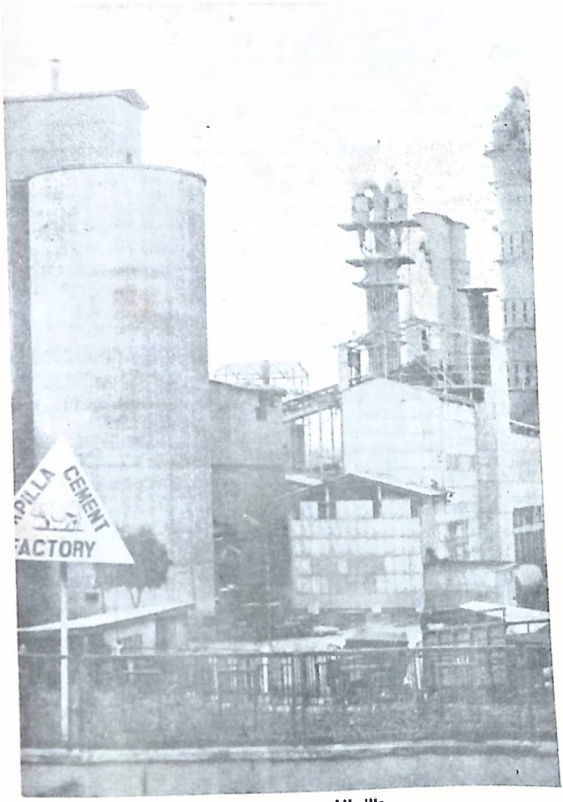
Adult Education:

Underlying the adult education scheme is the desire to provide opportunities for people outside the normal school systems to obtain the General Certificate of Education or both the ordinary and advanced levels or the Higher School Certificate in the Science and Arts Courses and in other fields.

Thus in 1973, the Government established an Institute of Continuing Education to be responsible for organizing adult education classes for all interested persons of different educational levels.

Schools Boards:

The government in 1968 established a State Schools Board and seven local schools boards to improve and stabilize the conditions of service of voluntary agency teachers and thereby ensure that its educational development programmes can be successfully carried out by devoted and loyal teachers. The boards are charged with the responsibility for the appointments, promotion, discipline and posting of teachers in non-government grant-aided institution. The State Schools Board took charge of the non-government grant-aided secondary gram-



Ukpilla Cement Factory, Ukpilla

ing library has well over 10,000 registemar schools and teacher training colleges, while the seven local schools boards were in charge of voluntary agency primary schools in the seven local schools board's zones into which the state was divided.

But following the Government's takeover of all schools in the State in January, 1973, the boards were reconsititued. These boards were dissolved in 1975; however, only the State Board of Education has been re-constituted.

Library Services:

The Bendel State Library was established in 1971 to provide library services throughout the State, to be responsible for all the existing State and local council libraries in the State and to operate a School Library Division to developcational institutions throughout the State. The response of the general public to the provision of library services was phenomenal. At one particular launching ceremony over 7,000 library users were registered. The main branch of the lended borrowers.

In May, 1974, the first branch of the Library was established at Otorokpe in Ethiope Local Government Area and the first Mobile Library which covers many areas of the State came into operation shortly afterwards. Today there are altogether 3 branches. It is planned to have a branch in each administrative headquarters. The Book Depot supplies all the post-primary institutions in the State with carefully selected books and is also widely patronized by the general public. Its present stock is well over 30,000 volumes.

Private Sector:

The government has also given considerable technical and financial assistance to the private sector. Some of the industrial projects built purely by entrepreneurs in the State include: ABCO Furniture, Benin City; Kato Pharmaceuticals and Rodka Products Company, Benin City; Edokpolor Steel Processing Plant; Mid-Motors Assembly Plant, Edo Textile Mill and Ribway Carpets and Foam Industry all in Benin City; Life Floor Mill, Sapele, Piedmont Plywoods, Sapele; and the Guinness Brewery, Benin City.

Industrial Estates:

In order to attract genuine private entrepreneurs to invest in small and medium-scale industries, the Government intends to establish a number of industrial estates in various parts of the State. These estates are to provide, at reasonable rates, all the infrastructure required for an entrepreneur to establish a small or medium scale industry. The infrastructure to be provided will include good factory buildings, electricity and water, so as to enable an entrepreneur to invest his capital resources only on plant and machinery and running his business organization.

Technical and financial assistance will also be given for the establishment of industries in the State. To give financial assistance, a Small-scale Industries Credit Scheme where a genuine entrepreneur could obtain loans up to a maximum of N80,000 at very low interest rates has been launched. Priority is to be given to the establishment of industrial estates in Benin, Sapele, Warri, Asaba, Uromi/Ubiaja, Agbor/Abudu and Ughelli. The revolving fund of the scheme has risen to N913,143 including a matching grant of N613,142 from the Federal Government and a loans management committee has been set up to manage and control the fund.

Industrial Possibilities:

The State has a wide range of raw material and has scope for the establishment of the following industries: agricultural implements and builders hardware and hand tools, preservation and bottling of palmwine, boat building, palm oil upgrading and plantation development, crepe rubber and rubber products, crowns, corks, safety matches, fruits canning, glass bottles and press moulded glass ware, chipboard from wood waste and blow grade timber, veneer and plywood production, furniture for export,

paper conversion-products – packaging, toilet paper, exercise books, pharmaceuticals, industrial starch; garri production; plastics production and marble and clay bricks. Others are electric cables and wiring accessories, fishing and nylon fishing nets, kenaf cultivation and establishment of a mill to manufacture hessian bags, bicycle and motor parts.

It must be mentioned that in its order of priority, government lays emphasis on the development of industries which utilize locally available raw materials, agro-based industries, and natural gas utilizing industries and of course key industries which would lead to the establishment of other industries.

Public Direct Investment:

Government's direct investment dreves from the policy of providing for the private sector and investing in the areas which do not attract private capital on account of high risk; providing revenue to the government and making it less dependent on taxation with its concomittant social problems; selling the investment to the local businessmen when they have become profitable and providing employment generating income and securing even development of the State through a system of socio-economically guided location of projects.

Thus the government holds 90% of the shares in Bendel Glass Industry and Asaba Textile Mill and 70% in Ukpilla Cement Company Limited.

In full operation, the Ukpilla Cement Factory has an annual production capacity of 150,000 metric tons. The factory has employment opportunities for over 300 workers including managers, technicians, skilled and unskilled labour.

An expansion to the factory to raise production from 150,000 metric tons net a year to 450,000 metric tons per year is being planned. The cost of the expansion has been estimated at N40 million.

Glass Factory:

The Bendel Glass Factory is a pioneer enterprise sponsored by the State Government to produce sheet glass. Like the textile and the cement factories, it was established in partnership with the West German firm, Coutinho, Caro and Company Limited, with a working capital of N3.6 million. The Government holds 90% of the total investment and Coutinho, Caro and Company 10%. Commercial production started in April, 1976 after re-activation from the ruins of the civil war.

The output of the furnance when in full production is estimated at 6,000 metric tons of sheet glass, annually. In addition to the sheet glass, the factory is now producing window glass of varied thickness. It has a maximum labour force of over 360 workers.

The glass enterprise has a growing viable market in view of the increasing demand for sheet glass. Some of the products are exported to other African countries.

A glass-bottles manufacturing industry, the Delta Glass Bottle Factory, is now being established at Ughelli to utilize the high quality raw materials there for the production of glass bottles, table wares, ash trays, etc.

Textile Mill:

The establishment of the Textile Mill is one of the practical steps by the Government to generate capital formation and cut down on the importation of textile n aterials. The Mill was set up in partnership with the West German firm of Coutinho, Caro and Company at a cost of N8 million.

The mill started production in 1966. Its full functional labour capacity is 60 technical officers including expatriates and 1,600 other workers. Initially, the mill produced 29,261 metres of cloth dauky in the weaving section; 272.2 kilogrammes of yarn per hour in the spinning section and 36,576 metres of cloth per day in the printing section. It broke even in the third year when production was 422,000 square metres of printed cloth.

At full production with three shifts of eight hours each for 300 days, the yearly production of the mill is over 17,010,000 square metres of printed cot-

Street, cloth-weavers at Owina Street and the brass-casters at Igun Street, all in Benin City.

Travelling out of the city, one can see many craftsmen in towns and villages working on various forms of art. Interesting brasswork has been found in the Niger Delta area, while Agbazilo, Okpebho, Etsako and Owan Local Government Areas wood-carving in different styles are produced. The Ijaws are noted for their skill in mask-carving and these are distinguished by their highly abstract and cubist forms.

Art, during the early Benin period, was used as a medium of expression as the people had no written alphabet. The purpose was to record memorable events, or produce memorial effigies of obas, heroes and ancestors. The artists expressed themselves in brass, bronzes, mud (terra-cottas and statues), wood (ebony, thorns and mask sculptures), and ivory (ornaments).

Brass-casting was introduced into Benin around 1290 A. D. by Ife brassmiths who came to the city on the invitation of Oba Ozolua. Soon after, the Benin artists developed their own style and created the most productive brass-casting centre in Africa.

The most famous art of the State are the bronzes of Benin. Many of these great works of art were carried away to Europe during the British expedition of 1897. Today, one can see more Benin works in Europe and America than in Benin itself. The Federal Government however, has been making efforts to recover some of these treasures on European auctions.

Contemporary Artists:

The State has produced some of the outstanding comtemporary Nigerian Artists who have made their mark in the various fields of art. These include Felix Idubor, Festus Idehen, Tayo Aiyegbusi, Irein Wangboje, Osagie Osifo, Demas Nwoko, Bruce Onobrakpeya, Colette Omogbai Erhabo Emokpae, Peter Omo-Erese, Noseine Thomas Osakue, Aghama Omoruyi, Gabriel Benson Osawe, A. O. Osakue and Clara Ugbodaga Ngu.

National Museum:

The museum has been rebuilt as a result of the growing interest in the preservation of the State's cultural heritage. Sited at the King's Square, the museum contains world-famous art treasures, including bronze and iron casts, terra-cottas, works of historical significance and of Benin architecture. It has a number of departments, a library and a school service. Now maintained by the Federal Department of Antiquities, the museum features, in particular, a grand display of the ancient Benin glory in the realms of arts and crafts.

Crafts:

The various handiworks wrought in the State are produced essentially for use and to meet daily needs. Some of the articles possess artistic qualities which enhance their attraction and market value. The local craftsmanship includes cloth-weaving, mat making, pottery, basketry, utility carving, smithery and jewellery.

Cloth-weaving centres are Somorika and Igarra in Akoko-Edo Local Government Area and Ubiaja in Agbazilo Local Government Area, Auchi in Estako Local Government Area and Ubulu-Uka in Aniocha Local Government Area. All the cloths are hand-woven by women.

Mats are produced in many places in Bomadi, Burutu, Ughelli, Okpe, Ethiope and Ika Local Government Areas. The centres include Patani (Bomade), Okwagbe (Ughelli) and Igbodo (Ika). There are two main types, the thick and coarse fabric made from the flesh of a non-coniferous bamboo or the soft, tender and glossy kind made from rushes. Mat making traditionally is a woman's occupation.

Ordinary fans are produced by mat makers from rushes, whilst gorgeous chiefs' fans with woollen frills and leather embroidery are made by special craftsmen in Warri, Okpe, Ethiope, Bomadi and Burutu Local Government Areas.

Pottery is another occupation for women. Beautiful specimens are obtainable from Uhonmora-Ora in Owan Local

ton. The finished products which are in great demand include poplin tussore, shirting and various prints designed to satisfy the desires and other miscellaneous tastes of consumers.

All of these industries were greatly damaged during the civil war. Their reactivation was therefore given priority in the 1970–74 Development Plan and over N3,514,878 was spent on them by way of repairs and purchase of spare parts.

Bendel Brewery:

Unlike the other three industries mentioned earlier, the Bendel Brewery, makers of Crystal lorger beer, was initiated and completed by the military administration. The Brewery, which cost some N4 million, was started in 1972 and completed in 1974. It was commissioned on October 25, 1975 by General Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo. The Brewery has a production capacity of 100,000 hectolitres per year. Expansion programme now in hand will bring it to 300,000 hectolitres.

There is a large number of small-scale industries and companies of various categories in the State. They include the Nigerian Water Development and Drilling Company Limited, Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services, Wood Treatment Plant, Bendel Plastic Industries, Soap Factory, and Medical Cotton. Others are the Delta Boatyard, Bendel Steel Structures in Warri, and Bendel Construction Company Limited. Apart from investing in heavy, medium and small-scale industries, the Government has invested directly in light industries such as hotels and public transportation. For example, the Intra City Bus Service, the Bendel Line and the Armels Transport Limited.

The government also has established a number of industries in fields where private entrepreneurs have not been able to invest their capital. These business are held in trust for the people and as soon as the priavte sector businessmen are in a position to buy them over, the government will not hesitate to give them up. Governmental participation in industrial projects is aimed at supplying those essential goods which the private sector cannot produce, for example, cement.

Trade:

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

Export Trade:

Some of the main commodities that comprise the export trade of Bendel State are:—

(a) rubber-sheets and crepe
(b) palm kernel
(c) cocoa, and
(d) cotton and cotton seeds.

It is estimated that about 90% of the total timber and 80% of rubber produced yearly in Nigeria come from the Bendel State, which is blessed witn a wealth of tropical woods of many varieties. The only plywood plant in Nigeria is situated in the State, at Sapele. The plant is the biggest of its kind in the world.

Import Trade:

Large quantities of hardware and consumer goods are imported yearly into the State. The commodities imported include building materials such as iron sheets, cement, iron rods, expanded metal, asbestos sheets and pipes.

Other items of consumer goods include milk, stockfish, beverages, beads, toys, clothing materials, shoes, etc.

Early Art:

Bendel State is one of Africa's richest areas in art and crafts. Art treasures are found in various parts of the State. Art work was introduced to Benin about the 10th century. Since then, guilds of craftsmen have been known and accorded royal patronage. For instance, the guilds of wood-carvers are still to be seen at Igbesamwan

Government Area and Udo in Agbazilo Local Government Area. The pot-makers produce a wide variety of earthenware including cooking-pots, bowls, mugs and the traditional Ukoko pipe with a six foot-long bamboo mouthpiece which Edo elders smoke while relaxing or settling domestic quarrels in the evenings.

Owan, Orhiomwon, Ovia and Oredo Local Government Areas specialize in mud-sculpture. They mould the famous Olokun (god of the sea and rivers) as well as statues of gods and goddesses.

Baskets are made extensively in the delta and riverine areas (Burutu and Bomadi, Ndokwa and Warri Local Government Areas) and also in Agbazilo and Okpebho Local Government Areas. The basic raw material is obtained from palm branches and canes. Products include fishing baskets, farmers' wicker baskets, shopping and waste-paper baskets, and cane-chairs.

Carving has its seat in Benin City where the finest quality and the largest number of carved objects are produced. Among them are carved iroko panelled doors which can be seen in some public buildings and churches in Nigeria, wooden ash-trays, stools, chests, walking-sticks, candle-holders, canoe paddles, ebony rings and ear-rings. Besides carvers who work for the Oba of Benin, there are families of traditional carvers living in Benin City at Owina Street.

Good blacksmiths are found in Oredo, Orhiomwon, Ovia, Ethiope, Okpe, Ughelli, Ndokwa and Akoko-Edo Local Government Areas. They provide farmers with cutlasses, housewives with such articles as kitchen knives and hair-pins, and rich customers with iron gates and wrought iron window grills.

There are goldsmiths and silversmiths in and around Benin City, and in the principal towns of the State. They make trinkets or rings in addition to exotic silver, and jewellery incorporating Nigerian amethyst and other stones.

Aware of the worth and immense possibilities of the people's heritage in crafts, the government has taken practical steps to encourage and promote their study.

The Bendel Crafts Shop:

One evidence of the Government's interest in art and crafts is reflected by the setting up of the Bendel Crafts Shop (now under the Arts Council). The shop was opened in July, 1968. Its present functions include the supply of crafts to department stores in Nigeria and the sending of quality crafts to trade fairs all over the world.

With the prospect of handling export trade in crafts, the shop at the moment sells good quality carvings, bronzes, hand-woven clothes of assorted kinds, table mats, sleek-ebony rings, ebony bowls, ash-trays and home-made pots. Apart from providing a place for the collection of valuable works of art, the shop is helping in no small measure to inspire and encourage Bendel State artists and craftsmen who now have a market for their products.

Banking:

Banking facilities within the past few years have improved. The growing number of banking centres is a result of the growing economy.

Eight commercial banks operate in the State. All of them have branches in Benin City. Some also have branches in other parts of the State. The Central Bank of Nigeria in Benin serves as a clearing house and the bankers' bank. The banks open five days a week, Mondays – Fridays. All the banks in the State transact business in the exchange of foreign money after clearance with the Central Bank in Lagos. The banks issue traveller's cheques.

The banks also grant overdrafts and loans to individuals and business houses after satisfying themselves that such overdrafts and loans are in the general interest of both parties.

The following are the banks and their locations:

Bank	Location	Remarks
C.B.N.	Benin City	
A.C.B. Ltd.,	Benin City	2 Branches

A.C.B. Ltd.,	Agbor	
A.C.B. Ltd.,	Asaba	
A.C.B. Ltd.,	Sapele	
A.C.B. Ltd.,	Warri	
A.C.B. Ltd.,	Koko	
B.B.N. Ltd.,	Benin City	2 Branches
B.B.N. Ltd.,	Warri	
B.B.N. Ltd.,	Sapele	
B.B.N. ltd.,	Auchi	
B.B.N. ltd.,	Uromi	Agency (operates on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Others Are:

B.B.N. Ltd.,	Ogwashi-Uku	
S.B.N. Ltd.,	Benin City	2 Branches
S.B.N. Ltd.,	Sapele	2 Branches
SB.N. Ltd.,	Warri	
S.B.N. Ltd.,	Ughelli	
S.B.N. Ltd.,	Agbor	
U.B. A. Ltd.,	Benin City	
U.B A. Ltd.,	Warri	
N.B. Ltd.,	Benin City	
N. B. Ltd.,	Sapele	
N. B. Ltd.,	Warri	
Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria Limited.	Benin City	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Benin City	3 Branches
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Agbo	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Warri	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Effurun	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Sapele	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Ubiaja	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Bomadi	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Oleh and	
N.N.B. Ltd.,	Kwale	
I.B.W.A. Ltd.,	Benin City	
I.B.W.A. Ltd.,	Warri	

The banks open from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and from 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Tuesday to Friday.

With the growth of banking facilities in Bendel State, there will be no difficult both to foreign and indigenous investors in transferring money from one part of the country to another. With the development programmes extending to the rural areas, banking facilities would be extended to other towns and villages.

dates as far back as 900 A.D. There are numerous historical monuments which are of interest to travellers. The Oba's Palace, situated in the heart of the town, is the repository of Benin history, arts and culture. All Benin Obas live here. A visit to the palace reminds one of the work of arts for the great walls of laterite and doors have been decorated and marked with historical events. There are art objects of very early times shrine that have history behind them and of unique architecture.

SPORTING ACTIVITIES

Sports and recreation are essential ingredients in the all-round development of man and are therefore actively encouraged and promoted. Efforts are being made to ensure that they are organized in all parts of Bendel State. The State has featured prominently in national and international events. Several sports men and women of this State have represented the country in such international events as the All-Africa Games, the Commonwealth Games and the Olympic Games.

Governing Bodies:

The Bendel State Sports Council promotes fifteen different sports, each being organized by a non-autonomous governing body. The sports are as follows: athletics, badminton, basketball, boxing, cricket, cycling, football and handball.

Others are hockey, judo, lawn tennis, squash racket, swimming, table tennis and volleyball.

The Bendel State Government makes available funds for both current expenditure, equipment, and facilities for the use of the Sports Division and its various governing bodies throughout the State. Stadia are being constructed in parts of the State, with one in Benin, which has an Olympic-size swimming pool

Football:

Football is one of the most popular games in the State. It is spreading fast as a number of football clubs have been formed in all parts of the State. The number of registered affiliated football clubs in the State has increased steadily and there are now 40 such clubs, excluding the post-primary institutions' football teams. The Bendel Football Association is charged with organizing the Nigeria Challenge Cup football competition in the State, the State league competitions and many other inter-club and inter-state friendly football matches.

Athletics:

The Bendel State Amateur Athletics Association runs the majority of the athletics competitions in the State. Primary and secondary school sports are, however, organized by the Ministry of Education. There is a National School Sports Federation which organizes competitions at which the Hussey Shield is vied for by boys, and the Lady Manuwa Cup by girls. The Bendel Amateur Athletics Team has won the Hussey Shield for eleven years in succession, and the Lady Manuwa Cup since its inception in 1970.

Boxing:

Though no Bendel State boxer has held a world championship title, the performances of most of Bendel boxers by gaining gold and silver, medals in their fights are encouraging; for example, in the 1972 Munich Olympics, Nigeria's only bronze medal was won by a Bendel State boxer, Isaac Ikhuoria.

The Bendel Amateur Boxing Association usually features prominently in most of the National and State open championships. Three Bendel boxers, Davidson Andeh, Christopher Ossai and Monday Addis, won most of their fights during the National team's tour of the G.D.R the German Democratic Republic/the Scandinavian countries in 1976.

Swimming and Wrestling:

Swimming and wrestling have become State-wide sporting events. Traditionally, these were local activities. Swimming is a sport for which communities like the Ijaws, Itsekiris, Abohs and Urhobos who live in the delta and riverine areas are noted. In some parts where there is neither river nor stream, children swim in ponds.

Since the construction of a standard swimming pool at the Ogbe Stadium in 1972, the standard of swimming has improved tremendously.

For example at the last National Sports Festival and the recent All-Nigeria Age-Group Swimming Competitions, Bendel swimmers distinguished themselves. Apart from the Ogbe Stadium swimming pool, other water stretches for swimmers are being developed in some of the streams in the State, for example, at the Ethiope River at Abraka and at the Okhuaihe River near Benin. More swimming clubs are also being formed in the State.

Wrestling as a sport has been with the people of Bendel State all the time. It is organized during special occasions, notably the new yam festivals, anniversaries of ancient wars or commemoration of local heroes. Towns and villages or sections of the same town compete with one another in wrestling contests. No trophies or prizes are given to winners. The honour of being a champion is the reward. Good wrestlers especially in esteem in their communities.

There are good wrestlers especially in Ijaw land, where wrestling is a festival in its own right organized during the dry season which coincides with the planting season.

Lawn Tennis:

This game is being extended to all parts of the State. The annual Ogbe Hard Court International Lawn Tennis Championships organized at the Ogbe Stadium, has become world famous.

The championships attract a large number of international tennis stars from many African countries, the United Kingdom, Russia, Italy and the United States of America. Besides, Bendel State

Lawn Tennis Association has featured in a number of national open championships and inter-state lawn tennis competitions.

Many lawn tennis clubs are sprining up and many more courts are being constructed all over the State, because of the growing interest in the game.

Netball:

It is a very popular game for girls in the State. Several colleges and secondary schools in Bendel State have standard and strong netball teams. matches are organized at schools levels.

Other Sports:

Bendel State performances in many other sports are quite encouraging. In team sports like Hockey, Basketball, Handball and Volleyball the State teams in these sports have been victorious in their recent National and Inter-State Competitions. For example the Bendel State Women's team are the current National Basketball Champions. The Bendel Intermediate Boys and Girls are the current National Hockey Champions. Also the State had the best Women Hockey team in the federation. These sports are organized in all Secondary Schools and many clubs have been formed in the urban and rural areas of the State by the Organizing Secretary and Coaches in the Local Government Areas.

Cricket, Cycling and Judo are other sports which are gaining popularity in the State. The Bendel State Intermediate Cricket team are the current holders of the Morroco-Clarke Cup for Cricket among all secondary schools in the country. Also the Bendel State Intermediate and Senior Judokas (Nine of them), are the Current National Judo Champions. They came first at the 2nd All Nigeria Judo championships held in Kano in August, 1976.

Badminton and Squash Racket are the most recent sports being introduced into the State. As a way of introducing Badminton to the people of the State

A carver

High Court Judges, Bendel State, Nigeria As At 1ST May 1978

The Chief Judge ... Mr. Justice V.E. Ovie-Whiskey.

The Hon. Justice E. A. Ekeruchi, High Court of Justice, Benin City;
The Hon. Justice, R. A. I. Ogbobine, High Court of Justice, Sapele;
The Hon. Justice J. A. P. Oki, High Court of Justice, Agbor;
The Hon. Justice, J. O. Akpovi High Court of Justice, Sapele;
The Hon. Justice E. I. Akpata High Court of Justice, Benin City;
The Hon. Justice, J. O. Akhigbe, High Court of Justice, Asaba;
The Hon. Justice J. B. Amissah, High Court of Justice, Ughelli;
The Hon. Justice S. O. Uwaifo, High Court of Justice, Ubiaja;
The Hon. Justice A. N. E. Gbemude, High Court of Justice, Warri;
The Hon. Justice B. A. Omosun, High Court of Justice, Auchi;
The Hon. Justice K. S. Y. Momoh, High Court of Justice, Auchi;
The Hon Justice Moje Bare, High Court of Justice, Ogwashi-Uku;
The Hon. Justice A. N. Maidoh, High Court of Justice, Warri;
The Hon. Justice I. O. Aluyi, High Court of Justice, Warri;
The Hon. Justice, Mitarie Umurhoro, High Court of Justice, Benin City;
The Hon. Justice J. W. A. Ohiwerei, High Court of Justice. Warri·
The Hon. Justice S. A. Ajuyah, High Court of Justice, Benin City;
The Hon. Justice J. O. Idahosa, High Court of Justice, Kwale;
The Hon. Justice M. E. Eluaka, High Court of Justice, Auchi;
The Hon. Justice J. A. Obi, High Court of Justice, Ughelli;
Mr. Justice James Omo Agege.

Chief Registrar – Mr. A. O. M. Takpor

LIST OF MAGISTRATES IN THE STATE

Mr. E. Okeme, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Mr. J. O. Odiase, Chief Magistrate, Magistrate's Court, Oleh;
Mr. J. O. Agarin, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Mr. P. N. Ollob, Chief Magistrate, Magistrate's Court, Kwale;
Mr. V. O. Eighedion, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Ogwashi-Uku;
Chief M. E. Akpiroroh, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Ubiaja;
Mr. E. A. Fernandez, Chief Magistrate, Magistrate's Court, Ughelli;
Mr. M. O. Otiono, Chief Magistrate, Magistrate's Court, Afuze;
Mr. A. O. M. Bazunu, Chief Magistrate, Magistrate's Court, Orerokpe; Orerokpe;
Mr. M. O. Raje, Chief Magistrate, Magistrate's Court, Ekpoma;
Mrs. C. A. Boyo, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Warri;
Mrs. M. A. Okungbowa, Chief Magistrate' Courts, Benin City;
Mr. O. A. Igbogidi, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Warri;
Mr. J. A. Onobun, Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Court, Igarra;
Mr. H. I. R. Odiase, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Courts, Auchi;
Mr. F. N. Onwuegbuzie, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Magistrates' Court, Igueobazuwa;
Mr. A. A. Agun, Senior Magistrate Grade I. Magistrate's Court, Abudu;

Mr. Y. E. G. Ako, Senior Magistrate—Grade I, Magistrates' Courts, Warri;
Mr. J. A. Aiyeki, Senior Magistrate—Grade I, Magistrates' Courts, Benin-City;
Mr. M. B. U. Alaka, Senior Magistrate Grade II, Magistrate's Court, Bomadi;
Mr. P Meregwae, Magistrate Grade I, Magistrates' Courts, Agbor;
Mr. B. A. Ovbiagele, Magistrate Grade II, Magistrates' Courts, Sapele;
Mr. G. A. Ofeosi, Magistrate Grade II, Magistrates' Courts, Warri;
Mrs. J. O. Omorodion, Magistrate—Grade II, Magistrates' Courts, Benin-City;
Mrs. R. I. Bozimo, Magistrate Grade II, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Mr. P. M. Okoh, Magistrate Grade II, Magistrates' Courts, Ughelli;
Mr. F. I. T. Biosah, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Agbor;
Mr. J. O. Imoukhuede, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Benin—City;
Mr. J. U. Uwen, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Sapele;
Mr. S. T. B. Ejofor, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Asaba;
Mr. J. I. Enadeghe, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Mr. M. B. Mordi, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Asaba;
Major S. E. Aikhionbare, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Benin—City;
Captian C. Isiakpona, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Captian O. S. Regha, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Warri;
Mr. G. I. Iyamu, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Captain J. Omokaro, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Benin City;
Mr. S. A. Idahor, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Ogwashi-Uku;
Captain John J. O. Macdonald, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Sapele;
Major Peter A. E. Erakpofoke, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Ughelli;
Mr. Reginald H. W. T. Parkingson, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Ogwashi-Uku;
Major Michael O. Edionseri, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Court Abadu;
Mr. G. B. A. Egbe, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Warri;
Mr. I. U. Edevbie, Magistrate Grade III, Magistrates' Courts, Ubiaja;

LIST OF TRADITIONAL RULERS/CLAN HEADS IN BENDEL STATE

AGBAZILO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Onojie of Uromi
The Onojie of Ewohimi
The Onojie of Ubiaja
The Onojie of Ugboha
The Onojie of Ewatto
The Onojie of Emu
The Onojie of Ohardua
The Onojie of Ewossa
The Clan Head of Uzea
The Clan Head of Illushi
The Onojie of Okhuesan
The Clan Head of Uroh
The Onojie of Orta
The Clan Head (Okaku) of Ifeku
The Onojie of Udoh
The Clan Head of Inyenlen
The Onojie of Orowa
The Onojie of Onogholo.

AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Otaru of Igarra
The Senior Village Head (Clan Head) of Akoko North

The Olososo of Ososo
The Senior Village Head (Clan Head) of Okuloso
The Olokpe of Okpe
The Imah of Somorika
The Senior Village Head (Clan Head) of North-East Akoko
The Odafe of Enwan
The Senior Village Head (Clan Head) of Central Uneme
The Zelke of Ekpeshi/Egbigele
The Clan Head of Kakumo/Anyanran
The Ogiewa of Atte
The Onimeri of Imeri
The Senior Village Head (Clan Head) of Central Akoko
The Senior Village Head (Clan Head) of North Uneme

ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Obi of Ogwashi-Uku
The Clan Head of Ezechima
The Clan Head of Nsukwa
The Clan Head of Ubulu
The Clan Head of Idumuje
The Clan Head of Odiani

BOMADI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Pere of Akugbene-Mein

BURUTU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Ebeorukaro-Owei of Operemor
The Ebenanaowei of Tuomo
The Pere of Ngbilebiri-Mein
The Ebenanaowei of Iduwini
The Ebenanaowei of Selmbiri
The Pere of Ogbolubiri-Mein
The Ebenanaowei of Ogulagha
The Ebenanaowei of Obotebe

ETHIOPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Orodje of Okpe (Domain also includes Okpe Local Government area)
The Ovie of Agbon
The Ovie of Udu
The Ovie of Oghara
The Ovie of Jesse
The Clan Head of Abraka
The Ovie of Uvwie

ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Ogieneni of Uzairue
The Clan Head (Okumagbe) of Weppa-Wanno
The Clan Head (Okuokpellagbe) of Okpella
The Otaru of Auchi
The Ogieavianwu of Avianwu
The Oba of Agbede
The Clan Head (Egiegbai) of Ekperi
The Senior Village Head of Three Ibies
The Clan Head (Aidenogie) of South Ibie
The Clan Head of Okpekpe
The Clan Head (Oliola) of South Uneme
The Clan of Anwain
The Clan Head of Jagbe

IKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Obi of Agbor
The Obi of Owa
The Obi of Abavo
The Obi of Akumazi
The Obi of Ute-Okpu
The Obi of Umunede
The Obi of Ute-Ogbeje
The Senior Okpara of Idumuesah
The Obi of Otolokpo
The Obi of Mbiri
The Obi of Igbodo

ISOKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Ovie of Ozoro
The Odion-Ologbo of Irri
The Ovie of Aviara
The Odion-Ologbo of Owhe
The Odion-Ologbo of Oleh
The Ovie of Emede
The Odion-Ologbo of Olomoro
The Ovie of Uzere
The Clan Head of Okpe
The Clan Head of Okpolo/Enwhe
The Ovie of Igbile
The Ovie of Iyede
The Odion of Emevor
The Odion-Ologbo of Oyode
The Ovie of Ellu
The Clan Head of Erokwa/Umeh

NDOKWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Okpala-Uku of Utagba-Uno
The Okpala-Uku of Ogume
The Okpala-Uku of Abbi
The Okpala-Uku of Obiaruku
The Okpala-Uku of Umutu
The Okpala-Uku of Utagba-Ogbe
The Okpala-Uku of Akoku
The Obi of Aboh
The Okpala-Uku of Umukwata
The Okpala-Uku of Amai
The Okpala-Uku of Abedei
The Okpala-Uku of Emu
The Okpala-Uku of Ashaka
The Okpala-Uku of Onicha-Ukwuani
The Odion-Ologbo of Ibrede
The Okpala-Uku of Afor
The Okpala-Uku of Ossissa
The Ogene of Ibedeni
The Okpala-Uku of Ezionum
The Igwe (Eze) of Utchi
The Igwe of Ase
The Okpala-Uku of Eziokpor
The Okpala-Uku of Umuebu
The Igwe of Abarra
The Clan Head of Akarai
The Igwe of Okpai
The Inawai of Onya
The Clan Head of Umuolu
The Agadagba of Adiai
The Igwe of Onuabo
The Clan Head of Igbuku
The Okpala-Uku of Ushie
The Okpala-Uku of Utuoku
The Igwe of Inyi
The Odion-Ologbo of Onogbokor
The Okpala-Uku of Obikwele.

OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Orodje of Okpe

OKPEBHO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Ogirrua of Irrua
The Onojie of Ekpoma
The Onojie of Ogwa
The Onojie of Igueben
The Onojie of Ugbegun
The Onojie of Ewu
The Onojie of Ebelle
The Onojie of Ekpon
The Onojie of Opoji
The Onojie of Urohi
The Onojie of Amahor
The Onojie of Egoro
The Onojie of Ujiogba
The Onojie of Ugun
The Onojie of Idoa
The Onojie of Ukhun
The Onojie of Okalo

OREDO, ORHIONMWON AND OVIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

His Highness the Oba of Benin

OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Asagba of Asaba
The Senior Diokpa of Ibusa
The Clan Head of Illah/Ebu
The Clan Head of Oko/Okwe

The Senior Diokpa of Okpanam
The Clan Head of Akwukwu/Atuma

OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Clan Head of Iuleha
The Oje of Ora
The Ovie of Otuo
The Oleije of Emai
The Clan Head of Ivbi-Ada-Obi
The Clan Head of Ivbi-Mion
The Ukor of Ihievbe
The Clan Head of Uokha
The Clan Head of Ozalla
The Ovie of Ikao
The Clan Head of Igue

UGHELLI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Okobaro of Jeremi (Ughievwen)
The Ovie of Ewu
The Ovie of Ughelli
The Okpara-Uku of Orogun
The Osuivie of Agbarho
The Ohworode of Olomu
The Senior Odion of Uwheru
The Ovie of Agbarha-Otor
The Ovie of Evwreni
The Ovie of Ogor
The Ovie of Okparabe
The Ovie of Arhavwarien
The Orovworere of Effuruntor

WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Olu of Warri
The Clan Head of Egbeoma
The Clan Head of Gharamatu
The Clan Head of Ogbe-Ijoh

CROSS RIVER STATE

Main Features of Cross River State

Location:

Cross River State lies within the Cross River basin between latitude 4°25' and 7° North and longitudes 7° 15' and 9°30 East. The State has an area of 28, 685 square kilometres, is bordered on the North by the Benue State, stretches into the Atlantic Ocean 'n the South, shares common boundaries with the Cameroun Republic in the East and the Imo and Rivers States in the West.

People:

Three major ethnic groups are easily identifiable. These are the Efik/Ibiblo/Annang group located in the South, the Ejagham group spread over the North but divided into two sectors by an intermediary group – the Ekoi.

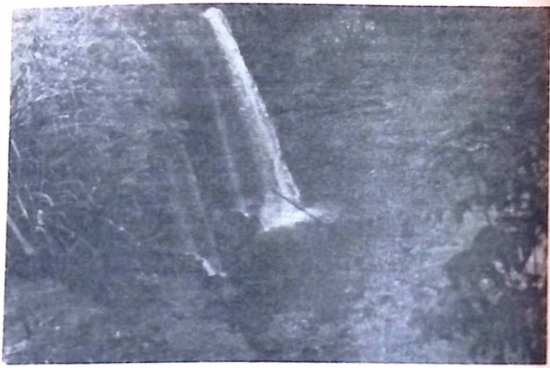
The Southern sector of Ejagham comprises the Quas in Calabar Division and the neighbouring people of Akamkpa Division while the Northern sector is made up of Etung – spreading people of Ikom, Akajuk, Nkum, Nkim, Mbube, and parts of Ogoja.

In Ekoi group are the people of Biase, Bahumono, Yakurr, Agbo, and Mbembe Clans.

There exist, in addition, such smaller ethnic groups as Oron/Okobo, Eket/Ibeno, and Andoni all in the South while Yalla, Yache, Ukelle and Bettee Bekwara area in the Northern tip of the State.

A point to note is that in spite of the different dialects by which each group is marked out from the rest, linguistic root is one and the same – Bantu. The people are friendly and pleasant and their hospitable disposition portrays them as lavish entertainers, be they urbanites or villagers.

Mary Slessor's Tomb – Calabar



Agbokim Water Falls, Ikom, Cross River State

Administrative Set Up:

The seat of the Government is at Calabar. Here the Executive Council made up of the State Military Governor, the heads of Army, Navy and Police in the State, and the Civil Commissioners formulate the policies of the Government. These policies are executed through 10 Ministries. The Cabinet Office is the co-ordinating centre for the ministries.

The functions of the 10 ministries are considerably decentralized through their field offices in the 17 Local Governments areas and 15 subordinate Councils made up of six Urban Councils and nine District Councils.

Natural Resources:

Cross River State holds about a third of Nigeria's forested land – 12,000 square kilometres and contributes a good proportion of the country's industrial woods for domestic and export markets. In some of these forest areas abound such rare wild life as gorillas, chimpanzees, leopards, buffaloes, a variety of snakes and monkeys.

The State's rivers, creeks and coastal waters boast large species of water resources, such as shrimps and fishes which have induced the Government's interest in deep – sea fishing. Aquatic animals also include crocodiles, sea cows, hippopotami and turtles.

The Cross River State is the second largest oil – producing area in the country. Other mineral resources in the State include gas, limestone, calcium, clay, salt, tin-ore, lead and zinc.

Health Facilities (No. of Hospitals):

Cross River State has always regarded the provision of better health services as top priority. The establishment of health institutions has therefore, been handled with seriousness.

In the Cross River State are:–

31 hospitals
17 maternity homes
117 dispensaries
37 health/medical centres
13 infant welfare clinics

92 leprosy out-patient clinics
3 dental clinics/centres
14 health offices

To guarantee that the many health establishments are adequately staffed, the State has also provided a number of schools for the training of nurses and midwives.

There are 14 schools for the training of nurses and midwives.

Main Towns:

1. Abak
2. Akamkpa
3. Calabar
4. Creek Town
5. Etinan
6. Eket
7. Essene
8. Ekpat Akwa
9. Ikot–Ekpene
10. Itu
11. Ikot–Abasi
12. Ikono
13. Ikom
14. Ikot–Offiong
15. Ibiaku Nkot Okpo
16. Ogoja
17. Obudu
18. Obubra
19. Oron
20. Odukpani
21. Ukanafun
22. Ugep
23. Uyo
24. Ibeno

The Stone figure

Communications (Air, Rail, Roads and Rivers)

The State is accessible by land, sea and air. By far the most popular means of transport is by all – season roads which are abundant throughout the State. Private transport companies operate throughout the State.

In addition to the means provided by them, the State Government supplements with a transport Company – Crosslines Limited. This Company owns buses plying Oron – Eket, Oron – Ikot – Ekpene, Oron – Ikot – Abasi, Calabar – Ikom, Calabar – Obubra.

In the riverine areas, commercial speed-boats and engine-propelled canoes are common. Calabar, the State Capital, is an important seaport.

Besides, important Federal Government projects in communication development include the expansion of the Calabar harbour, the International Airport, which still accommodates a number of daily flights in and out of the State capital.

The State enjoys modern communication facilities. There are Post Offices in the major cities within the State. In smaller towns, Postal Agencies and Sub–Post Offices provide postal services.

Bassey Duke Effigy, Calabar, Cross River State

Radio Telephone Services link the Administrative Headquarters with the Local Government areas.

With the opening of the Calabar – Itu – Ekpene highway, road transport to the mainland parts of the State is very easy.

There are telephone facilities in Calabar and other leading centres in the State. Calabar is linked by direct telephone to Lagos and other important towns throughout the country. The administrative seats of the various Local Government Authorities are linked to Calabar either by telephone or radio telephone system.

Tourist Attractions, Museums, etc:

The State is the treasure house of cultural attractions, historical, archeological art and handicraft centres. Notable monuments are common in different towns. Tourists who desire to escape from the demands of city life and air-conditioned hotels to enjoy nature at her best are free to visit plantations and parks.

Some of these places have picnic facilities. In some towns, there are ancient buildings, tombstones, memorials and churches dating back from the early 19th century when the State was the rendezvous for missionaries and colonial administrators.

The most developed holiday resort in the State is the Obudu Cattle Ranch. Because of its altitude, its climate is temperate all year round. The magnificent golf course on the rolling land with good grass at the ranch enhances golfing and horse riding.

CROSS RIVER STATE:

16 Local Government Councils: Abak, Akamkpa, Calabar, Calabar Municipal, Eket, Etinan, Ikom, Ikono, Ikot Ekpene, Itu, Obubra, Obudu, Ogoja, Oron, Ukanafun Uyo and Ikot Abasi.

GONGOLA STATE

GENERAL FEATURES:

Gongola, the second largest State in the Federation after Borno, has an estimated area of 102,067 square kilometres. The State lies roughly between Latitude 11° and 6° to the South, and Longitudes 9½° West and 14½° East. The Capital Yola is located on Latitude 09° 14' by Longitude 12° 18'E.

The State shares common borders with four other Nigerian States, namely, Borno and Bauchi to the North: Plateau and Benue to the West and South-West. To the East and South it shares a common boundary with the Republic of Cameroun.

Gongola State has some picturesque mountainous land transversed by the River Valleys of Benue, Yedsaram, Donga, Taraba and Gongola from which the State derives its name. Features such as this and the Kamale peaks around Mubi, the sister rocks of Song area, the dormant volcanic mountains of Mubi and Ganye and the Mambilla Plateau, about 900 metres above sea level is what makes the State a thing of fascination.

Located in the middle-belt of Nigeria, Gongola State has a tropical climate marked by the dry and rainy season. The annual average rainfall of Gongola is 759mm in the north and around Yola, and about 1,051mm in the southern part around Ibi. The wettest month is September.

Temperature in the State varies from place to place, but the average maximum recorded for the State is 15.2°c, while the average maximum stands at 39.7°c.

Most of Gongola State falls into two vegetational zones. The sub-Sudan zone covers most areas in Mubi, Numan and Adamawa Divisions in the northern part of the State. The Northern Guinea zone covers a greater part of the Southern Division namely; Ganye, Muri, some districts in Sardauna Divisions and Wukari.

According to the 1963 census figures, Gongola State has a total population of above 3 million people. The State also has a large variety of ethnic groups who live in segmented large and small communities speaking different languages. Most of the tribes fall into two linguistic groups – the Afro-Asian group and the Niger-Congo family. In the first group fall tribes like Higgi, Margi, Gudde, Kilba and Bata/Bachama. In the other we have Chamba, Bura and Verre. Other district tribes are Fulani, Jen-jo, Mumuye, Jukun, Mambilla, Yugur, Hona, Ichen, Tigeng, Kuteb, Lunguda, Jubu, Kaka, Daka and Fali.

MAIN TOWNS:

2. Main towns in the State are Yola the Capital, Mubi, Numan, Ganye, Jalingo, Gembu and Wukari.

HEALTH FACILITIES:

3. The State has 16 Government General Hospitals with about 2,000 beds. There are four dental centres in the State, a Nursing School, one School of Midwifery and an Auxilliary training school. Other health facilities include an Epidemiological Unit, Health Education Unit, Nutrition Unit and six area Health Offices. Communications are mainly by air, roads and rivers. The River Benue is navigable up to Garoua in the Cameroun Republic for a good part of the year when the floods are high.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:

4. Tourist attraction in the State ranges from the fishing Festival 'Njuwa' and 'Ibi' held annually in Yola and Ibi respectively to 'Fare' festival also held yearly at 'Fare' (in Numan division). The State also has a prolific wildlife Areas around Wukari and Gashaka. These areas are reputed for their several species of big animals, birds and rodents.

Already the Government is developing Gashaka Game Park in Sardauna Local Government Area.

TRADITIONAL RULERS:

5. We have three Emirs and 12 Chiefs.

These are:–

- The Lamido of Adamawa
  Alhaji Aliyu Mustafa.
- The Aku Uka of Wukari
  Malam Shekarau Angyu.
- The Emir of Muri
  Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur.
- The Chief of Ganye
  Alhaji Adamu Sanda.
- The Chief of Mbula
  Mr. Joel Fwa.
- The Gara of Donga
  Malam Sambo Garbosa.
- The Chief of Mubi
  Alhaji Isa Amadu.
- The Chief of Mambilla
  Alhaji Muhammadu Mansur.
- The Chief of Shelleng
  Malam Isa.
- The Chief of Zing
  Mallam Ibrahim Sambo.
- The Chief of Bata
  Francis Dire.
- The Chief of Bachama
  Rev. Wilberforce Myawhegi.
- The Chief of Gashaka
  Alhaji Hamman Gabdo Muhammadu.
- The Chief of Lunguda
  Pastor Dishan Dansanda, and
- The Chief of Takum
  Alhaji Ali Ibrahim.

The Njuma Fishing Festival

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

6. There are three Colleges of higher learning in the State, namely, A. T. C. Jalingo, F. A. T. C. Yola and College of Preliminary Studies, also in Yola. There are 27 Secondary Schools, 12 Teacher Training Colleges and three Artisan Training Centres.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

7. It is the determination of Gongola State Government to continue to give serious thoughts as how best we can rise agricultural production and improve crop – yields. The sum of N18.29 million has been provided in the 1978/79 financial year for the Ministry of Natural Resources. There is a farm training Centre at Ngurore and a Soil Conservation School at Muhi which takes 140 Students yearly. There are also Farm Centres at Ganye, Jalingo, Serti, Hong and Donga where progressive farmers are trained. In the last financial year a total of 130 tractors and implements have been purchased to increase the existing fleet of the tractor hiring unit. The Government has also initiated a loan scheme. In the last fiscal year, 8,553 farmers benefitted from loans totalling N405,000. Plans are also under way to establish fish farms in suitable parts of the State since there is immense potentials for such developments. Pre-feasibility study for a dam and irrigation project covering up to 25,000 hectares on River Donga conducted by a group of consulting Engineers is to be completed in May, 1978. There are other irrigation schemes at Dwan near Numan, Mayo Bani near Uba and identical projects also at Rivers Gauta, Lamorde and Moukin. It is expected that when these dams are ready they will in addition to irrigation supply domestic and animal water needs of Jalingo, Mayo Balwa and Jada.

JUDICIARY:

8. There are two Judges in the State – Mr. Justice J. C. Phil-Ebosie and Mr. Justice Haward Wonosikou. The Chief Registrar is Mr. S. O. Adagun. There are four Magistrates:–

1. Alhaji Garba Tarfa
2. Mr. F. O. Owobiyi
3. Mr. Irenoye, and
4. Mr. Benare Bensi.

SPORTS:

9. The State has a bright future in the field of Sports. To ensure maximum encouragement to our budding Sportsmen and women, the Sports Council is headed by an Executive Director. Better facilities will be provided in order to raise the standard of all games and Sports in the State.

SOCIAL SERVICES:

10. The following towns have electricity, and good Catering Rest Houses:– Yola, the State Capital, Mubi, Jalingo, Gembu, Wukari and Numan.

In Yola we also have Bagale Motels, Palace Hotel, Peacock hotel and Hill side hotel, almost all the hotels offer lodging and full – catering except for Bagale Motel which offers lodging and breakfast only at the moment.

IMO STATE

Imo State forms one compact geographical entity with an area of about 12689 + square kilometres. It is bounded on the North by Anambra State, on the South by the Rivers State, on the East by Cross River State and on the West by Bendel State.

Population:

Based on the 1963 national Census the population of Imo State was 3,658,125 in 1963*. The population must have now risen quite higher after 13 years of growth.

Physical Features:

The riverine parts of the State are low lying, heavily inundated during the rainy season and are very fertile. The rest of the land area is a relatively high plain which gradually fades into the rolling tableland in Okigwe.

Rivers:

The important rivers in the State are the Imo, Ulasi, Otamiri, Njaba and the Cross River.

Lake:

The Oguta Lake is about 120 hectares (300 acres).

Climate:

The Imo State like most of the States in the South of the country is characterised by uniformly high temperatures and seasonal distribution of rainfall. The hottest months are February and March when the mean annual temperature rises to between 80°F and 90°F. July, August and September are the coolest months and during this period the temperature may fall to about 70°F. The rainy season which begins about March at the southern parts of the State lasts till October. July and September are generally the rainiest months. It is the heavy rain and clouds which at times last several days that have the effect of lowering the days temperatures for the heavy rain months. Rainfall is heaviest in the South of the State with more than 2,286mm (90 inches) in Ukwa local government area. It is humidity rather than the temperature that causes discomfort to those who are not used to it.

As in the rest of Nigeria, the Imo State has the usual "August Bread" when rainfall tends to cease for one or two weeks usually early in August.

Vegetation:

The high temperature, high humidity and heavy rainfall in the State favour quick plant growth and as a general rule, the more humid, the more luxuriant the vegetation. Because of the heavy rainfall which is well distributed throughout the year and coupled with the very high humidity, the vegetation is tropical rain forest and looks thick with varied combinations of different plant groups. The trees appear to be arranged in three different heights or storeys. The ground storey made up of herbs, shrubs, grass and undergrowth, grows only to about three to six metres. The middle storey consists of bigger trees which rise to some 21 metres and in the top storey group are huge trees such

as Mahogany, Iroko and obeche with heights of over 30 metres.

Throughout the State, the original forest has been reduced considerably to secondary vegetation and palm bush or the so-called low forest. The wide-spread modification of the original vegetation is due to the very thick population in the State.

GOVERNMENT

Executive Council:

The Government of the Imo State is vested in an executive Council headed by the Military Governor, Commander, Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu.

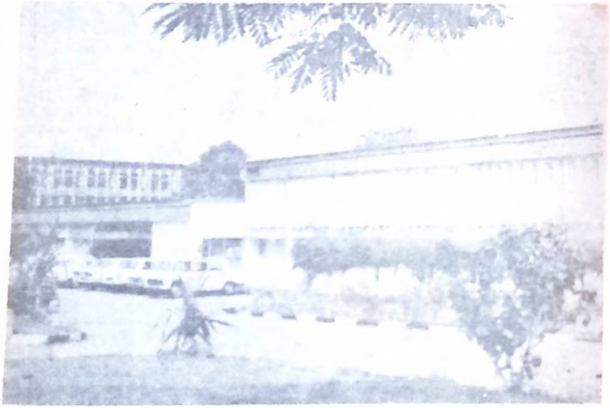
The Cabinet includes the Commissioner of Police, Imo State; the Commander, 5 Infantry Brigade in the State and nine Civil Commissioners who take charge of the Ministries of Justice; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Local Government and Social Development; Education and Information; Establishments; Finance and Economic Development; Health; Industries, Co-operatives, Trade and Transport; Works and Housing.

Cabinet Office:

The Cabinet Office is the head office of the State Government. It is under the charge of the secretary to the Military Government and head of the Civil Service. It is the hub of all government activities, where all policy matters of the various ministries and non-ministerial departments are co-ordinated.

Civil Service:

There is an abundance of trained manpower in the State. An estimated figure of about 17,000 civil servants of all grades



A Cross section of the campus of the Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri

was inherited from the former East Central State when Imo State was created.

Judiciary:

The judiciary is headed by a chief Judge. There are fifteen other high court judges in the State to serve the Owerri, Aba, Okigwe, Umuahia and Orlu judicial districts. There are also six magisterial districts including Owerri, Aba, Umuahia, Okigwe, Orlu and Mbaise with 21 Chief Magistrates and Magistrates.

Local Government

Under the reformed local government system the Imo State is divided into 21 local government areas each of which has a local government. The new local governments are largely co-terminous with the old divisional administrative areas with a few exceptions where the need to meet the population criteria had prompted the merger of some divisions.

CABINET CHANGES IN IMO

The Imo State cabinet has been reshuffled.

Five commissioners in the state government have been moved from their ministries to new ones.

They are: Dr. Agom Eze, former Commissioner for Education and Information who has now moved to Works and Housing; Mr. Ogbonnaya Ukelonu, former Commissioner for Establishments, is now Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development.

Others are: Dr. R. E. Aşobie, former Commissioner for Health, has now been moved to the Ministry of Education and Information; Dr. Michael Nwachukwu, former Commissioner for Works and Housing, becomes Commissioner for Establishment and Mr. Henry Okwuosa, former Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development, has become Commissioner in the Ministry of Health.

Four other commissioners retained their portfolios.

They include Mr. Emmanuel Adiele, Deputy Chairman of the state Executive Council and Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development, Mr. K. K. Ogba, Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice; Rev. Father Dr. Ifeanyi Anozie, Commissioner for Industries, Trade and Co-operatives and Dr. Festus Obioha, Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The commissioners' redeployment took effect from September 11, 1978.

Finance And Manpower:

In addition to its internal resources each local government will be assisted financially by both the State and the Federal Governments. They will also be staffed with very high grades for the effective execution of their services and projects.

Structure:

In each local government council area, there will be subordinate councils such as district councils, urban councils and community councils, which may receive delegated powers and functions form the

Some Products of Modern Ceramics, Umuahia

"parent" local governments. In Imo State community councils are being retained and all local governments which are created through the merger of existing divisions will retain the divisions as district councils. Owerri, Oguta and Umuahia will have urban councils. Other remaining urban towns – Afikpo, Abiriba, Arochukwu, Oguta, Okigwe and Orlu – will remain in the local government councils. Aba is a local Government by itself.

The following places have also been raised to township status: Aboh, Akwete, Itiama Ohafia, Mbawsi, Mgbidi, Nkwerre, Nsu, Umuelemai and Uzuakoli.

Committees:

Each local government will have a chairman to be appointed by the Military Governor on the recommendation of the council. In general the council will operate through four committees: Finance and General Purposes Committee: Medical and Health Committee; Education and Public Enlightenment Committee; Works and Housing Committee.

Chief Executive:

The administration of a local government will be headed by a chief executive known as Secretary to the Local Government.

Service Board:

A Local Government Service Board will be responsible for all staff matters including appointments, promotions, transfrers, discipline, etc.

Chieftaincy And Local Government:

The Imo State Government recently considered the report of a committee on chieftaincy matters and has formulated a policy on the identification, selection and

recognition of chiefs in the State.

A chief duly selected by his community is formally presented to government for recognition but the process by which such a traditional head is identified and selected must be properly documented. This requirement "is without prejudice to the two chiefs already recognised by the former East Central State Government namely: The Eze Aro of Arochukwu and the Eze Igwe of Oguta."

Council of Chiefs:

There will be a council of chiefs with advisory and consultative functions. At the local government level, the chiefs will occasionally meet on ad hoc basis to discuss matters of common interests and also to advise and consult local Governments. At the community council level, chiefs will exercise advisory, traditional and customary functions in their area.

Functions and Role of Chiefs:

In addition to their role and functions at the community level, recognized chiefs perform important advisory functions both at local and state government levels.

HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in Imo State are controlled by the State Ministry of Health. It is the statutory function of that ministry to inspect, approve and register hospitals and other health institutions in the State. The ministry also disburses government's grant-in-aid to joint and voluntary agency hospitals.

Five categories of hospitals operate in the State. These are: Government hospitals including dental clinics; joint hospitals; voluntary agency hospitals; community hospitals and private hospitals. The general hospitals are located at Aba, Owerri, Okigwe, Arochukwu, Uzuakoli, Ogwa, Okpuala Ngwa, Aboh Mbaise and Oguta. There is also a psychiatric hospital at Aba. In addition to this, an eye unit is attached to the Aba General hospital. The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Umuahia formerly run by voluntary agencies has been converted into a specialist hospital by government and now renamed Ramat Specialist Hospital. In addition, government proposes to establish two new Specialist Hospitals in the 1976/77 fiscal year.

The joint hospitals are sited at Akahaba-Abiriba, Amigbo, Mbano, Umunnato and Uburu. The voluntary agency hospitals are: the Methodist Hospital, Amachara Umuahia; Mater Misen-cordiae Hospital, Afikpo; Holy Rosary Hospital, Emekeuku; Nigerian Christian Hospital, Ndiakata, Onicha Ngwa, Aba, Peadiatric Hospital, Okporo Orlu; and Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Obowo.

Leprosy Service:

A leprosy eradication programme is in progress in many parts of the state. There is a referral hospital at Uzuakoli where major and serious cases are refered. The divisions covered in this programme are Arochukwu, Ohafia, Oguta, Mbaitoli, Ikeduru, Mbaise, Owerri, Ukwa, Ngwa, Aba Urban, Okigwe, Etiti, Mbano, Nkwerre, Oru, Orlu, Bende and Umuahia.

Communicable Diseases Control:

Public health officials of the state ministry of Health generally carry out mass inoculation exercises against small pox, measles, tuberculousis, polio and rabbies. Regular notification of incidence of notifiable infectious diseases is given to the World Health Organization (WHO) through the Federal Ministry of Health.

Environmental Sanitation:

Adherence to good sanitary habit and practice throughout the state is encouraged by the activities of government public health inspectors. The officials inspect building plans, living premises,

hotels, food preparing and eating houses, bakeries and corn mills. They also control pests such as mosquitoes, bed-bugs, fleas, lice and rat.

Training Institutions

School of Nursing:

There are four hospitals in the state approved for the training of nurses according to the stipulations of the Nursing Council of Nigeria. The hospitals are: The General Hospital, Aba; Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Afikpo; Holy Rosary Hospital, Emekeuku; and the Ramat Specialist Hospital, Umuahia.

Midwifery Schools:

Six hospitals in the State run midwifery schools. They are the General Hospital, Aba; the Holy Rosary Hospital, Emekeuku; Mater Misericordiae Hospital Afikpo; and Ramat Specialist Hospital, Umuahia; the General Hospital Aboh-Mbaise; and the Methodist Hospital, Amachara-Umuahia.

Public Health Institutions:

The Government maintains two health institutes for the training of community nurses, public health inspectors, dispensary and leprosy attendants. The institutes are the Aba Institute of Child Health – for the training of community nurses; and the School of Hygiene, Aba – for the training of public health inspectors.

It is the intention of the government to give more boost to health services in the State. To this end, a total allocation of N24.5 million has been given to health services in the 1976/77 financial year.

HOSPITALS

Health Facilities:–

(a) Number of Hospitals: 54

12 Government Hospitals
6 Mission Hospitals
32 Private Hospitals
4 Community Hospitals

(b) Number of Maternity Homes: 222

47 Government Maternity Homes.
41 Mission Maternity Homes.
22 Community Maternity Homes.
112 Private Maternity Homes.

In addition there is a psychiatric hospital at Aba.

EDUCATION

In Imo State as in the former East Central State, the control and management of schools are vested in the State government. This educational system derives its operational force from Edict No. 2 of 1971 popularly known as the Public Education Edict which has brought the educational system of the State in line with the practice in some of the most advanced countries of the world. It ensures a central control and integrated system of education which guarantees uniform standards and equitable distribution of educational facilities.

School Boards:

The State Schools Management Board and Divisional Schools Boards are responsible for the running and management of all primary and post-primary institutions in the State.

The Education Department of the Ministry of Education and Information is responsible for policy formulation, quality control, planning, research and examinations.

The state public education system is community-based. It ensures total involvement of each community in the manage-

ment of its schools and the education of its children. For effective community participation in the management of schools, the Public Education Edict made provision for the appointment of boards of governors of post-primary institutions and the formation of parents/teachers associations. These organizations have made valuable contributions in cash and kind towards the provision of facilities in schools.

The State Schools Management Board, in order to enhance the success of the public education system, engages in full-scale rationalization of teaching staff, equipment and facilities. This has resulted in the mobility of teachers who are now posted to schools where they are most needed.

Teachers Service Commission:

In recognition of the fact that the success of any educational system depends College of Education, Owerri, by the Edict No. 2 of May 31, 1973, made by the former government of East Central State of Nigeria.

As stipulated by the Edict, the Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri, "shall be a teaching, training and research institute and shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession....."

The Edict further states that the objective of the College is:

(a) to hold forth to all classes and communities without any distinction whatsoever an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education;

(b) to serve as a centre for educational research especially as applied to local conditions;

(c) to promote research and advancement of science and learning; and

(d) to organize, improve and extend education of a standard higher than the secondary school level.

By this Edict, the College became an autonomous Higher Educational Institution. It has power to award the Nigerian Certificate of Education (N.C.E.) or "any other Certificate or Diploma to students of the College who qualify for the awards.'

on the quality and service of educational institutions in the former Eastern Nigeria was closed down. It was re-opened at the end of the war on its new site, opposite the Shell Camp, with the assistance of the British Government.

The new site measures some 28 hectares. The acquisition of more hectares of land for expansion is being negotiated.

The Advanced Teacher Training College, Owerri, became the Alvan Ikoku

Number of Primiary Schools ...	1,925
Primary School Enrolment ...	1,003,824
Number of Secondary Schools ...	219
Secondary School enrolment ...	155,858
Number of Trade Centres	3
Number of Colleges of Technology	1
Number of Colleges of Education	1
Number of Teacher Training Colleges	14

AGRICULTURE

As the mainstay of the State economy agriculture occupies a central position in the State development effort and provides employment for about 75 per cent of the population.

The State's strategy of accelerated agricultural development aims at generating an appreciable increase in the income of farmers and enhancing the standard of living of the people through increased food production.

Agency for Implementing the Agricultural Policy:

The agency for implementing the agricultural development policy in the

state is the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources which comprises the following divisions: Agricultural, Forestry, Veterinary, Livestock and Fisheries divisions.

The Ministry undertakes, among other duties, soil and Forest conservation and regeneration, irrigation and drainage schemes and preservation of the State's wild-life heritage.

Agricultural Development Corporation:

This corporation undertakes the production of maize, cassava, rice and tree crops, in addition to other agricultural products.

In the 1976/77 financial year, government appropriated a total of N9.4 million for direct food production. This amount will be used for the establishment of the Agricultural Development Corporation; the purchase of fertilizers which would be distributed to farmers at subsidized prices; the establishment of an Agricultural Credit Scheme to give facilities to farmers and for the development of poultry, livestock and fisheries.

Farmers' Forum:

To ensure involvement of the generality of farmers in the agricultural strategy, government encourages them to bind themselves together by forming progressive associations instead of struggling individually. Consequently, Farmers' Forums exist in the State at State local government and community council levels. Young farmers' clubs are also organized to enable youths of the State imbibe the techniques of agriculture. The projects of these clubs include vegetable gardening livestock rearing and planting of food corps such as maize, yam, cassava and rice.

Agricultural Produce:

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

Agricultural Raw Materials:

Many of the agricultural products in the State are suitable for local industrial processing as shown in the following table.

CROP	INDUSTRIAL UNIT	PRODUCT
Cassava	Garri plant, Starch factory	Starch, fodder, garri
Oil Palms	Oil Mills, palm kernel crushing plant	Palm Oil, palm kernel oil and cake; soap, cosmetics and cooking oils.
Sugar Cane	Sugar Cane Factory	Sugar
Rice	Rice Mills	Rice, rice flour
Maize	Maize Mills	Maize, Maize flour
Cashew	Cashew processing Unit	Nuts, volatile oils
Banana	Bag production unit	Bags, Mats
Citrus	Juice and jam factories	Fruit juice, preserves

Cocoa	Cocoa processing plant	Cocoa butter, cocoa powder
Rubber	Rubber factory	Tyres, rubber articles
Gmelina	Pulp and paper factory	Pulp and paper

Food Crops Development:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources obtains up-to-date high-yielding seed varieties from research institutions, multiplies and distributes them to farmers for mass food production. These include maize, cassiva, rice and yam.

Cash Crops Development:

The main cash crops grown in the State are Oil palm, rubber, cashew and cocoa.

Livestock Services:

The Nekede farm produces day-old chicks for sale to farmers. At present 4,000 day-old-broiler chicks are hatched per week for sale to farmers and 7,000 day-old commercial egg-laying chicks per week are available for distribution.

The Pig population of the farm is about 720 per year from which breeding stock is sold to piggeries and some are slaughtered regularly for sale to the public.

Fisheries:

Government objective in fisheries development in the State is the attainment of the highest level of fish production in order to provide a steady source of good quality fish protein at reasonable price for local consumption while at the same time make fishing a lucrative occupation.

Fish Culture:

A Fish Culture Branch at Umuna in Okigwe operates a Fish Culture Demonstration and Hatchery Station which provides facilities for the training of private fish farmers on fish-culture practices. It produces fish and fingerlings of local and exotic species used to stock fish ponds and reservoirs in the State. There are three such ponds at Umudika in Umuahia, two at Uboma, in Etiti, seven at Uturu in Okigwe and one at Mgbei in Orlu.

OPERATION FEED THE NATION (OFN)

On May 21, 1976, the Head of State, His Excellency Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo formally launched the "Operation Feed the Nation" for the entire country.

A week later, on May 28, 1976, the state Military Governor, His Excellency, Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu, launched the OFN programme for the state. The state programme will involve the cultivation within a year of the launching of about 53,000 hectares of various staple food crops, mostly cassava, yam, maize, rice, vegetables and groundnuts. It is also estimated that about 710,000 units of livestock, mostly small-stock (goats, sheep, poultry, pigs) would be raised for production of meat and eggs. Fish production will also be intensified. The programme will cost about N21 million.

Participants comprise farmers, public servants, schools and colleges, universities, military and police units and prison service. The government will assist participants with the supply of the necessary farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, implements, germicides and pesticides, day-old chicks and live-stock feeds.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

For the success of the OFN in the state, the Imo state government has an operational strategy which involves the setting up of the following councils and

committees:–

(a) State Council for OFN
(b) State Committee for OFN
(c) Local Councils/Divisional Committees for OFN
(d) State Publicity Committee for OFN.

The composition and functions of these bodies are geared towards the realisation in the state of the lofty aims and objectives of the Operation Feed The Nation.

THE MARKET

With the alarming population increase, the existing markets in Imo State are considered grossly inadequate in terms of space and location. The State Government, in realisation of this fact, has made provisions for market development in parts of the State. At Aba, after the market fire disaster, land has been acquired at Ariaria and N3,000,000 has been voted by government of Imo State, for the construction of a relief market to accommodate traders in almost all lines of trade. A long-term plan has been drawn for the development of a regional market with modern facilities.

Large sums of money have been earmarked for the development of markets in the developing towns such as Afikpo, Oguta, Ohafia, Nkwerre and Arochukwu.

Of great interest to government is the management of markets. To this end, recommendations have been made for the establishment of a market corporation to replace the defunct market authorities. This establishment will administer markets in the State.

Production of goods and services is to a great extent limited to a few manufacturing industries in the State. Consequent upon this, the markets depend largely on imports. Clearing and forwarding houses are scattered here and there to boost import trade. Proximity to the wharf at Port Hercourt has an additional advantage to the activities of the importers and exporters.

Distribution of goods and services is done mainly by road transporters and railways. A railway line runs across the state linking it with the extreme Southern and Northern States. There is a net work of roads connecting the main markets with the neighbouring states. Access motorable roads equally lead to all the daily and periodic markets in the rural areas.

Wholesale and retail facilities are available in the State. Prices are largely determined by the forces of demand and supply but the government has taken several measures to peg down prices. The price control committee ensures that prices do not rise above the controlled prices. Furthermore, the government has gone into direct importation of some essential commodities and distributes same through co-operative societies.

Shopping centres are being planned for all the urban centres. These centres will have such facilities as banks, insurance, restaurants, post office, recreational open spaces and modern toilet facilities.

For export trade, export products are handled by the Marketing Boards and supervised by the Ministry of Industries Trade and Co-operatives. Credits are available to both producers and licenced buying agents. The major export products of the State include palm-oil, palm kernel and cocoa.

Local foodstuffs are produced in large quantities and are marketed through trade associations in the urban towns. In the local or village markets foodstuffs are obtained direct from the producers who bring them to the markets either on foot, bicycles, or lorry transports.

In the urban towns, market is daily. But in the suburbs, market is either every four days or every eight days.

Akwette Woman Weaving an Akwette Cloth

ECONOMY OF THE STATE

Summary of 1978/79 Budget:

The Government budgeted a total sum of N222.41m for its services in the 1978/79 fiscal year. This amount is made up of N136.97 million for recurrent expenditure and N85.44 million for capital programmes. The recurrent revenue is estimated at N171.83 million. Taking account of the estimated recurrent expenditure, the expected Recurrent Budget Surplus is N34.85m. This will be transfered to the capital receipts of N85.44 million for financing the capital programme.

Mineral Resources:

(a) Petroleum Oil: There are rich oil wells in Owaza in the Imo River Basin in Ukwa Local Government Area, and also in Egbema.

(b) **Natural Gas:** Large quantities of natural gas are found in the state especially in the petroleum belt.

(c) **Lead/Zink:** Lead/Zinc deposits are found at Ishiagu in Ohaozara Local Government Area.

(d) **Clays:** Deposits of white clay are found around Umuahia and are being exploited by the Ceramic Industry in Umuahia for the manufacture of sanitary and table wares. Deposits of white clay have also been discovered in Owerri, Afikpo and Okigwe.

(e) **Salts:** Saline Springs exist at Uburu – Okposi in Ohaozara Local Government Area from which table salt is produced by the inhabitants.

Akwette Section of Mbieri Women's Co-operative Weaving, Knitting and Dyeing in Mbaitoli/Ikeduru Local Government Area

INDUSTRY

Industry:

Industry is one of the priority sectors of the state economy. As a matter of policy, government welcomes partnerships with both indigenous and foreign industrial concerns and in the 1976/77 fiscal year it appropriated the sum of N290,000,000 for its participation in industrial ventures promoted either by indigenous or foreign enterpreneurs or both. Geared also to the encouragement of industrial development in the state, government has also in the 1976/77 financial year, appropriated N500,000.00 as matching grants for the small-scale industries loans scheme. This scheme is purely for the benefit of small-scale industrial establishments which have come to play a major role in the economic development of the state.

Government has also appropriated one million naira for the preliminary work on the establishment of a cement factory at Arochukwu. A Brick Manufacturing Factory will be established at Okigwe and to this end a further sum of one million naira has been appropriated.

Other public sector industries which exist in the state include the Golden Guinea Breweries Ltd., Umuahia; the Modern Ceramics Industry, Umuahia and the Aba Textile Mills Limited. These are owned jointly by Imo and Anambra state governments, some in partnership with foreign investors.

The Golden Guinea Breweries Limited, Umuahia now produces about 150,000 hectolitres of the Golden Guinea beer and the Eagle Sout annually.

The Modern Ceramics Industry at Umuahia has now been modernised to produce 2,000 tones of sanitory ware per annum.

Aba Textile Mills Limited established as a joint venture between the Government of Former Eastern Nigeria and the Indian Head Mills Inc. of New York, was reactivated after the Nigerian civil war by the East Central State Government (30%) in partnership with the Federal Military Government (70%), the latter having bought the shares of the Indian Head Mills Inc. during the Nigerian crisis. The expansion and modernisation programme of the company brings the weaving and complementary capacity of the plant to 22.86 million meters of cloth per annum.

The Private Sector:

Prominent among industries in the Private Sector are the Nigerian Breweries Limited and the Lever Brothers Soap Factory both at Aba. The majority of industrial establishments in the state are in the private sector.

Industrial Advice:

The Industrial Development Centre at Owerri has been taken over by the Federal Military Government. The centre renders prompt technical advisory services to small scale industries located in the Eastern

States – Imo, Rivers, Anambra and Cross River.

Power and Water Supply:

There is ample power supply from Kainji and Afam-power stations.

Water supply for industries is provided by the State Water Board which provides and distributes water for public, domestic and industrial purposes.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Government organs of public information include the information division, the printing division and the film unit of the Ministry of Education and Information; the Imo State Broadcasting Service, Owerri, NTV Channel 6 Owerri broadcasting from Aba, and a library Board. The Star Printing and Publishing Company, Publishers of the Star (Daily and Weekly). Ogene, Academic Star and ANIM is jointly sponsored by Imo and Anambra State governments.

The film unit of the ministry produces documentary films and newsreels on various aspects of the culture of the people and government activities. It organises film shows for specific audiences and for the masses in all the Local Government Areas of the state.

The library board maintains library services through its libraries in the state.

The printing division handles printing to all government departments and establishments. It stores and maintains office equipments and establishments. It stores and maintains office equipment such as typewriters, duplicating and calculating machines. It also handles sales of government publications to the public.

A broadcasting service known as the Imo State Broadcasting Service has been established by the State government at Owerri. The NTV Channel 6 is at present broadcasting from Aba.

In addition to the above organs of information, the following newspapers circulate in the State: The Daily Times; The New Nigerian; The Observer; The Daily Star; The Mirror; The Tide; The Chronicle; The Nigerian Guide; The Nigerian Herald; The Punch; The Leader and the Evangelical Times.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road Transport:

Road transport in the State is facilitated by the existence of a well developed road net-work which links all important centres of trade and industry within the State and connects the State to the rest of the country.

Though most of the roads suffered much devastation during the civil war in Nigeria, normal transportation work is going on by road. Some of the roads are fairly good especially the main trunk lines linking Onitsha in Anambra State with Owerri, Aba and Umuahia in Imo State.

Contract for the reconstruction of a number of roads in the State was signed in Enugu in March 1976 between the Government and some construction companies.

The roads affected are those in Owerri Urban and Umuahia Urban; Ogbaku-Oguta road; Orlu-Ihiala road; Umuahia-Uzuakoli-Ohafia road and the road linking Afikpo in Imo State with Abakaliki in Anambra State. Government has also taken over the repair of all roads in Aba Urban.

Also contracts have been awarded for the construction of Akwete/Umuagbai bridge linking Azumiri and the rest of Ndoki in Ukwa area. The Akwete/Umuagbai bridge when completed will shorten the distance between Akwete/Umuagbai and Afam by about 48 kilometers and that of Aba to Afam by 35 kilometer

There is heavy traffic by road between the State and the neighbouring Rivers State, Cross River State and Anambra State.

Private passenger transport companies are making immense contribution to the growth and efficiency of road transport system in the state. Some of these private transport companies compete effectively with the available government transport companies in the provision of efficient intra-and inter-state services at moderate rates. The former Oriental Line Company Ltd. founded by the former East Central State government has been liquidated and a new company will soon be established.

Water Transport:

There are regular passenger launch and ferry/pontoon services across the Oguta Lake at Oguta. The pontoon shuttles between Oguta I and Oguta II and the nearby villages along the creeks and can carry four vehicles in addition to passengers at a time. The passenger launch or cruiser has a carrying capacity of 50 passengers.

The areas covered are from the Yam Market in Oguta I to the U.A.C. beach and Kalabari beach all in Oguta II. Westward along the creek, the cruiser service covers Orsu Obodo and Nkwesi on Nkwo market days. Eastward, along the creek the cruiser serves Orsu-Ubi, Obereoto and Egbema on the first Eke market day while on the Second Eke day, it goes up to Ogwu-Aniocha.

Railways:

A rail-line of the Eastern District of the Nigerian Railways links the State northwards to the Anambra State and Southwards to the Rivers State. It runs through the major towns of Aba, Umuahia and Afikpo as well as the villages of Imo River, Ogwe, Mbawsi, Omoba, Uzuakoli and Ovim.

Postal Services:

The State enjoys a postal system like the rest of the country. There is at least one post office or sub-post in the major towns and a number of postal agencies to serve every part of the State.

The Nigeria Post and Telecommunications Department has a good net-work of road transport to cope with the distribution of mails to all parts of the state.

Telephone Services:

The main towns in the state are connected by telephone. From Owerri and Aba, one can contact any part of Nigeria. Most of the telephone exhanges in the state are open day and night.

Telegraphic Services:

Telegraphic facilities exist at all post offices for sending and receiving telegrams within and outside the state. By internal transport arrangement, these telegrams are carried to postal agencies in the rural areas.

MINERALS

Petroleum Oil:

There are rich oil wells in Owaza in the Imo River basin in Ukwa Local Government Area. Others are the Egbema Oil wells.

Natural Gas:

Large quantities of natural gas are found in the state especially in the petroleum belt.

Lead/Zinc:

Lead/Zinc deposits are found at Ishiagu in Ohaozara Local Government Area.

Clay:

Deposits of white burning clay are found around Umuahia and are being exploited by the Ceramic Industry in Umuahia for the manufacture of sanitary and table wares. Deposits of white clay have also been discovered in Owerri, Afikpo and Okigwe.

KANO STATE OF NIGERIA

Kano State is one of the nineteen States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The State came into existence on April 1, 1968. The State has four separate emirates – Kano, Hadejia, Gumel, Kazaure out of which where carved eight administrative areas. Each émirate used to have it's own Emir and a local Government Council. With the recent Local Government Reforms however, these administrative areas were redivided into twenty Local Government areas each with its own council. Four emirate councils were created with the four Emirs as chairmen.

POPULATION:

Kano City is the capital of Kano State. The City has been existence for more than 2,000 years. It is surrounded by a very magnificent and historical wall. Within this wall are 16 gates. The purpose of this wall was to fortify the City against any aggression. It is the commercial as well as the administrative centre of the State. The City has for thousands of years been the southern terminus of the Trans-Saharan Trade, seconding Timbuktu in the whole of West Africa. With the coming of the Europeans the City maintained its trading role and became the commercial centre of the whole of Northern parts of Nigeria and a central commercial link between North and South. According to the 1976 official statistics the City has a total of more than 40 small and large scale industries.

(the first being Ibadan in Oyo State) and the most populated in the whole Federal Republic of Nigeria.

LANGUAGE:

English is the official language for Government and Commercial business all over Nigeria, but in Kano State and all over the Northern parts of Nigeria Hausa is the lingua franca.

There are some Kanuri and Fulani speaking populations here and they are all over the State. It might of interest to know that Hausa is a language widely spoken by more than 60 percent of the West African population. The language is being studied up to Doctorate Degree level in some leading European and American Universities. Three times daily programme in Hausa language for the Africa World comes on the air from Radio Moscow, B. B. C. London, Voice of Africa Cairo, Radio Pekin, the Voice of America and Radio Voice of Germany

PEOPLE OF KANO STATE:

Kano being one of the historic seven Hausa states is predominantly Hausa speaking. Although there are Fulani and Kanuri tribes in the State Hausa language, culture and traditions have superseded those of the other tribes in the State.

CLIMATE:

The State lies within the Tropics so the climate is tropical. The temperature sometimes rises to 100° Fahrenheit above, especially during the months April and May.

(i) HARMATTAN: Winter is experienced in Kano. The and freezing season is the Harmattan. It is really cold freezing. It is also dusty, and strongly windy.

(ii) RAINY SEASON: R often begins during the of April. It is concentrating the months of June temper. It does not show The rains are heavy. He windy enough to break brella and stop a driver

City Jumu'at Mosque

Rainfall varies considerably from year to year from 25" – 35" per annum.

(iii) GENERAL WEATHER: It is typical of tropical climate to have very hot and boiling weather. Yet there are varying temperates during the 24 hours of a day. It is cold early in the morning and very hot late in the afternoon. It then cools down as the sun sets and is really cool and fresh as from 5.30 p.m. till the next morning.

TRANSPORT IN KANO STATE AND TO OTHER PARTS OF NIGERIA

Transport in Kano City and to other parts of Nigeria is relatively easy. Kano City is the terminus of road, air and rail transport network. The State-owned transport corporation – Kano State Transport Corporation – takes care of your transport problems in Kano City, to rural parts of the State and to leading cities of Nigeria. The Nigeria Airways caters for your domestic and international air services. And the Nigerian Railways is always ever-ready to provide you with efficient passenger and freight rail services. For that, we feel we are capable of transporting you anywhere and as a visitor you will have no problem going around Kano City and visiting other tourist attractions in the State.

NIGERIA AIRWAYS – AIR TRANSPORT

(1) INTERNATIONAL AIR SER– Fly in comfort in Nigerian Airways new D. C. 10 and Boeing 707. Nigeria Airways thinks of you as someone special who likes to be satisfied. For that reason they are introducing the wide bodied D. C. 10 which will take you in style to London, Amsterdam and Rome.

(2) DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE: Flight from Kano to Lagos is not daily but several times a day. There is a network of domestic flights between Kano and all the nineteen State capitals of Nigeria.

(3) FARES AND SERVICES: Nigeria Airways is a member of the IATA International Air Transport Association. It's fares and services are therefore according to international regulations and standards. Yet there is concession for Students and Tourists. Excursion fares are also provided.

KANO AIRPORT:

The Airport is about 4.8Kms. fro the City centres. It is the second Interr tional Airport in Nigeria. On tran awaiting flight or seeing someone one does not have to worry about freshments or meals. The Nigerian ways Catering and Refreshing Serv are on 24 hours. The meals menu follows:–

Meal	Charges	Time
Breakfast	N1.50	7.30–11.00am
Lunch	N2.00	12.30– 3.00pm.

provided only on request and special occasions.

For Currency exchange there are two Banks at Airport.

(1) The Standard Bank of Nigeria – opens all days and any other time there is an International flight.

(2) The National Bank – opens during the day.

TERMINAL BUILDINGS OF THE KANO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

FLIGHT ENQUIRY AND BOOKING:

For flight enquiry booking or any information contact:

The Nigeria Airways,
Air Booking Centre,
3 Bank Road,
P. O. Box 11 Kano – Nigeria,
Tel. Kano – 3891, 3041.

BUS, COACH AND TAXI:

Road transport is what you might call mixed transport system – Public and Commercial, the State Transport Corporation and Commercial. Kano State Transport Corporation is established by the State Government to provide transport for you both within the city and to other parts of Nigeria. The Corporation is equipped with modern motor coaches especially designed for relaxed tropical touring.

Below is the tariff for Buses and Coach services of the Corporation:

1.	Anywhere within Kano Metropolitan	5K
2.	Kano – Hajedia	N1.50
	" – Gumel	1.00
	" – Wudil	0.30
	" – Bichi	0.30
	" – Birnin Kudu	2.00
3.	Kano – Lagos	14.00
	" – Sokoto	6.00
	" – Kaduna	2.00
	" – Daura	1.50
	" – Onitsha	12.00

COACH CHARTER:

Coach Charter is available from the Kano State Transport Corporation. The Charter tariff is based on a daily rated pay:

Mini Bus	N250 daily.
Coach	N500 daily.

TRAVELLING BY RAIL:

Kano City is one of the Railway termini of Nigeria. The Nigerian Railway Corporation provides passenger transport from Kano to Lagos, the Federal Capital, and nearly all the leading cities of Nigeria.

Passenger train services in Nigeria are of the following categories:

Kano – Lagos 1st Class	N28.00
Kano – Lagos 2nd Class	18.00
Kano – Lagos 3rd Class	7.00

For rail tariff to other cities from Kano and any other enquiry contact:

The Senior Tariff and Commercial Officer,
Operation and Commercial Dept.,
Nigerian Railway Corporation,
Kano – Tel. 3144, 3145.

ACCOMMODATION, CATERING, RESTAURANTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Tourism Industry in Kano State is rapidly growing. As Kano City is the

centre of Commerce and Industry in the Northern part of Nigeria, the demand for hotel accommodation and leisure is substantially increasing. To meet the challenge, the Industry is equally expanding. Hotels, and Restaurants of International and Local Standards are available. Government Catering Rest Houses are also available in some rural parts of the State.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION:

Hotel Accommodation is less of a problem in Kano The hotel industry is in competition to offer a visitor a wide variety of accommodation and other services. About eight of the major hotels are of international standard.

CATERING REST HOUSE:

The Catering Rest Houses, all State-owned, are established in some rural administrative headquarters. They offer superb services.

RESTAURANTS:

Our Restaurants do serve a visitor with local and international dishes. European, Chinese or Middle-Eastern, name the meal and you will be served.

You are advised to book your hotel accommodation in advance. As usual it is advisable to give a prior notice for reservation of a table for a group in any of the City Restaurants.

BANKING INSURANCE AND POSTAL SERVICE

You will, if at all encounter little problem with currency exchange when you visit Kano. There are International Banks to see to that. Among them are:

1. Barclays Bank
2. Standard Bank of Nigeria
3. Savannah Bank (the former Bank of America)
4. Bank of the North
5. International Bank of West Africa
6. United Bank for Africa
7. National Bank of Nigeria
8. Pan African Bank

Most of the Banks are located on the Bank Road, others on Lagos Street.

For Insurance either of your life or any of your personal effects while you are in Kano, contact among others Royal Exchange Assurance, Nigeria General Insurance and United Nigeria Insurance Company.

SHOPPING IN KANO CITY:

Kano has a long trading history as far back as one thousand years. The city is full of businessmen and experienced tradesmen. As a result a cordial relationship and a business-like atmosphere are awaiting a visitor to the city. You are assured of excellent services and good salesmanship.

Most supermarket and shops open daily from 8.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. The weekly holiday for most shops is Sunday, some do open on Sundays from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Saturday is a half – working day.

The major supermarkets are:

(i) Leventis Sotres
38 Murtala Mohammed Way.

(ii) Kingsway Stores
11 Murtala Mohammed Way.

(iii) Park 'N' Supermarket
Opposite Central Hotel & 12S Bello Road.

(iv) J.-T. Chanrai
29 Fagge Ta Kudu.

(v) Challerams Provision Stores.
1E Bello Way.

(vi) Kano Co-operative Stores
Zaria Road.

A city shopping centre is being proposed along the Zaria road between the city and Gyadi-Gyadi.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN KANO:

For beautiful scenery and attractions, Kano State has a great deal to offer to a visitor.

Tourist Attractions in the State are:

1. The historical city Central Mosque.
2. The Dalla Hill
3. Gidan Makama Museum
4. The famous groundnut pyramids.
5. Mallam Kato Square
6. Magwan Water restaurant and swimming pool.
7. Kano State Holiday Resort; Bagauda Lake Hotel and artificial Beach.
8. The Ancient Kano Dyeing Pits
9. The Emir's Palace.
10. Kano Zoo
11. Kurmi Market.

DALLA HILL:

A climb on Dalla Hill to the west provides a panorama of the City and its environs. Legend has it that the very first inhabitants of Kano lived there. It is said that these people, using the most primitive methods extracted iron ore from the rocks near this hill.

A replica of the type of melting pot used in the process is on display at the Gidan Makama Museum.

LOCAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

Among the seven Hausa States, Kano is famous for leather and metal works, colourful and decorated garments, wood carvings, elephant – bone carvings, local weaving and other handicrafts known to be of tourists interest.

To see more and buy at cheaper prices, a visit to Kurmi market in the centre of the historical walled city is recommended.

The most famous market for leather works and other souvenir goods is opposite the Central Hotel, along Bompai Road.

For more information, contact the following local crafts dealer:—

Mallam Ibrahim Jamtam,
Central Hotel,
Bompai Road,
Kano.

GIDAN MAKAMA MUSEUM:

South of the Emir's place is the Gidan Makama which was basically reconstructed to house a small display of Kano crafts and assumed the name, Gidan Makama Museum. The Museum stands on the site of what used to be the old Emir's palace. During the reign of the 20th Habe Emir of Kano, Muhammadu Ruma (1463–1499 A.D.), the palace was moved to a new site where it now stands. Some of the existing labyrinthine networks at Gidan Makama are some 250 years old. When the Emir moved to his new palace, the old palace was converted – to a residence for his number one brave lieutenant Makama, hence the name House of Makama (Gidan Makama). On display at this museum are a wide variety of antiquities such as earthen melting pot excavated from the Dala Hill and the doors on the city gates as they were when the British first came to Kano.

THE KANO GROUNDNUT PYRAMIDS

Unlike the Egyptian pyramids, Kano pyramids have little historical importance. They are not made of stone, mud or any burnt-brick. And, they are not associated with pharaoh or traditional ruler. They are made of groundnut bags ready for export to world market.

The importance of our pyramids is commercial rather than historical. Long before the discovery of oil, groundnut had for quite considerable time been the major Nigerian cash crop. Groundnut is mainly produced in the Northern parts of Nigeria and Kano is the centre of this production and the depot for all the groundnut bags, that is where they are kept in pyramidal shapes awaiting transportation to Lagos for export to World Market.

Beside the commercial importance, the groundnut pyramids form a beautiful scenery and a tourists attraction.

The groundnut pyramids date as far back as 1927.

MALLAM KATO SQUARE:

In Kano State we do not boast of

having a huge Park, but we bathe in the pride of possessing the cool and beautiful Mallam Kato Square.

The Square carved out in the commercial area has a remarkable prophetic history behind it. The area was formally a large compound housing a koranic learned man called Mallam Kato and his disciples. When the British invaded Kano, Mallam Kato was summerily ordered to vacate the compound which was to be demolished and replaced with buildings for the victorious British Officers. Mallam Kato, angry and depressed with this himiliation meted out to him by people he regarded as infidels, left bag and baggage. Before going however, he philosophically and prophetically forecast; "I quit this area as ordered, but God willing, no house would ever be erected here for anybody to live in; possibly a place of worship might one day stand, but not a house." True to prophecy, stands today a beautiful mosque in a secluded corner.

KANO STATE HOLIDAY RESORT (BAGAUDA LAKE HOTEL):

Bagauda Lake Hotel is more than a hotel. It is the Kano State holiday resort and the first of its kind in Nigeria.

It is situated in the romantic large man-made lake about 64 km on Kano – Zaria road.

You name the comfort and facilities. Bagauda Lake Hotel has got it all. About 3.2km away from the Hotel is the Tiga Dam with its Water Boat Services.

Accommodation varies from V.I.P. suites to traditional house round-hut architecture.

THE FAMOUS KANO DYEING PITS:

Getting into the walled City of Kano through one of its 16 ancient gates – Kofar Mata – a visitor makes a rendezvous with history of very long ago. For at the vicinity of this gate are sited the oldest dyeing pits in the African Continent. Here are a tighty-knit group of people who inherited the intricate art of dyeing hand-woven clothes from their ancestors centuries ago. Using indigo from Birmingham, United Kingdom and other materials concocted locally, these people give clothes various shades of colouring from twinkling black to more psychadellic designs.

Close to and working hand in hand with the experts at the dye-works are the strong-muscled men "mabuga," otherwise known as beaters. The beaters as the name implies use specially carved heavy-headed, short clubs to beat the dyed clothes on a strong careful debarked tree trunk. It is very fascinating to see them at work.

THE EMIR'S PALACE KANO:

South of the Central Mosque is the huge beautifully set Emir's palace. As Kano State is made-up of four emirates – namely Kano Emirate, Gumel Emirate, Hadejia Emirate and Kazaure Emirate – each emirate has its own Emir's Palace. They all play the same traditional and royal role. Whatever is in one is identical and similar to what is in the other. For short of space here is a description of the Emir of Kano's palace.

This strong building is the regal abode of the spiritual head of nearly four million people, it was began over 500 years ago by Muhammadu Ramfa. In it resides the Emir and his family as well as his household staff with their families. At the main entrance is flown the Emir's personal flag when he is in residence and taken down when otherwise.

Inside the palace are all the trimings that abound in palaces anywhere. In Kano we do not have the Change of Guards typical of London but the Emir's personal traditional household guards – Dogara add dignity and pomp to the atmosphere that pervades here. For pomp and pageantry nothing could surpass the scene at the palace on a Sallah Day. On such a day the Emir, richly clad, rides his favourite well decorated traditional horse and so do all his lieutenants from all over the Emirate. On such occasion one witnesses a display of an equestrain skill unparalleled in places near and far. Entry into the palace is only possible on the Emir's permission.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (KANO ZOO):

About 0.35km off Kano – Zaria road West of Gyadi-gyadi Village is the 25 acre Kano Zoo at Gandum Albasa.

The clean and tidy zoological garden is at present a collection of 60 species and 200 speciments of animals, birds and reptiles, Zebra, giraffes, rhinoceroses and cheeta (the fastest animal) which are awaiting your visit. It is only here, throughout West Africa, that Kangaroos and Wallabys are available.

The Zoo is open seven days a week from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. The Zoo Inn serves all type of drinks to refresh its visitors. A restaurant and a cafetaria will soon be completed.

Gate Fee: 30k Adult
10k Children

Means of Transport: Bus and Taxi.

KURMI MARKET – KANO:

For countries, the large market in the walled city – Kurmi Market was the commercial nerve centre of the Western Sudan, and the destination and or starting point of the great camel caravans which traversed West Africa in all directions.

Kurmi Market to this day remains as famous in Africa as London is in Europe and visitors just could not afford to fail to go round this teeming centre of trade.

Goods from all over the world and locally manufactured merchandize are available.

It is no exaggeration to say that during the height of the produce season, 30,000 to 50,000 people from all parts of Africa daily engage in some sort of trade within this ancient market.

OTHER TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:

Picnic grounds, rock paintings, skilful architectural designs and clean sands at the semi-desert town of Maigatari are among the attractions to help you enjoy your visit to Kano State.

The rock paintings are at Birnin Kudu which is 135km from Kano. If you are among those interested in camping or picnic the grounds at River Wudil, Wawan Rafi and Kurgungu Rocks are ideal for that. The River Wudil provides ample swimming water, white sandy beach, and you can enjoy yourself with fresh fish and barbecue.

An excursion trip within Kano city will undoubtedly enable you to see our skilful display of architecture. These are mud and clay buildings geometrically designed. Our buildings are an attraction to tourists and ideal for our climate.

Are you interested in camel riding? Then come to Kano State where in Kano city or at the border between Kano State and Niger Republic our camelmen are ready to let you hire one for as long as you want.

TRAVEL AGENCIES AND AIRLINES:

1. HOLTRAVEL Ltd,
   Murtala Mohammed Way,
2. Kabo Travel,
   36E Bello Way,
3. HABIS TRAVELS,
   15/16 Post Office Road,
   Tel. 3271.
4. TRANSCAP TRAVEL,
   12 Murtala Mohammed Way,
   Tel. 4707.
5. KEZTAR INTERNATIONAL Ltd.
   (Shipping, Cleaning & Forwarding Agent),
   4 Bayero Road, Box 616,
   Tel. 2444.
6. PANALPINA WORLD TRANSPORT
   59 Tafawa Balewa Road,
   Tel. 2572.
7. NIGERIA NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE,
   16B Post Office Road,
   Tel.
8. NIGERIAN AIRWAYS,
   Air Booking Centre,
   Bank Road,
   Tel. 3891.
9. BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS
   Central Hotel,

Tel. 2040, 4834/5.
10. EGYPT AIR,
34E Ado Bayero Road,
Tel. 4027.
11. MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES,
26 Post Office Road,
Tel. 4060.
12. SABENA WORLD AIRLINES,
138 Bello Road,
Tel. 3644.
13. KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES,
17A Airport Road,
Tel. 2776.
14. EXPRESS CLEARING & SHIPPING
21E Bello Road,
Tel. 3204.

MAJOR CLUBS; DISCO AND CINEMA HOUSE:

For social gathering enjoy yourself in Kano Club, Lebanon Club and Le-Circle. All of these clubs and major hotels in the city have night clubs and in addition there is disco everyday in Campari and Moulin Rouge. The tourist industry is ready to take care of you and see that you are not left idle in your hotel room in the evening without social entertainment. For your information about cinema houses or disco houses just contact your hotel reception clerk or the Tourist office at Kano State Secretariat on Zaria Road.

1. Kano Club,
Dompal Road,
Tel. 4041 – Membership and temporary membership for a maximum of 2 Months.

2. Kano Lebanon Club,
2 Police Barracks Road,
Tel. 3206 – Membership and temporary membership.

3. Kano Le Circle,
Lagos Street, No. 9.
4. Moulin Rouge,
No. 12E Bello Road,
Open 7.00 p.m. – Dawn

5. Cozy International,
No. 22 Ibadan Road,
Open 8.00 p.m.

6. Campari Club,
Weather head Road, Sabon-Gari,
Open 8.30 p.m. – Dawn

In addition, Kano Central Hotel, Daula Hotel and Bagauda Restaurant do have Night Clubs. All Night Clubs in the city do serve meals with prices ranging from N1.50 – N2.50.

CINEMA HOUSES:

1. Plaza Cinema,
Kofar Mata Road,
Fagge.
Open 8.00 p.m.
Gate Fee N1.00–N2.00 and 40k–80k.
2. Orion Cinema;
Kofar Wambai,
Open 8.00 p.m.
Gate N1.00 – N2.00.
3. Eldorado,
Airport Road,
Open 8.00 p.m.
Gate N2.00 – N3.00
4. Queen's Cinema,
Airport Road,
Open 8.00 p.m.
Gate N1.00 – N2.00.
5. Sheila Cinema,
Murtala Mohammed Way,
467 Fagge D,
Open 8.00 p.m.
Gate N1.50 – N2.00.
6. Kano Life Centre Cinema,
No. 36A Ado Bayero Road,
Open 8.00 p.m.
Gate N1.00 – N2.00.

KANO STATE

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT KANO STATE OF NIGERIA 1978.

HIGH COURT JUDGES

Hon. Justice J. R. Jones, Chief Jud
Hon. Justice A. B. Wali Jud
Hon. Justice M. B. I. Laiwola, Juc
Hon. Justice U. Maidama, Jud
Hon. Justice A. M. Muhktar, Juc
Hon. Justice S. Alkawa, Juc

Hausawa, Fulani and Kanuri are the three ethnic groups in the State. These girls reflect just that

Mr. Rapheal O. Rowland, Chief Registrar.

SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL JUDGES

Hon. Dr. Hassan Ibrahim Gwarzo, Grand Khadi.
Hon. Hamza Mohammed, Judge.
Hon. Alhaji Mansur Ahmed, Judge.
Hon. Alhaji Masiru Ahmed, Judge.
Hon. Alhaji Naibi Suleman Wali, Judge.

MAGISTRATES

Mr. J. O. Jobome, Chief Magistrate
Mr. S. I. Ledie, Ag. Chief Magistrate
Mr. J. O. Oyeyi, Senior Magistrate Grade II
M. Mijinyawa Abubakar, Magistrate Grade I
Alhaji Sanusi Chiroma Yusuf, Magistrate Grade II
M. Mohammed Na Kullum, Magistrate Grade II
S. A. Nasir, Magistrate Grade II
Alhaji Lawan Haruna, Ag. Magistrate Grade III
Alhaji Balarabe Rufai, Ag. Magistrate Grade III
Alhaji Sani Abdullahi, Ag. Magistrate Grade III
Lawan Hassan Nuhu, Ag. Magistrate Grade III.

KANO STATE

20 Local Government Councils: Bichi, Birnin-Kudu, Dambatta, Dawakin Kuku, Dawakin Tofa, Dutse, Gaya, Gezawa, Gumel, Gwarzo, Hadejia, Jahun, Kano Metropolitan, Kazaure, Keffin Hausa, Minjibir, Rano, Ringim, Tudun Wada and Wudil.

ONDO STATE

The Ondo State came into being as a result of the creation of more States in the country in February 1976.

It is made up of nine administrative divisions of the old Ondo Province which for several years was ruled and administered by the British Colonial Masters through a Resident, then stationed at Akure which still has the glory of being the State Capital.

The nine divisions are Akure, Owo, Ekiti Central, Ekiti West, Ekiti South, Ekiti North, Ondo, Akoko and Okitipupa.

According to the 1963 National Population Census, the State was put at 2,727,626.

It is bounded in the North by Kwara State; in the East by Bendel State; in the West by Oyo and Ogun States and in the South by the Bight of Benin and the Atlantic Ocean. These places only be reached by land and sea as there is no airport facility yet in the State.

In topography, the area is composed of lowlands and rugged hills with granite outcrops everywhere. Generally, the land rises from the coastal areas of Okitipupa division to the rugged hills found in Ekiti divisions of the Northern part of the State. Such hills could also be found at Idanre, Ikere-Ekiti, Akoko and Efon-Alaye.

Rivers:

It has numerous rivers which include Owena, Oluwa, Oni, Oshun, Ofara, Ogbese and Osse. The drainage is Southwards to the Atlantic Ocean.

Besides, creeks and lakes are to be found in parts of the State while two-thirds of Okitipupa – the only outlet to the sea – serves as a maze to them.

The People:

The people of this new State are mostly Yoruba, although, other Nigerians and nationals could be found residing and carrying on their lawful duties peacefully in every division of the State.

Like other Yoruba people in other parts of the country, the people of Ondo State live mostly in urban centres. In some cases, one finds a happy blend of modern comfort with pure unadulterated rustic life.

Also to be found too, are typical Yoruba villages consisting of corrugated iron-roofed and mud-walled houses. In most areas however, the setting is still basically rural environment, unrelieved of the trappings of the modern technology.

Among the sub-groups are the Ekiti, the Akokos, the Ondos, the Owos, the Ikales, the Ilajes and the Ijaws (who are also known as the Apois and Arogbo in Okitipupa Division).

The official languages are English and Yoruba, whose varying dialects are spoken locally by the people in all the nine divisions.

Socially, the people are noted for their traditional hospitality, love for stranger elements and their ever ready attitude to co-operate with the authorities.

By religion, they are either christians or moslems but there are also a sizable number of custodians and devotees of various dieties of traditional religion.

THE STATE CAPITAL AND OTHER EIGHT ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS

The State capital, Akure, has a population of 71,106 according to the 1963 National population census. The inhabitants are pre-dominantly farmers with other supporting occupations such as office jobs, trading, weaving, hunting, pottery, smithery, tailoring, bricklaying and painting.

In Akure division, one can find the Idanre hills – a tourist attraction spot, about 19 kilometres South -West.

Akure is 204 kilometres from Ibadan about 200 kilometres from Ilorin and 166 kilometres from Benin, capitals of Oyo, Kwara and Bendel State respectively.

The other administrative headquarters and their populations are Ondo 74,343; Ado-Ekiti 157,5519; Owo 80,413; Ikare 61,696; Okitipupa 17,736; Ijero-Ekiti 41,935; Ikole-Ekiti 39,437 and Ikere-Ekiti 107,216.

Other large towns besides the administrative headquarters include Igbara-Oke, Efon-Alaye, Igbotako, Ile-Oluji, Arigidi, Idoani, Ifon, Sobe, Aiyetoro, Ifaki, Ido-Faboro and Ore.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

The State is reputed to be one of the richest in the Federation in the field of Arts and Crafts. The people are proud of the variety and quality of their traditional sculptures, which are produced from wood, bamboo, calabash and minerals. Ivory carvings, bronze works and wood carvings could be found in Owo division while the internationally known carved house posts and decorated doors are made by the people of Ekiti and Idanre.

Small-scale museums are also to be found in parts of the State, mostly in palaces of the natural rulers who are the custodians of the people's rich culture and age-old tradition.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Among the fascinating spots are the Ikogosi Warm Spring in Ekiti West Division and the historic Idanre Hills in Akure Division, with modern chalets for one or two people on a visit to the areas.

Government Catering Rest Houses are also located in Akure and Ado-Ekiti 48 kilometres away, in addition to various categories of restaurants in many of the big towns all over the State.

AGRICULTURE

The main occupation of most of the people of the State is farming which is still practised with traditional hoe and cutlass. But through the activities of the Extention Services Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources this age-long practice might soon give way to mechanized method.

Their farm produce include cocoa, palm produce, rubber, tobacco, cotton and cashew while a variety of fruits like mangoes, grape, pawpaw, pine-apples, bannana and oranges are also cultivated by the people.

Economically, the backbone of the State are cocoa, palm produce, timber, cotton and high quality rubber.

Apart from Ife division in Oyo State, the cocoa growing belt of the former Western State which has long been reputed to be the World's second largest producer is in Ondo State.

Similarly, apart from Anambra and Imo States, the State is also one of Nigeria's leading producers of palm-oil and palm-kernel.

It also supplies a substantial proportion of the country's timber for local consumption and for foreign trade.

The people also carry out fishing activities in the riverine creeks and coastal areas of Okitipupa Division.

The Government of the State is headed by Brigadier Sunday Tuoyo who, as Administrator since 24 July 1978, is being assisted by a team of able and dedicated civil Commissioners representing all the nine Local Government Areas of the State.

They are Dr. Kola Folayan, (Education); Mr. C. R. A. Adedeji (Justice); Dr. Abiodun Ijose (Finance), Mr. J. A. Ajakaiye (Agriculture and Natural Resources); Dr. G. O. Alabi (Establishments and Training), Mr. Olu Akinmade (Trade Industry and Co-operatives); Mrs. A. A. Adesida (Health); Mr. Sola Fgohunda (Works and Housing) and Dr. M. O. Olaseinde, (Local Government and Information).

The head of Service and Secretary to the Government is Mr. Theophilus Iwajomo.

OTHER FEATURES OF ONDO STATE

1. There are 15 Hospitals in Ondo State.
2. The main towns in the State are: Akure, Owo, Ado-Ekiti, Ondo Okitipupa; Idanre. Ikare, Efon-Alaye, Ikere-Ekiti, Oka-Akoko Ifon, Ile-Oluji and Igbotako.
3. Communications: The State capital Akure – is linked with other parts of the federation by air (air strip nearing completion) and roads.

5. Holidays Centres and Resorts

a) Ikogosi warm springs - with chalets.
b) Idanre Hill – with chalets.

5. a) Aiyetoro Community of Holy Apostles.
b) Ikere-Ekiti Comprehensive High School.
c) Owo Museums.
d) Osunta Hills at Ikere-Ekiti
e) Oka-Akoko Catholic Mission Hill

NATURAL RULERS

The first class Obas are:–

- The Deji of Akure – Oba Adenegan Adesida.
  The Ewi of Ado-Ekiti – Oba Danie Aladesanmi.
- The Ajero of Ijero, Oba Ayeawa.
- The Elekole of Ikole, Oba Adetula Adeleye.
- The Osemawe of Ondo, Oba Itiade Adekolurejo.
- The Olowo of Owo – Oba Adekol Ogunoye.
- The Owa of Idanre – Oba Adegun Agunloye.
- The Oluoke of Oke-Igbo, Oba Ogunjinmi.

O Other Divisional Obaso – Igbo Divisons

- The Onidepe of Idepe Oba Al dele A.
- The Kalsue of Ijo-Apoi – Oba S Adeniran.
- The Olofun of Ore-Irele – Oba yisara Odimayo.
- The Rebula of Usoro – Oba S Shadras Gbadebo.

Akure Divisions

The Alara of Ilara-Mokin – Oba lomon Ojopagogo.

- The Olowa of Igbara-Oke – Oba Aderibigbe Agbede.
- The Olujare of Ijare Oba A. Alade.

Ekiti South–West

- The Ilawe of Ilawe, Oba Adeyemi Ademileka.
- The Arajaka of Igbara-Oke, Oba Aladeyelu.

Ekiti–East

- The Olomuo of Omuo – Oba Abraham Faseku.

Ekiti Central

- The Oluyin of Iyin, Oba J. Owolabi.

Ekiti South

- The Alara of Aramoko, Oba J. Adelusi Arasowole.
- Olojudo of Ojo-Faboro, Oba Adeyemi Olayisade.
- The Ore of Otun, Oba Michael Adepoju Arayinkeye.
- The Alaye of Efon-Alaye, Oba Lawani Aladegbemi.
- The Ogoga of Ikere – Oba Samuel Adegoke Adegboye.

Akoko South H

- Owa of Ogbagi – Oba Saliu Adumasi Bakare.
- Olisua of Isua – Oba J. N. Aladesunloye.
- The Akala of Ikaramu – Oba Joshua Jimoh Daodu.
- The Alale of Akingba, Oba R. Ajimoh.

Owo Division

- The Alani of Idoani, Oba Falade.
- The Olufon of Ifon – Oba Adegbera Odogiyan.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

a. Ogun Festival
b. New Yam festival
c. Orosun festival
d. Olofin festival

AGRICULTURE

a) Cashew
b) Cotton
c) Rubber
d) Tabacco
e) Cocoa
f) Banana
g) Rice
h) Pawpaw
i) Pineapples.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT ONDO STATE

AKURE JUDICIAL DIVISION

High Court Judges:

1. J. O. Orojo – C.J. Court 1
2. O. O. Olatawura Court 2
3. R. O. Ajayi Court 3
4. S. A. Akintan Court 4

Chief Magistrates – Akure:

1. M. B. Alonge – Chief Magistrate (Administration).
2. Mrs. Adekeye – Ag. Chief Magistrate.
3. Major J. M. Adebusoye – Magistrate Grade III.
4. Chief E. A. Aiyegbo – Magistrate V.

Grade A Customary Court Akure

1. Mr. M. O. Balogun – Chief Customary Court President

High Court Ado-Ekiti

1. Justice M. E. Ogundare
2. Justice S. F. Adeniyi

Chief Magistrate

1. Mr. J. K. Aderibigbe – Chief Magistrate.
2. Mr. J. A. Adeboboye – Magistrate Grade III.

Grade A Customary Court

1. Mr. O. Obasa – Chief Customary Court President.

High Court Ondo

Mr. Justice E. A. Ojuolape
Mr. Justice S. A. Afonja
Mr. Justice A. O. Ogunleye

Chief Magistrate Court

L. S. Awe – Ag. Chief Magistrate
J. A. Olorunmodimu – Magistrate III

Grade A. Customary Court

Mr. R. O. Fawehinmi – Chief Customary Court President

Senior Magistrate Owo

Mr. J. O. D. Adojutelegan – Acting Senior Magistrate I.

Grade A. Customary Owo

Mr. F. Fasida – Chief Customary Court President.

Senior Magistrate Ikare

Mr. E. J. O. Oso – Ag. Senior Magistrate Grade I.

Magistrate Court Okitipupa

Chief D. K. Oshati – Magistrate Grade III.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION

NAME	RANK
Mr. T. O. Toshin	Chief Registrar

Akure Magisterial District

Mr. M. B. Alonge	Chief Magistrate
Mrs. O. Adekeye	Ag. Chief Magistrate
Major J. M. Adebusoye	Magistrate Grade III
Chief E. A. Ayegbo	Magistrate Grade III

Ekiti Magisterial District

Mr. J. K. Aderibigbe	Chief Magistrate
Mr. J. A. Adeboboye	Magistrate Grade III

Ondo Magistrate District

Mr. L. S. Awe	Ag. Chief Magistrate
Mr. J. A. Olorunmodimu	Magistrate Grade III
Mr. J. O. D. Adejutelegan	Ag. Senior Magistrate Grade I
Mr. E. J. O. Oso	Ag. Senior Magistrate Grade I
Chief D. K. Oshati	Magistrate Grade III