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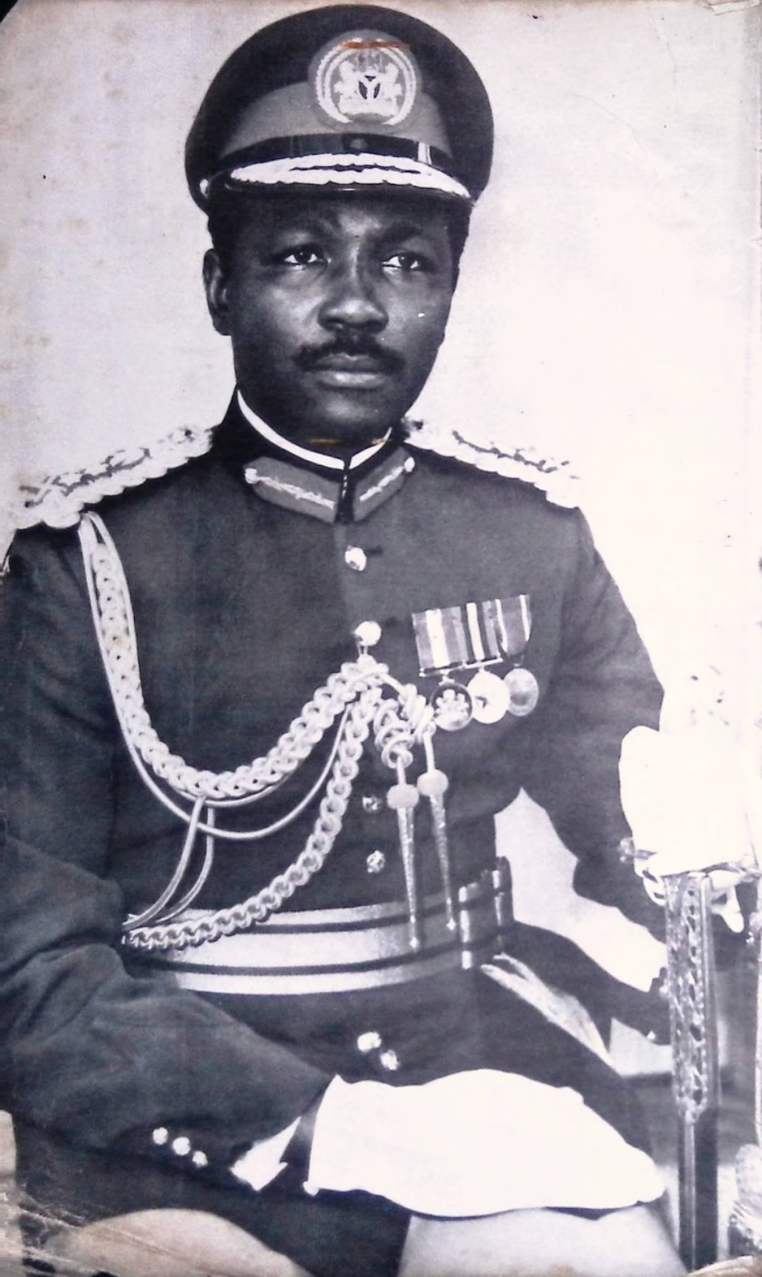
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PREFACE

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

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

April, 1973.

*Federal Ministry of Information,
Lagos.*



CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY

Physical Features

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has an area of 356,669 sq. miles (913,072.64 sq. km). Its greatest length from east to west is over 700 miles (1,120 km) and from north to south 650 miles (1,040 km).

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

The coastline is intersected by an intricate network of creeks and rivers and by the great Niger Delta. For most of its length it consists of a sandy beach backed by a belt of mangrove swamp which, in places, is up to sixty miles in depth. Beyond this, there is a zone of tropical forest in undulating country with scattered hills; then the country becomes more open and park-like with some hilly ranges. Further inland still, it develops into an undulating plateau with hills of granite and sandstone at a general elevation of 2,000 feet (610 m), but rising on the central plateau and along parts of the eastern frontier to 6,000 feet (1,830 m). The northern extremities stretch out towards the desert, but the northern frontier lies well within the limits of the summer rains.

Rivers and Lakes

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

The Niger rises in the mountains to the north-east of Sierra Leone, and for two-thirds of its great length of 2,600 miles (4,160 km) flows

through other countries. It enters Nigeria from the west and then runs in a south-easterly direction till it receives the waters of its principal tributary, the Benue, at Lokoja about 340 miles (544 km) from the sea. The other main tributaries of the Niger within Nigeria are the Sokoto, Kaduna and Anambra rivers. From Lokoja, the Niger flows southwards to the delta, dividing into numerous interlacing channels to empty itself into the Gulf of Guinea. The Benue, which has its source in the Republic of Cameroun, flows in a south-westerly direction to its confluence with the Niger, receiving on its course the waters of the Katsina Ala and Gongola rivers.

A lake with an area of 483 square miles (1,236.5 sq. km) has been created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji hydro-electric dam some 69 miles north of Jebba. This dam, which is also being used to control the flow of the Niger flood water has now made the river navigable throughout the year from the Escravos lighthouse to Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of over 1,000 miles (1,600 km).

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

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

Underground Water

Apart from the rivers, underground water has become an essential source of supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in Nigeria. Those parts of Nigeria situated north of the Niger and the Benue are short of water during the long dry season. South of these rivers where water supply is generally more favourable, some areas, notably around Onitsha, Owerri and Benin are usually short of water. To meet the demand for water in these areas extensive use is being made of underground water obtained through wells, bore-holes and natural ground fissures. There are over 17,000 wells and 200 bore-holes in the northern parts of the country and over 5,000 bore-holes

and open wells in the southern half. These wells and bore-holes are sometimes up to 900 feet (279.5 m) deep.

Geology

The Basement Complex: About one-half of Nigeria is underlain by unfossiliferous rocks, which are at least 1,500 million years old and which form three large areas in the north, east and west. Originally they lay at great depths in the earth's crust and were altered by heat and pressure, so that they are now represented by granites, gneisses, migmatites, amphibolites and meta-sediments. Gold is associated with amphibolites and schists while the meta-sediments include deposits of marble and graphite. The granites and gneisses are quarried for railway ballast and concrete aggregate.

Two groups of granites known as the 'Older' and 'Younger' granites are found in the basement complex. The 'Older' granites form smooth, domed hills and in places contain small deposits of tin-stone and columbite-tantalite. The 'Younger' granites appear as rugged hills and are the source rocks of the valuable tin and columbite deposits of the Jos Plateau.

The Cretaceous Sediments: Early in Cretaceous times (about 120 million years ago), the land sank gradually and the sea advanced through a broad tract of country in which the valleys of the Niger, Benue and Gongola rivers now lie. This resulted in the deposit over the basement complex of thick layers of sediments which consist mainly of shales and sandstones, with some limestones. At Nkalagu and Odomoke in East Central State the lower cretaceous limestones are sufficiently thick and extensive to form the basis of a cement industry. The lead and zinc ores of the Abakaliki and Ishiagu areas are also associated with these rocks.

During late Cretaceous times, the seas receded and the important coal seams of the Enugu area were laid down in swamps and lagoons.

The Tertiary Sediments: About 60 million years ago, the sea advanced once more and a thick sequence of shales and sandstones was deposited in a belt of the country stretching from beyond Lagos to Calabar and also in parts of North Western State. These were later covered by beds of sand and clay, which in the Benue Plateau and East Central States contain seams of lignite.

In the later part of the Tertiary period, prolonged erosion caused smooth land surfaces (peneplains) on which thick layers of laterite were formed. In north-eastern Nigeria, down-warping produced a wide basin in which deposits of clay and sand, known as the Chad

formation, continued until about a million years ago. Similar sediments in Sokoto and the Niger Delta may belong in part to the same period.

During Tertiary times volcanic activity was wide-spread and massive cones and lava flows resulted in the north-eastern and the Jos Plateau areas of the country.

Minerals

Nigeria is potentially rich in mineral resources among which are petroleum oil, limestone, coal, tin, columbite, gold and silver, lead-zinc, gypsum, glass sands, clay, asbestos, graphite, iron ore, stone and zircon. While the deposits of some of these minerals have been fairly determined, further surveys are necessary to locate and assess the reserve of others.

Minerals in Nigeria are the property of the State and the prospecting or mining of any mineral is governed by the Minerals Act (Cap. 121) and Decree No. 51 of 1969 together with the regulations made thereunder. Geological surveys are conducted by the Geological Survey Division of the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power and include the proving of additional reserves of known mineral occurrences. Outside technical aid programmes are also useful in mineral prospecting.

Minerals may only be mined under the terms of a mining lease, after a prospecting right has been obtained from the Ministry of Mines and Power.

The Mines Division controls a mines school at Jos, which provides technical training for members of the public to a level where they will be acceptable as mine managers for operations of the kind normally conducted in the Plateau minesfield. An ore-dressing mill attached to the mines school provides instruction in ore dressing, acts as an institution for mineral research, and provides facilities for small miners to clean their ores.

Drilling units for both alluvial and underground sampling and prospecting are available from the Mines Division.

There are two principal bodies representing mining interests on the minesfield. They are the Association of African Miners, 32 Lonsdale Street, Jos, and the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, P.O. Box 454, Jos.

Limestone

Extensive deposits of limestone throughout the country have resulted in the establishment of six cement factories based on these deposits.

The cement factories are at Calabar in the South-Eastern State; Ewekoro in the Western State; Lagos Cement Works; Sokoto in the North-Western State; Nkalagu in the East Central State; and Ukpilla in the Mid-Western State. The output from these factories has caused a big drop in the import of cement in spite of the steep rise in cement consumption in recent years. Exploration is at present being carried out in the Bauchi Plateau region of the country to determine the extent of the limestone deposit in the area with a view to establishing another factory.

Petroleum Oil and Gas

Large deposits of crude petroleum have been discovered in Nigeria both on land and offshore and in 1971, 542.5 million barrels were exported. They yielded £N492.2 million (₦984.4 million). Today, Nigeria ranks as the 10th largest oil producer in the world and the second in Africa.

The story of oil dates back to 1937 when the first search for oil began. The showing of oil was first announced in 1953 and the first export of crude oil was made in 1958.

Since then several oil fields have been discovered in the Delta areas of the southern parts of the country. There are about fourteen companies prospecting for oil in the country. These are: Delta Oil (Nigeria) Ltd; Deminex (Nigeria) Ltd; Gulf Oil Co. (Nigeria) Ltd; Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd; Japan Petroleum Co. (Nigeria) Ltd; Mobil Producing Nigeria; Monsanto Oil Co. of Nigeria; Nigerian Agip Oil Co. Ltd; Occidental Petroleum of Nigeria; Phillips Oil Co. (Nigeria) Ltd; Safrap (Nigeria) Ltd; Shell-BP Petroleum Dev. Co. of Nigeria; Tenneco Oil Co. of Nigeria and Texaco Overseas (Nigeria) Pet. Ltd.

There is at present one oil refinery in the country based at Alesa-Eleme, Port Harcourt. The £N10.5 million (₦21 m) refinery was commissioned in September 1965 and the capacity is now 55,000 BPSD (Barrels per Stream Day) or 2.5 million metric tons per annum. A recent survey of the refined petroleum requirements of the country has also shown that another refinery will be needed soon.

Gas has also been found in Nigeria in commercial quantity either on its own or in association with oil. At present the greater part of the gas is burnt as there is no local factory to process it. However, an agreement to set up one has just been signed with a U.S. oil company. A number of industries in Port Harcourt were, however, gas-powered before the civil war shut them down. Another important consumer of Nigerian gas is the Afam power station.

Tin and Columbite

Tin and columbite still form the principal metalliferous minerals exported from Nigeria. Main deposits of tin occur in Benue Plateau, North East, North Central and Kano States while there is a small deposit in the Western State.

Prior to 1961 all tin ore produced in Nigeria was exported for smelting. Ore refining in the country began in 1961 and today practically all tin exports from the country are in the form of refined tin metal of 99.9 per cent grade. Refined tin exports in 1968 totalled 11,280 tons (11,505.6 tonnes). Nigeria is a member of the International Tin Council.

Columbite occurs in the younger granites of the Bauchi Plateau from where the greatest proportion of the world's present production of the ore comes. The mineral is used for the production of ferro-niobium alloys used in the manufacture of special steels for gas turbine engines and nuclear reactors.

Iron Ore

Iron ore has been smelted in Nigeria on a very small scale to provide simple tools for the farmer, hunter, warrior and for domestic use. Large deposits of ores with an average iron content of 50 per cent and 40 per cent have been discovered at Agbaja, near the confluence of the Niger and the Benue, and in the vicinity of Enugu. Reserves of these ores are estimated at 30 million tons (30.6 million tonnes) and 45 million tons (45.9 million tonnes) respectively. Plans are being worked out for the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the country to utilise these resources.

Lead-Zinc

The Nigerian lead-zinc deposits extend discontinuously for about 350 miles (560 km) in a narrow belt in Ishiagu and Bende areas of the East Central State and also in Bauchi Province of the North Eastern State. The most important deposits are found in Abakaliki area of the East Central State.

Considerable interest has been shown by commercial concerns in the possibility of exploiting the deposits at Abakaliki, but the necessary capital has not been forthcoming. As an incentive to miners, the Federal Government has declared the mining of lead-zinc by underground method a pioneer industry. This provides for any pioneer mining company generous tax-free holidays.

Gold

Gold is available in Nigeria although it is not found in appreciable quantity. Small amounts have been discovered from stream-beds in many parts of the country. Formerly, the most important producing areas were in the North Western and North Central States but the major part of the output now comes from Ilesha and Oyo areas. Gold output in 1968 was 214 fine oz (6,056·2 grammes).

Marble

The export of marble from Nigeria began a few years ago. The main source of supply is in the Lokoja areas of the Kwara State. A factory has been established in Lagos for the dressing of marble before export. Marble shipment in 1967 was about 1,200 tons (1,224 tonnes) valued at £36,000 (₦72,000).

Stone

This is found in most parts of the country and it is extensively used in the country for building purposes, road and rail ballast, dam foundations and harbour works.

Zircon

Reasonable quantities of this mineral are widely distributed throughout the rivers and streams of Nigeria; the mineral has also been extracted as a by-product of the tin mining in Jos, in the Benue Plateau State.

Coal

Coal was discovered in Enugu by a geological expedition which was sent to the area in 1909 to look for silver. Commercial production of the mineral began in 1916 when a total of 24,511 tons (24,560 tonnes) were mined. Until the beginning of the civil war the coal output which stood at well over 70,000 tons (71,400 tonnes) was sufficient to meet all local demands leaving a reasonable quantity for export. The main coal mines are at Enugu in the East Central State but a new mine has been opened in Okabba in Kwara State.

Nigeria is the only country in West Africa producing coal. Its coal reserves are estimated at about 240 million tons (244·8 million tonnes).

Lignite is found extensively in Nigeria, but it is not yet being mined. Deposits which offer most promise for developments are those occurring on both sides of the River Niger between Okpanam in the Mid-Western State and Nnewi in the East Central State. Drilling has

indicated reserves of 70 million tons (71·4 million tonnes) in the Mid-Western State.

CLIMATE

Temperature

The mean maximum temperature is about 87° Fahrenheit (30·55°C) in the coastal belt and about 94° (34·44°C) in the north, with a normal decrease of about 4° per thousand feet of altitude. Maximum temperatures are highest from February to April in the south and from March to June, in the north. They are lowest in July and August over most of the country. The seasonal change of maximum temperatures is much greater in the north than in the south.

The mean minimum temperature is about 72° Fahrenheit (22·2°C) over most of southern Nigeria, but falls to 66° (18·88°C) in the north. The normal decrease with altitude is between 1° and 2° per thousand feet. In the south, minimum temperatures are generally highest in March and April and lowest in August, but the seasonal variation is small. In the north, minimum temperatures are highest in April and May when they are often over 75° (23·88°C) and lowest in December and January when they are frequently below 56° (13·33°C).

The mean daily range of temperature is therefore high in the north, where it averages 25° and is considerably higher in the dry season, but low in the south, where it is usually not more than 15°.

Rainfall

Rainfall is heavy in the south, averaging about 70 inches (177·8 cm) a year at the western end of the coast and increasing to about 170 inches (431·8 cm) along the eastern section of the coast. The rainfall decreases fairly sharply inland and is around 50 inches (127 cm) over most of central Nigeria, falling to 20 inches (50·8 cm) in the extreme north.

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

It is usual to have some rain in all months near the coast, but in the north the dry season is normally one of complete drought.

In some years, the rainfall may differ very widely from the normal conditions outlined above.

Humidity

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

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

Cloud

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

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

Vegetation

The vegetation of Nigeria can be readily divided into two main and easily recognizable sections; the high forest zone which covers one-sixth of the country and the savannah. For detailed descriptive purposes the high forest can be further sub-divided into the mangrove or swamp and rain forests, and the savannah into grassland and scrub forests. The greater part of the high forest zone is honeycombed with farms and villages to the extent that practically no part of the zone is 'virgin' or untouched by man with the exception of the swamp forests in which conditions are too harsh for farming. Even now some of these swamps have been opened up through oil exploration.

The Swamp Forests

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

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

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

The Rain Forests

These lie to the north of the swamp forests, forming a belt of some 80 miles (128 km) in depth, and have an average of 75–100 inches (190.5–254 cm) of rainfall annually. They cover the southern half of the Western, Mid-Western, East Central and South Eastern States.

The vegetation here is of the normal equatorial forest. Many of the trees are about 120 feet (37 m) tall and about 12 feet (4 m) in diameter. The most important tree of the Nigerian rain belt is the palm tree which has been one of the country's most valuable assets as the source of palm-oil and palm-kernels.

The rain forests provide the valuable economic timber species notable amongst which are the African Mahogany or Lagos-wood (*Khaya ivorensis*), the closely related Benin Mahogany (*K. gradi-fooliola*), the Scented Sapele-wood (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*) as well as others belonging to the same genus, Iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*). African Walnut (*Lovoa klaineana*), Guarea and Scented (*Guarea thompsonii* and *G. cedrata*), Opepe (*Sarcocephalus diderichii*), Agba (*Gossweilerodendron Balsamiferum*) and the most popular export wood of all, Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*). The Nigerian rain-forest belt is also rich in latex-producing rubber trees, coconut palm and cocoa trees.

Over the greater part of the rain forest belt, yam and cassava are the main food crops. Other food crops of varying significance are plantain, maize, coco-yam and, of course, fruits and vegetables.

North of the rain forest lie the areas which have been variously described as deciduous or highland rain forest which forms a transitional zone between the rain forests and the savannah.

The *Deciduous Forest* has about 50–90 inches (125 cm–225 cm) annual rainfall and has fewer trees than the rain forest. This region is particularly suited to large-scale farming.

The *Savannah* lies to the north of the deciduous forest and covers an area of about 309,000 square miles (791,040 sq. km). It is a grassland dotted with trees notably the baobab. The tree vegetation varies in accordance with the rainfall. They are usually stunted and twisted in appearance and with hard corky bark to reduce evaporation. Valuable fruit trees found in this area are the shea-butter tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*) from which shea-butter is obtained and the West African locust bean tree (*Parkia oliveri*).

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

The Scrub Region

North of the savannah lies the scrubland. Its annual rainfall of about 25 to 35 inches (62.5 cm–87.5 cm) supports only dwarfed bushes. The land is excellent for the cultivation of groundnut, which is one of the major export crops of Nigeria, and grains and legumes.

Forestry

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

The Nigerian high forest reserves, about 7,300 square miles (18,688 sq. km) are owned by the State governments or local authorities and are administered by the State governments. Most of these reserves are either under exploitation or have been leased to timber concessionaires, who hold exclusive felling rights. There is also a large area, about 26,000 square miles (66,560 sq. km), of savannah forest reserves in which usable but scattered quantities of timber occur. In addition to these, there are vast areas of forest land outside the reserves in which large quantities of timber are available and which are not under as strict control as the reserves. About 50 per cent of the total volume of timber produced in the country is obtained from the less controlled areas.

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

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

A wide range of Nigerian timber species have been proved to be suitable for all purposes. There are, for example, timbers as light as balsa—*Hildegardia*; some extremely heavy—*Ekki*; some as white as sycamore—*Funtumia*; some as black as soot—*Ebony*; some crimson red—*Camwood*; some as silky as polar birch—*Celtis*; some as durable as iron—*Erun*, *Ekki*; some with a very fragrant smell—*Scented guarea*; and others with a rather pungent smell—*Cylicodiscus*.

Some of these trees are more than 200 feet (61 m) high with a clear bole length of 100 feet (30.5 m) or more. Trees of more than eight feet (2.438 m) are not uncommon.

Tree distribution ranges from saltwater—mangrove, to dry savannah—dry zone mahogany. Among these species are found timbers used in pharmacy and timbers used for boat and ship-building; timbers for railway sleepers and for valuable carvings; timbers for charcoal and timbers for marine application; timbers suitable for pulp and pulp products, and timbers for matches and sports goods. In fact, it can be modestly claimed that at least one Nigerian timber is available for every conceivable use to which timber is put.

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

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

The Federal Department of Forest Research, with its headquarters at Ibadan, Western State, is responsible for the preparation of working plans for the management of Nigerian forest. Although each State Government is free to set up its forest research organization,

no such body has so far been established.

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

Timber Species

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

Light Timber

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

Mahogany and Similar Timber

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

Medium-hard Utility Timber

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

Strong and Heavy Timber

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

Luxury Timber

Afrormesia, Berlinia, Camwood or African Padauk, Cordia or Omo, Diospyros, Ebony and Lolagbola or Tchitola.

FAUNA

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

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

For the ornithologist, Nigeria has an extensive variety of birdlife. There is also an almost inexhaustible area of exploration in the forests and bush for the entomologists in search of butterflies, moths, beetles and other forms of insect life.

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

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

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

Creeks and Mangroves

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

Rain Forest

Tree and ground dwelling animals can easily be found in the Nigerian rain forest. Among such animals are the monkeys, chimpanzees, antelopes, leopards and elephants. Others include rodents like rats and squirrels. Geckoes, chameleons, and fruit-bats also belong to this area. Reptiles include monitor-lizard and different types of snakes. Among the ants of the rain forest are the soldier ants which are very ferocious and nomadic in nature, and often organize themselves into marching columns for hunting expeditions.

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

The Savannah

The savannah areas of Nigeria abound in grass eaters, runners, hoppers, and such types of animals. Large herbivores, mainly ungulates and small rodents like rats, squirrels and hares occur in great numbers and varieties. The savannah ungulates include the desert hyenas, hunting-dogs, bush cows, antelopes, horses, camels, lions, leopards and gazelles. This area also abounds in different types of monkeys, cows, goats, rams and sheep. Invertebrates in the area include the spiders, scorpions, grass-hoppers and termites. Among the birds are the seed and insect eaters like the grey horn-bills, the cattle egret, common vulture, West African black kite, common bush fowls, owls, wood peckers, pied crows, West African crowned cranes, parrots, weaver birds and the ostrich.

Population

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

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

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

Nigeria as a political unit in the modern sense really came into being only in 1914. Its making, however, spans several hundreds of years and embraces periods of Arab influences in the north and European influences in the south.

The early history of the country is, however, largely a matter of speculation until more information can be assembled through research and archaeological discoveries. Although the interior of the country was not explored by Europeans until the first half of the 19th century, it is known that up to the beginning of that century there existed strong forest kingdoms such as the Yoruba and Benin Kingdoms which had once been the most powerful of the states of the Guinea Coast and may have extended to Accra in Ghana. Also within Nigeria's frontiers to the north were the great kingdom of Bornu with a known history of more than 1,000 years; the Fulani Empire which had, centuries before its conquest by Britain, ruled most of the savannah areas of the country, and the city states of the Niger Delta.

Among these very diverse groups there was much more commercial and cultural contact than has often been appreciated, and only recent research has begun to reveal how much the superficially separated peoples of Nigeria have in common.

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

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

The Portuguese trade with Benin consisted at first mainly of pepper which later gave way to slaves in which all the European powers at the time participated. The arrival of Captain Windham in the Bight of

Benin broke the Portuguese trade monopoly on the West coast. From then on England was to establish herself not only as a leading trader on the coast, but as one of the chief exporters of slaves.

The stimulus to this colossal traffic in human beings was the discovery of the Americas and the realization of their mineral and agricultural potential. Thus in the next 300 years the west coast of Africa became a centre of European enterprise and rivalry with slaves as the prize.

The movement in Britain for the abolition of the slave trade was accompanied by the desire to find markets for Britain's new industries. At first these markets were confined to the coastal fringe of West Africa. But as British trading interests grew in Nigeria, so did the desire of her merchants to trade direct with the interior.

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

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

Mungo Park, a Scottish doctor, set out from the Gambia in 1795 and found the upper reaches of the Niger after a very hard journey. He set out again in 1805 to follow the course of the Niger but died in the rapids of Bussa in Nigeria. The mystery of the course of the Niger was finally solved when in 1830 two brothers, Richard and John Lander, sailed down the river from Bussa to the sea.

The next phase in the exploration of the Niger consisted of expeditions fitted out by Macgregor Laird, a Liverpool merchant and the Naval Expedition of 1841, with the object of opening up the river by treaties for legitimate trade, the suppression of the slave trade and slave raiding.

In 1849 John Beecroft, Governor of Fernando Po (then under the British) was appointed Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra 'to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbia and the Cameroons'. This was the beginning of British administration in Nigeria.

By this time the British Government had recognized that it was no longer possible for it to withdraw wholly from its commitments on the coast. It however, laid down that any extensions of authority would be inexpedient. This reluctance of the British Government to

assume control led to a most complicated series of administrative arrangements forced by events. In 1851 the first British Consulate was established at Calabar.

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

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

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

While the north and the south were being declared as two protectorates other forces were working to unify them. There was the need to co-ordinate the railway policy. A railway line, started from Lagos in 1901, had reached Jebba in the Northern Protectorate in 1909. This was to continue to Minna in the Northern Protectorate where another line was being constructed to reach Kano. A new line was also envisaged from Port Harcourt through Enugu to the north. The two protectorates shared a common inland waterway system which had been quickly recognized as valuable to commerce. While the Southern Protectorate was well served with sea ports essential for bulk shipment of goods, the north was land-locked. All these and the fact that the two units were being governed by the same colonial power made the unification of the two protectorates a sensible thing to do. Amalgamation was finally achieved on 1st January, 1914.

CHAPTER 3

GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Development

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

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

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

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

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 and in Lagos in 1954, under the chairmanship of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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

At a further conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Eastern and the Western Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. The first Federal Prime Minister was appointed in August 1957. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislature in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959 there should be two legislative houses of the Federation—the House of Representatives with 312 elected members and the Senate with 44 nominated members.

In September 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern Region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution asking for independence was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a Bill in Parliament to enable Nigeria to become a fully independent country on the 1st of October, 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. 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 the 12th September, 1960. This Order came into effect on 1st October, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date. The first Nigerian Governor-General took office in November of the same year.

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

Following a recommendation by the United Nations that both parts of the territory should be constitutionally separated from Nigeria by 1st October, 1960, when Nigeria would become independent, and that there should be separate plebiscites by March, 1961, in each part of the Cameroons to ascertain whether the people wished to achieve independence as part of Nigeria or as part of the Republic of the Cameroun, a plebiscite was held on the 11th and 12th days of February, 1961. The Northern Cameroons voted for unification with Nigeria and was formerly incorporated into the Federation on 1st June, 1962, and later re-named the Saruana Province. The Southern Cameroons was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Cameroon on 1st October, 1961, and ceased to be administered as part of the Federation of Nigeria.

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

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

By Decree No. 34, promulgated in May, 1966, the Federal nature of the Republic was abolished and the Regions became Provinces. This Decree which tried to introduce a unitary form of government

was not well received. It sparked off a chain of reactions culminating in another military coup in July, 1966. This was followed by a series of disturbances all over the country and an exodus of people of the former Eastern Region origin from their places of residence back to their Region.

From October, 1966, to May, 1967 a series of efforts at conciliation were made by the Head of the Federal Military Government, religious organizations and leaders of thought without success. Following the meeting at Aburi, Ghana, Decree No. 8 of 1967 was issued to restore the power of the Regional Governments. The Decree was, however, not acceptable to the Military Governor of the then Eastern Region because it contained a clause which made secession impossible. From then on, the Military Governor of the Eastern Region carried out series of acts inimical to the welfare and good government of Nigeria. He ordered all Nigerians of non-Eastern Region origin to leave the Region, seized Federal assets in the Region and ordered that all Federal revenue should be paid into the Regional Government's treasury. This was followed by a massive propaganda of hate and constant threat of secession of the Region from the rest of the Federation.

These acts produced uncertainty and insecurity generally and pushed the country towards total disintegration. To arrest this situation, the Supreme Military Council adopted in April, 1967, as the first item in its political and administrative programme, the creation of States for national stability and to allay the fears of the minorities. On 27th May, 1967, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces announced the creation of 12 States.

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

The demand for the creation of more states in Nigeria started long ago. There had been long and sustained agitations among people from the minority areas that their interests were not adequately protected. Many Nigerian political leaders have also advocated in their writings and utterances the creation of more states for efficient administration, and to allay the fears of the minorities. Political parties which campaigned for the creation of states have won unexpected victories at regional and national elections in minority areas.

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

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

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

Although the 12 States created vary in size and population, they all have equal status and are autonomous within the powers conferred on them by the Constitution. The Decree creating the States provides for a State Delimitation Commission which will ensure that any divisions or towns which are not satisfied with the States in which they are initially grouped will obtain redress.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE EXECUTIVE

Under Military rule, legislative and executive powers are vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

Except for the East Central State which is ruled by an Administrator, each State is ruled by a Military Governor who presides over the State Executive Council which includes some civilians.

The Federal Public Service Commission still functions. Functions performed previously by ministers are now taken over by Federal Commissioners. The administrative set-up in the States are similar to that of the Federal establishment, each ministry being headed by a

Commissioner with a Permanent Secretary as the Administrative Head.

THE STATES

Kwara

Area: 28,672 sq. miles (73,400.32 sq. km)

Population: 2,406,265

Main towns: Ilorin, Lokoja, Idah, Jebba, New Bussa (Kainji), Okene, Esie, Offa, Oro.

Kwara is the home of Africa's newest and one of the world's largest dams. The £87.65 million (₦175.30 m) Kainji Dam, is almost as long as Egypt's new Aswan Dam. In addition to providing enough hydro-electric power for the country and its environs, the Kainji Dam forms a lake large enough to establish a fishing industry surpassing all in the rest of the Federation. It offers a vast opportunity for investment and is the key to extensive industrial development in Kwara State.

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

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

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

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

Ilorin, the State capital, is an ancient Yoruba town, noted for weaving, pottery and other arts and crafts.

Kano

Area: 16,630 sq. miles (42,592.8 sq. km)

Population: 5,774,842

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

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

About one million cattle, 500,000 sheep and 2.5 million goats graze in the State's rich grasslands. The meat products from these animals are used by the Nigerian Canning Company Limited to produce two million cans of corned beef, beef stew and a variety of Nigerian foods annually for local consumption, as well as for export. Hides and skins, bone, and meat are also exported. Two big piggeries and some poultry farms near Kano City complete the area's livestock supply.

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

Furniture, enamelware, cosmetics, mineral water, stationery, canvas shoes, metal work, leather soles, groundnut products, soap, tyre-retreading, weaving, tanning, dyeing, silver beating and pottery are the principal products.

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

North-Eastern

Area: 120,845 sq. miles (309,363.2 sq. km)

Population: 7,815,443

Main towns: Maiduguri, Potiskum, Bauchi, Yola, Nguru, Ganye, Gombe, Jimeta, Kaltungo and Mubi.

The North-Eastern State is the largest in the Federation. It has an unrivalled development potential. Opportunities for industrial and agricultural investment are many and varied. The sale of two main cash crops, cotton and groundnuts, accounts for an income of at least £8 million (₦16 m) for producers in the State. About 150,000 tons (153,000 tonnes) of groundnuts and 40,000 tons (40,800 tonnes) of seed cotton are exported each year, but the potential far exceeds these figures.

Major irrigated crops at present are wheat and rice but there are possibilities of growing a wide variety of additional crops. The State government encourages foreign investors to establish plantation farming either alone or in partnership with local entrepreneurs.

There is a promising future for gum arabic, coffee, wood for timber, pulp and other wood-based industries on the Mambilla Plateau. There is also an abundance of fish in the Lake Chad and the River Benue to meet the unsatisfied demand in the southern part of the country. Annual present catch is about 10,000 tons (10,200 tonnes).

Almost half of Nigeria's livestock population is in the North Eastern

State. This has formed the basis for the development of the Bauchi meat industry.

Limestone, cassiterite, liatomite, barite and graphite have been located in the State but have not yet been exploited. Tin is mined in isolated areas.

A rail extension to Burnu and a good network of roads linking the State with other states and inexpensive electricity provide the infrastructure for industrial development.

The State also possesses a great tourism attraction in Yankari, West Africa's only game reserve. It covers a 720 square-mile (1,843 sq. km) area. It has a wide selection of game ranging from lions and elephants to antelopes, monkeys and birds.

The State capital, Maiduguri, is connected by air, rail and road to other state capitals of the Federation.

East Central

Area: 8,746 sq. miles (22,393.76 sq. km)

Population: 7,469,000

Main towns: Enugu, Aba, Onitsha, Owerri, Umuahia, Abakaliki, Nsukka, Nkalagu, Awka, Akwete, Bende.

The economy of the East Central State is diversified. Because of its coal industry, Enugu, the State capital, is often called the 'coal city'. Maximum coal production was attained in 1960 but reserves of coal at Enugu are estimated at 39 million tons (39.78 million tonnes), most of which goes to the Nigerian Railway Corporation and the National Electric Power Authority. Other known mineral resources are crude oil, lead, zinc, iron ore and limestone.

The main export crop is palm produce. Yams, cassava, plantains and bananas, coco-yams, maize and citrus are produced for domestic consumption. Industries include cement and asbestos manufacture, pottery, oil processing, spinning and weaving, Akwete cloth, assembly plants, boat building, tyre retreading, soap manufacture, steel fabrication and shoemaking. Terrazo tiles, mineral waters and beer are also produced in the State.

Enugu is best known as an administrative centre rather than a commercial one, although leading commercial firms have established offices there. On the other hand, Aba is highly industrialized and will continue to be the communications nerve centre of the State.

The £500,000 (N1 m) Onitsha market now under construction is located at a strategic position on the River Niger.

Good rail, road and air systems as well as telecommunications services link the State capital with the rest of the Federation.

North-Western

Area: 65,004 sq. miles (166,410.24 sq. km)

Population: 5,773,296

Main towns: Sokoto, Gusau, Bida, Abuja, Minna, Kontagora, Birnin Kebbi, Argunga, Gwandu, Baro, Yelwa, Mokwa.

The traditional industries of the North Western State have produced the world-famous 'Morocco leather' from its Sokoto goats' skins, Abuja pots and Bida brassworks and beads. Export crops are groundnut, tobacco, cotton, soya beans, and palm produce. Known mineral deposits in the North Western State are gold, tin, and columbite, marble, graphite and limestone. The State's animal resources include cattle, sheep, goats, camels and pigs. The Nupes make well-known shea-butter.

The State is the home of the modern Kalambaina cement factory at Sokoto. Textile manufacture, pig farming, glass works, leather works, tanning, weaving and fishing also contribute to the economy of the State. Abuja Pottery Training Centre has received students from various parts of the world, including Britain, New Zealand, Uganda and Ghana. The State's tobacco leaf production and rice plantations have a promising future. Industrial expansion in the North Western State will be further enhanced with the building of the Shiroro Gorge hydro-electric network. The Sokoto Rima Valley project, jointly sponsored by the Nigerian Government and the Food and Agricultural Organization (F.A.O.) will supply basic data for soil and water resources aimed at improving agriculture in the valleys.

Sokoto, the State capital, was the heart of the historic Fulani empire and seat of Sultan 'Sarkin Musulmi' of the old Western Sudan. Good road, river and air transport as well as telecommunications connect Sokoto with the rest of the State and other parts of the Federation.

With the completion of the Kainji Dam and the quay at Yelwa, river transportation on the Niger from Jebba and Yelwa and then on to neighbouring countries has improved.

The State has potential tourist attractions in the annual Argungu Fishing Festival with its numerous traditional dances and festivities.

North-Central

Area: 26,949 sq. miles (68,989.44 sq. km)

Population: 4,098,305

Main towns: Kaduna, Zaria, Katsina, Malumfashi, Funtua, Kafanchan.

Cotton is the State's main product. Farmers of North Central State

produce more cotton per head than their counterparts anywhere else in the Federation. Another important cash crop for the State is groundnut. Tobacco is cultivated in commercial quantity and increasing importance is being attached to 'kenaf' for the production of ribbon and fibre for the sack factory in the Benue Plateau State. Hides and skins are exported and sugar cane is grown extensively. Mineral resources include gold, cassiterite, amethyst and molybdenite. Investigations are under way to ascertain the extent and quality of uranium, mica, kyanite, columbite and silica sand.

Giant factories in Kaduna produce textiles alongside the Federation's ordnance factory. Petrol depots are also situated in Kaduna. Cotton gins, tobacco leaf drying plants, cigarette and vegetable oil factories, a brewery, a colour printing press; bicycle assembly plants and groundnut mills also operate in this State.

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

The State also has tourist attractions, elephant ranges, scenic features and relics of ancient Hausa civilization. Kaduna's 78-room Hamdala Hotel is centrally air-conditioned.

Benue Plateau

Area: 41,844 sq. miles (107,120-64 sq. km)

Population: 4,009,408

Main towns: Jos, Vom, Panyan, Makurdi, Lafia, Akwanga, Wukari, Gboko, Oturkpo.

Benue Plateau produces more than 80 per cent of Nigeria's tin, helping to make Nigeria the sixth largest producer in the world. Other minerals produced in the State are columbite (over 80 per cent of world output), lead, zinc and salt. Hides and skins are among the State's other major export products.

Export crops include soya beans, palm produce, cotton, groundnuts, benniseed and ginger.

The Tiv form the bulk of the State's population. Their main occupation is farming but the people also engage in fishing on the River Benue, which is the State's main 'highway'. Boat building, cotton ginning, dairy farming, saw-milling, tyre retreading, fish farming, sack making and tin smelting are all found in the Benue Plateau.

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

Tin-mining centre as well as State capital, Jos, has a museum, housing ancient sculptures including the well-known Nok terracottas. It is a beautiful garden city high on a plateau, whose cool, non-tropical climate has attracted people from all parts of the Federation.

The State derives its name from two geographical features in the State; the River Benue which divides it into two, and the highlands or plateau in the northern half.

Lagos

Area: 5,747 sq. miles (14,712.32 sq. km)

Population: 1,433,567

Main towns: Lagos, Badagry, Epe, Ikorodu.

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

The State includes the nation's capital and the administrative districts of Ikeja, Epe and Badagry.

Historically, Lagos Island was settled by people from the Nigerian hinterland seeking refuge from their more powerful neighbours. It became a port of call for Portuguese merchants who later christened it Lagos de Curamo because of its prominence during the slave trade in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Lagos which became the administrative capital of Nigeria in 1914 has grown to become the country's main commercial and industrial centre and its chief port.

Rivers

Area: 7,008 sq. miles (17,940.98 sq. km)

Population: 1,544,314

Main towns: Port Harcourt, Dgema, Ahoada, Brass, Bonny, Bori, Yenogoa, Buguma.

The State comprises mainly of the oil-rich Niger Delta and produces over 60 per cent of the Federation's oil output, which rates tenth in the world. The State has large deposits of natural gas. Rubber, oil palm, coconut and rafia are cultivated as export crops. Timber is also produced. Great potentialities exist for the production of sugar-cane, peanuts, rice, vegetables and citrus fruits. The State's oceanographic and river resources are largely unexploited, especially the limitless possibilities for commercial fish production.

About one-third of the State's land area is covered by mangrove forests yet to be tapped for industrial and commercial purposes. The

State Capital, Port Harcourt, is the nation's second largest port. Its industrial plants include the £10·5 million (₦21 m) oil refinery, petroleum wells, factories for the manufacture of metal doors and windows, tyres and tubes, soap, underwear, lumber and furniture, boats, lime cement, terrazzo, cigarettes, flour, aluminium products, soft drinks, industrial gas and clinker grinding.

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

South-Eastern

Area: 13,730 sq. miles (35,148·8 sq. km)

Population: 4,626,317

Main towns: Calabar, Uyo, Opobo, Ikot Ekpene, Ogoja, Obudu, Eket, Ikom, Obubra, Itu.

South Eastern State's chief cash crops are palm kernels and palm oil. Others include cocoa, peanuts, benniseeds, peassava, soya beans, coconuts, cashewnuts and kolanuts. Yams, cassava, maize, rice, coco-yams, plantains, bananas, tomatoes, okro, melons, pineapples, chillies, garden eggs, sweet potatoes, paw-paws and citrus fruits are cultivated for domestic use.

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

The sea, rivers and creeks which abound in the State are suitable for the development of commercial fishing. Minerals known to exist in the State are crude oil, tin ore, lead, zinc, limestone, gas and salt. Industries in the South Eastern State include timber production, rubber processing, saw-milling, palm oil processing, dairy farming, boat building and repairing, cement manufacture, baking, furniture manufacture and commercial fishing.

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

Mid-Western

Area: 15,344 sq. miles (39,280·64 sq. km)

Population: 3,535,839

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

The Mid-Western State is bounded on the north by Kwara State, on the south by the Bight of Benin, on the east by the East Central and Rivers States and on the west by the Western State.

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

The Mid-Western State was formerly part of the Western Region. It became an autonomous unit of the Federation on 9th August, 1963. The ethnic groups are Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ibo and Ijaw. Christianity and Islam are the principal religions.

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

Western

Area: 29,100 sq. miles (74,496 sq. km)

Population: 9,487,526

Main towns: Ibadan, Abeokuta, Ile-Ife, Ijebu Odo, Oyo, Oshogbo, Ogbomosho, Akure, Ondo, Owo, Iseyin, Shagamu, Ilesha, Ilaro, Ede.

The Western State abounds in a wide variety of natural resources—fertile agricultural land, mineral deposits, rivers, creeks and access to the ocean for fishing. The State produces the bulk of Nigeria's cocoa. Its forests account for more than 40 per cent of the timber exported from Nigeria. It also exports rubber, palm oil, coffee and grapefruit. Cotton and Kenaf are widely cultivated for domestic use.

Industrial products include vegetable oils, cocoa butter, beer, textiles, asbestos cement sheets, cement, plastic goods, aluminium ware, fibre bags, cigarettes, canned fruits, soft drinks and modern boats. Mineral deposits include limestone, clay, lignite, oil and gas, gold, tin, columbite-tantalite, phosphate, tar-sand and stone, coal and peat, talc and sillimanite.

The establishment of new industrial centres available to Nigerian and foreign industrialists as well as the introduction of new industrial projects are given priority in the State Government's development programme. Under this programme an excellent industrial climate has been created for foreign and indigenous investments.

Education is heavily subsidized by the State Government, accounting for 40 per cent of its annual expenditures. There are two universities—the Western State Government-owned University of Ife, and the Federal Government-owned University of Ibadan.

An extensive network of fully-equipped hospitals, clinics, maternity homes, health centres, and various other medical and health facilities serve the State.

Pipe-borne water, electricity and modern roads are available in many parts of the State. There are also luxury hotels, catering rest houses, and an all-purpose Sports Stadium.

Ibadan is a bustling commercial centre linked with many other centres in the State and with Lagos by direct telephone as well as rail, road and air transport facilities.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND BOARDS

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

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

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

In keeping with the objectives mapped out in the Second National Development Plan 1970–74, of transforming Nigeria into a united, strong and self-reliant nation with a great and dynamic economy, the

Federal Military Government promulgated between April and June, 1971, four decrees of far-reaching and economic and social consequences for the nation. The decrees established four installations which are the Nigerian National Oil Corporation Decree, 1971 (Decree No. 181); the Nigerian Steel Development Authority Decree, 1971 (Decree No. 19); the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria Decree, 1971 (Decree No. 25); and the Industrial Research Council Decree, 1971 (Decree No. 33).

In the States the public corporations operate utilities different in nature from those obtaining in the Federal set-up but with the same objectives in view, namely, the economic development of the State and the provision of social amenities for the people. Unlike the Federal Corporations, however, the areas of operations for the States' organizations are not altogether exclusive to them. The States agricultural corporations, for example, operate side by side with privately-owned plantations. In many cases State Corporations and private business have gone into partnership to establish industries.

Local Government

Important administrative and judicial functions are performed by local government bodies in Nigeria. A lot of development projects are also executed at the local government level, either at the instance of the local government authority or on behalf of the Federal and State governments.

The system of local government in Nigeria grew out of circumstances varying from one part of the country to another. The device of 'Native Administration' associated with what used to be Northern and Western Nigeria stemmed from the system of indirect rule adopted by the early British administrators whereby functions of local government were performed by the traditionally recognized emirs and chiefs and their councils, with the advice and assistance of a small British staff. These staff were designated 'residents' and 'district officers' and provided the link between the emirs and chiefs and their council and the Regional and central governments.

The hierarchy of native authority ranged from the Emir or paramount chief, council, district and village heads with the arms of the authority. These constituted the native authority system. This system proves so successful in the then Northern and Western Regions that it was extended to the Eastern Region in 1929. But it failed to work well in the Region because of the absence of easily identifiable traditional authorities in the form of natural rulers.

This difficulty, coupled with a growing demand of the people to have more say on how they are governed, led to the modification of the local government system. Town and district councils were established by law and membership of these councils was made up of elected and nominated Nigerians with the emir or chief as the chairman. Most of the local government councils are now made up of elected members.

Local Government bodies provide various services for the people. In some areas they carry out such functions as the construction and maintenance of roads, markets, motor parks, the building and running of schools, dispensaries, community centres, and other services.

Local government revenues are derived from the government grants and from taxes and rates levied locally. Other sources of funds are court and license fees, and proceeds from hire or lease of council properties including lands, forest reserves and buildings.

LAW AND ORDER

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

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

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

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

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

The Judiciary

The Supreme Court is the highest court and the final court of appeal in Nigeria. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The power to interpret the constitution is also vested in the Supreme Court. It hears disputes between the component states of the Federation or

between a state and the Federal Government involving any question as to the existence of any legal right, and matters arising under any treaty or any international organization outside Nigeria. Appeals in both civil and criminal proceedings lie from the High Court to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice who sits with at least two Supreme Court judges when the court is in session.

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

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

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

The Constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

The Police

The Nigeria Police Force which is responsible throughout the country for the maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property and the prevention of crimes, dates back to 1861 when a 'Consular Guard' of 30 men was formed to keep the peace. Two years later, this unit constituted the 'Hausa Police'. In 1879, the Hausa Constabulary for the colony of Lagos was established under an ordinance. It consisted of 1,200 officers under the direction of an Inspector-General. This Constabulary was essentially organized for para-military purposes but also performed civil police duties. In 1896, the Lagos Police Force was established.

In 1891, parts of the present Mid-Western, Rivers and South-Eastern States were declared the Oil Rivers Protectorate with Headquarters at Calabar where an armed Constabulary was formed. In 1893 the area was proclaimed the Niger Coast Protectorate and in 1894 the Niger Coast Constabulary was formally constituted.

In the northern parts of the country, the Royal Niger Company which was granted a Royal Charter in 1886 by the British Government, set up the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1888 with Headquarters at Lokoja.

When the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were proclaimed by the British Government in 1900, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria Police Force and the Northern Nigeria Regiment. In the south, the Lagos Police Force and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Police Force while the bulk of the Niger Coast Constabulary formed the Southern Nigeria Regiment. After the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914 both Police Forces continued to operate separately until 1st April, 1930, when they were merged to form the present Nigeria Police Force with Headquarters in Lagos. The force now has an establishment of about 40,000 men. There are at present 1,290 police stations and posts throughout the Federal Republic.

The policy, organization and administration of the Nigeria Police Force and all other matters relating thereto are under the Nigeria Police Council while the powers of appointment, dismissal of and disciplinary control over persons in the force are vested in the Police Service Commission.

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

At the Police Force Headquarters, there are a number of departments which deal with various police matters including administration, operations, traffic control, finance, crime prevention and detection as well as state security. In addition, there is a Public Relations Department which among other duties liaises between the public and the police.

For effective control, the country is divided into twelve Police Area Commands based on the country's twelve states administrative structure. A Commissioner of police takes charge of each of the twelve area commands. Each of the area commands is further divided into a number of police provinces, divisions and districts under provincial, divisional or district police officers.

In order to assist the police in times of emergency, the Force established a special constabulary consisting of law-abiding civilian citizens drawn from different walks of life.

To cope with the intricate nature of police duties, recruits are

trained in any of the three Police Colleges in the country before they assume duties. Besides the colleges, there are other institutions in various parts of the country which provide in-service training to members of the Force at various levels.

The Prisons

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

The prisons provide for the spiritual and general welfare of prisoners. Part-time paid chaplains are employed in at least seven convict prisons. In other prisons arrangements are made for regular visits of ministers of religion, moslem leaders and lay preachers of all the principal denominations to attend to the spiritual needs of prisoners. Education is not lost sight of. Prisoners who are anxious to learn are offered elementary education, mainly simple reading, writing and arithmetic. Some of the clever ones advance to G.C.E. Advanced Level. Six successes were also recorded in the R.S.A. examinations and two in book-keeping.

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

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

Social activities are arranged to enable prisoners to learn to live together in cordial atmosphere and to bring them in contact with the world around them. Every prisoner has a say in his welfare. This is done democratically through his accredited representatives in the camp welfare council comprising staff and prisoners.

DEFENCE

The Army

When in 1885 the Royal Niger Company received its charter, it organized its constabulary which at first consisted of five British and two African officers and about 400 rank and file, of whom more than

half were Fantis (from the Gold Coast). In view of the critical situation that followed French encroachment on the territory of the Royal Niger Company in 1894–97, the British Government decided to raise a local force and Colonel (later Lord) Lugard was sent out to raise and command it. By the beginning of 1900 the force had become a thoroughly well-organized and disciplined corps the greater part of which under Colonel (later General) Sir William Wilcocks played a very prominent part in the Ashanti campaign.

At the end of 1901, all the colonial military forces in British dependencies in West Africa were constituted into the West African Frontier Force. Each dependency was however responsible for the maintenance of its own force. The Northern Nigeria Regiment consisted of two batteries and two battalions, to which was added later a third mounted infantry battalion. At the same time, the Lagos Constabulary became the Lagos Battalion and the Niger Coast Protectorate Force with a portion of the Royal Niger Company Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Regiment. On the amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Battalion became the second battalion of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. When Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on 1st January, 1914, the two Regiments became one and was designated the Nigeria Regiment.

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

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

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

At the outbreak of the second world war, the Nigeria Regiment consisted of five regular battalions with supporting arms and services. In the early part of 1940 plans were made for the movement of the 1st West African Brigade to East Africa. The Brigade drawn from the

Nigeria Regiment consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 1st Light Battery, 1st Field Ambulance; 1st Infantry Brigade, Signals, and the 1st Field Company, R.E. It left Nigeria on 3rd June, 1940, together with a Gold Coast brigade. After taking part in the defence of Kenya, these brigades distinguished themselves in the Abyssinian Campaign. The Gold Coast brigade secured the west bank of the Juba after defeating the Italians at Bullo Erillo whilst the Nigerian Brigade, by the capture of Merca, played an all-important part in the capture of Mogadishu. On 13th February, 1941, in company of the 22nd East African Brigade, the Nigerian Brigade advanced on Brava.

Despite their limited training in bush warfare based upon the lessons of the first world war and their short training in mobile warfare, they were able to cover 600 miles between Mogadishu and Harar in twenty-six days, pushing the enemy before them and taking a number of guns, machine guns and prisoners. In the opinion of experts this advance was the most rapid in the history of the East African Campaign.

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

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

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

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

It was not long after their return from these mercy missions when

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

Dissension grew among the troops and sections became suspicious of one another. It was openly debated among officers from different ethnic groups that the attempted coup was tribalistic and that the Military Government which succeeded the civilian regime was out to foster the supremacy of a particular tribe. And so on 29th July, 1966, a counter coup in the army took place in which its head and many officers lost their lives. It was now clear that the army had been divided along tribal lines. One faction withdrew to its home region and started preparations for secession from the Federation. All persuasions and entreaties to the contrary proved abortive. On 30th May, 1967, the Eastern Region formerly under the control of its military governor Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemaka Odumegwu-Ojukwu declared secession from the Federation. The Federal Military Government termed the secession illegal and began preparations to put it down.

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

In the early hours of 6th July, 1967, civil war broke out between the rest of the Federation and the rebels headed by Ojukwu who had planted themselves firmly in control of the former Eastern Region. The operation started first as a police action by the Federal Forces. Later it escalated to a civil war which ended on 2nd January, 1970.

The Navy

The Nigerian Navy was first established in April 1956. The force was developed in two phases. The first was concerned mostly with peace-time duties which the government must discharge in its territorial waters. These include the maintenance of the Eastern Preventive Sea Patrol; the undertaking of hydrographic surveys outside ports limits at the direction of the Federal Government; the manning of Nigerian



African elephant in the Yankari game reserve

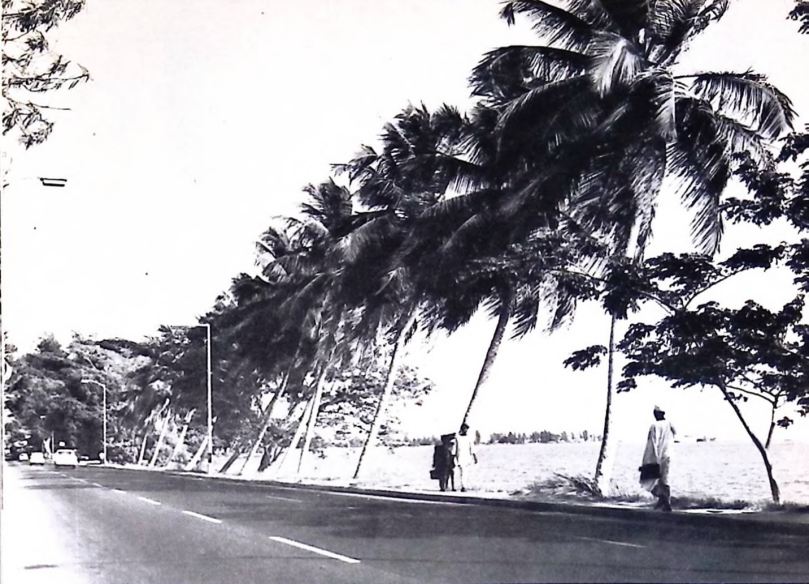
Ibadan, largest city in West Africa





Hamlet in Jos plateau





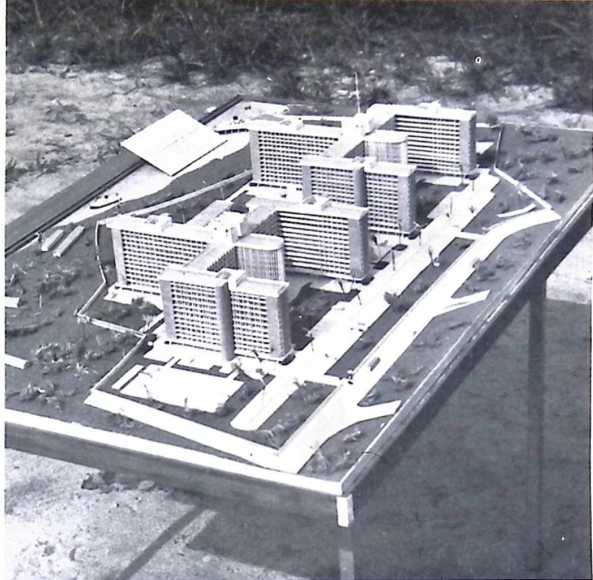
Two views of Lagos marina

Lagos City Hall



Independence Building, Lagos





Model of new secretariat buildings
Ikoyi

Tinubu Square, Lagos





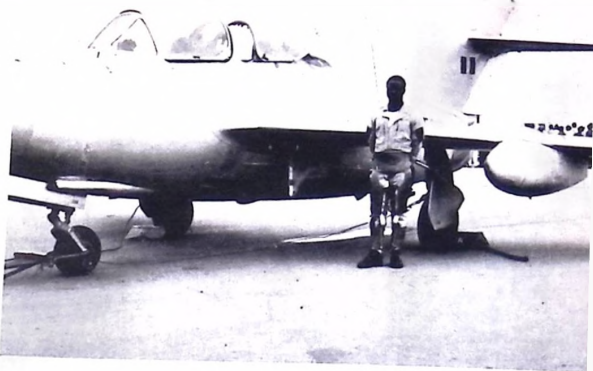
Young lawyers in Supreme Court premises, Lagos

Fighting fire in Lagos





General Gowon at birthday parade



Nigerian Air Force
pilot and his aircraft



Cenotaph at Idun-
mota, Lagos



Central Bank of Nigeria Headquarters



Tractors on farmland

Modern piggery in Kano



Fish traps on the Niger



Groundnut pyramids





Cocoa tree with ripe pods

Cotton picking



vessels and the maintenance of a seaman's training establishment in which Nigerian seamen could be trained not only for the Force but also for the government-owned National Shipping Lines and other merchant shipping lines.

The second phase was the development of the Force into a fully armed service equipped and trained for duty in war. Duties in this category include carrying out training and exercises in mine-watching and minesweeping, anti-submarine work, gunnery etc.; providing protection for fishing industry; providing air/sea rescue services, guarding the security of the Nigerian territorial waters, conducting port examination service, and exercising naval control of merchant shipping. During the civil war, the Nigerian Navy was put to the test and it came out with flying colours.

The Air Force

The Nigerian Air Force was founded in 1964 and charged with the defence of the airspace of the Federal Republic. The instrument establishing it, the Air Force Act 1964, also made provision for the creation and maintenance of an air force reserve. The reserve will consist of such number of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who may be transferred to it on completion of their period of active service in the air force.

A national body, the Nigerian Air Council, provided for in the Act, was made responsible for the operational use of the air force subject to the overall direction by the Council of Ministers.

The Air Force grew rapidly during the civil war. It played its role creditably by guarding the Nigerian skies, making it difficult for gun runners to continue with their nefarious missions into Nigerian territory. Immediately the civil war ended, the Air Force embarked on a mission of mercy to the war-affected areas flying in food and relief materials.

The Defence Academy

For training officers and men of the armed forces, the Federal Government in 1964 established the Nigerian Defence Academy at Kaduna. This is a joint services institution charged with the training of officers for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Rapid expansion in the armed forces recently stimulated training activities at the academy.

CHAPTER 4

NATIONAL ECONOMY

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

The process of accelerated growth in the economy received a setback in 1965–66 when a growth rate estimated at just over 5 per cent was recorded. This decline continued in 1966–67 when a growth rate of 4.2 per cent was recorded. The contributory factor to this deceleration was the political crisis in the country, the first rumbling of which occurred late in 1964 and which later escalated into a civil war. Despite the war, the economy still showed signs of increased activity. The key factor in the apparent ease with which the national economy had absorbed the strains and stresses of the civil war was the rapid rise in importance of petroleum to the Nigerian economy and the continued high performance of the agricultural sector.

The Nigerian economy has recovered from the shocks and stresses of the civil war and is growing at unprecedented rates. During the first two years of the current development plan, the growth rates doubled the projected rates of growth in the plan. Plan expectations were a 4.7 per cent in the growth in 1970/71 and 6.3 per cent in 1971/72; the actual rate of growth in 1970/71 was 9.6 per cent and the estimated growth rate in 1971/72 is 12.0 per cent. It has been established that if these rates are maintained, Nigeria will be able to double her national income before the end of the current decade. The increasing volume of investment is another spectacular aspect of the success of the economy. Over £380 million (₦760 m) was invested in the country in the period 1970/71 while in 1971/72 the volume of investment had risen to £465.4 million (₦930.8 m). Both in 1970/71 and 1971/72, the volume of saving exceeded the plan projection by £58.6 million (₦117.2 m) and £233.9 million (₦467.8 m) respectively.

The first two years of the second National Development Plan were boom years for the Nigerian economy. The payments position improved considerably, moving from a heavy deficit to an encouraging surplus by the end of 1971/72. The external reserves increased from £64.9 million (₦129.8 m) in March, 1970 to £104.9 million (₦209.8 m) one year later and then increasing to £112.6 million (₦225.2 m) by September 1971. Thus Nigeria was able to liquidate the backlog of her outstanding short-term liabilities which stood at £215 million (₦430 m) by the end of March 1971.

The structure of imports also reflected the rising tempo or directly productive investment in the economy. In 1970/71 financial year consumer goods accounted for only 26.6 per cent of total imports while capital goods and raw material accounted for 69.7 per cent. The value of traditional exports fell short of the Plan estimates by about £15 million (₦30 m) and £27 million (₦54 m) in 1970/71 and 1971/72 respectively. The short fall was due partly to lower world prices for cocoa. Petroleum exports more than compensated for the fall in the value of the traditional exports. In 1971/72 alone oil exports amounted to £580 million (₦1,160 m).

The rapid economic growth of Nigeria during the past two years was due to the favourable circumstances provided by the oil industry. Of the 12 per cent growth rate in 1971/72, the oil industry accounted for 5.7 per cent while agriculture, manufacturing, building and construction, government and other activities accounted for 6.3 per cent. The oil industry in Nigeria has grown considerably in size and structure. There are now about fourteen oil companies, actively producing and exporting oil or exploring for oil in Nigeria. It is estimated that the total investment so far is well over £400 million (₦800 m) with about half of this belonging to the largest single company—the Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company. The current rate of production is about 1.5 million barrels per day and it is rising steadily. All of this (excluding about 2 million tons (2.04 million tonnes) refined locally) is exported. About 1,000 million cubic feet (28,317,000 cub. m) of gas is flared daily and only about 10 per cent of gas produced in association with oil is consumed locally by the oil companies and by the National Electric Power Authority at its Afam and Ughelli stations. A National Oil Corporation has been established by the Federal Military Government to enable Nigeria to participate fully in the three phases of the oil industry, viz.: explorations and mining, refining, and distribution and marketing.

Most of the nation's industrial output is still for final consumer demand but it is heartening that in a wide variety of products, Nigerian

industries are doing very well and a good number can compete with the most efficient industries anywhere in the world.

The great strides made by Nigerian industry in the past decade have been due to several factors: Firstly, there is the wide range of incentives to new industries. This includes tax holidays, extensive capital and depreciation allowances and tariff concessions. Secondly, there is the large and ever growing internal market of about 60 million people and lastly, there is the added fact that today, most of the tariff increases and import restrictions imposed primarily as a means of conserving foreign exchange have now been either lifted or reduced thus serving as a spur to further industrial development. The bulk of the industrial activity is in the private sector. Satisfactory development has taken place in this sector during the past two years.

Agreements have been signed in respect of the liquefied petroleum gas project which will include the manufacture of ethylene, and the passenger car assembly plants. Feasibility studies are in progress on the super-phosphate fertilizer plant, the salt refinery and the second petroleum refinery.

Nigeria has a widely diffused and adequate inland transportation network in its 55,256 miles (88,409.6 km) of roads, 2,680 route miles of railway and limitless possibilities in the inland waterways. The nation is at present served by two ports at Lagos and Port Harcourt and plans are already well advanced for the development of Warri and Calabar as major ocean terminals. The Federal and State governments will spend a total of £166,294 million (₦332,588 m) on road development during the current Plan period. So far over £56.8 million (₦113.6 m) out of this amount has been invested in this sector. The four-year road development programme will provide longitudinal and latitudinal highway network industries and commerce, and accelerate Nigeria's economic development and open up more areas to modernization. The system will also improve interstate communications and relations.

The energy sector has come to play a very strategic role in the country's economic development. With the increase in the tempo of economic activities at the end of the civil war, energy (especially electricity and petroleum) has continued to play a still more vital role in the nation's development process. During the current development plan, the government plans to spend about £45 million (₦90 m) on improvement and expansion of electricity production in the country. Programmes for the electrification of the rural areas are also progressing rapidly to provide the necessary infrastructure for the establishment of industries in those areas. These programmes will also provide

a sound basis for rural development and stimulate the process of bridging the social and economic gap between the urban and rural population.

Recently the Federal Military Government promulgated a decree merging the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria with the Niger Dams Authority into a single organization—the National Electric Power Authority (N.E.P.A.). The decree which took effect from 1st April, 1972 vested the authority with power to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation.

Performance during the remainder of the Plan period is expected to improve considerably as the Federal and State agricultural programmes and projects take off the ground. These include large scale production of some food crops, the replanting of tree crops, limited farm mechanization and irrigation schemes.

The Nigerian economy is indeed a rosy one and satisfactory progress has been achieved in the implementation of the current National Development Plan. Indeed, the country is succeeding in laying the foundation of a great and dynamic economy. However there are, apart from the perennial problem of shortage of high level manpower, particularly in the scientific and technological fields, two major problems. They are the continually rising prices and unemployment. Government is determined to continue to find solutions to these problems. While the liberalization of imports is designed to check the rising price level, the expansion of agricultural production is expected to stabilize prices and cost of living.

Efforts are being made to speed up the implementation of the National Youths Corps project which is directed at alleviating the problem of unemployment. The development of the rural areas is also being intensified so as to increase rural employment and check the drift of unemployed people from the rural to the urban areas.

FINANCE

The powers of the central and the states' authorities overlap over revenue and expenditure. Statutorily, the Federal Government has power to raise revenues from import, export and excise, taxes and from mining royalties and rents. It also has the statutory obligation to pay over to the state governments agreed proportions of these revenues. Since receipts from the statutory allocations represent the bulk of the state governments' revenues, it can be seen that the relationship between the Federal and state governments is of great

importance. The states cannot, in fact, make firm estimates of their current expenditures without knowing how much they can expect from the statutory contributions.

The most important sources of revenue which are exclusively within the Federal Government's competence are company tax, mining rents and royalties, and some indirect taxes. About 71 per cent of the Federal Government's revenue comes from customs and excise duties, and 6 per cent comes from direct taxation. These are divided between taxes on personal incomes (1.4 per cent) and taxes on company incomes (4.6 per cent). The revenues of the government are thus heavily dominated by customs duties, of which import duties constitute about 56 per cent, export duties about 8.4 per cent, and excise duties 5.9 per cent.

The Federal Government expenditure can briefly be categorized under general expenditure, state grants and allocations, development schemes, works, loans and grants. General expenditure includes expenditure on general social and economic services.

States' revenues are of two types: those that are collected direct by the states governments and those received as statutory allocations from the Federal Government. The states' independent revenues are those arising from matters over which the states have legislative powers. These include such items as various forms of taxation, licences, fees of court, rent on state government's property and interest on loans. Grants and loans from both external and local sources form another important part of state governments' revenues.

Apart from other sources of revenue state governments derive a fairly substantial amount from taxes on bettings, entertainment and lotteries.

Banking

The Banking Act of 1958 has been replaced, by the Banking Decree of 1969 which regulates the practice of banking in Nigeria. In addition to prescribing procedures and standards for the conduct of banking business in Nigeria, the decree stipulates the permissible capital and reserve structures for the commercial banks. It also provides for the regular examination of all licensed banks by the banking examiner who is appointed by the Central Bank of Nigeria. His task is not only to ensure that banks fulfil the requirements of the Banking Decree, but also to advise and assist them wherever possible, especially the smaller indigenous banks. No company may carry on banking business in Nigeria unless it holds a licence granted by the Federal Ministry of Finance.

Stock Exchange

The Lagos Stock Exchange is the first and only stock exchange in Nigeria and indeed the whole of West and Central Africa and the sixth on the continent. It commenced business on a small scale in June, 1961, and is affiliated to The Stock Exchange, London.

It was established in 1960 to provide market facilities for stocks and shares of companies operating in Nigeria. Apart from other sources of capital open to businessmen in Nigeria, a number of companies now raise substantial capital from the public through the Stock Exchange.

The stocks bought and sold on the Lagos Stock Exchange include government securities and commercial loan stocks, ordinary and preference stocks and shares. The Government securities comprise the Federation of Nigeria first, second, third and fourth Development Loan 1970–92. Stocks of a number of United Kingdom companies quoted in London are also quoted in Lagos although these are subject to United Kingdom stamp duty.

The functions of The Lagos Stock Exchange are similar to those of other similar bodies throughout the world.

Money Market

There was no Money Market in Nigeria until 1960 when the Federal Government established one to provide short-term loans for commercialists and Industrialists. While the Money Market has enabled the Marketing Boards and reputable commercial firms to expand their buying operations, it has also enabled commercial banks and firms with surplus funds to invest such funds for interest earning.

Discount houses or bill brokers complete the link between the money market, where the commodity dealt in is short-term loan, and a discount market, where the commodity dealt in is the bill (trade bills and treasury bills). In this country, acceptance houses also operate as discount houses.

There are different types of bills available in the money market. Most frequently found in use in Nigeria today are the Treasury and Marketing Board bills. Public operations are generally financed by government partly with short-term loans received from members of the public.

The Marketing Board bills which are mostly in use are bills secured by export sales-contracts. They are also rediscountable before maturity at a rate between $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 per cent depending on supply and the unexpired terms of the bills.

Other services available in the money market include acceptance credits which enable the drawers to raise short-term loans.

Income Tax

Tax is charged on the profits of companies in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act, 1961, which brings together the provisions of the Income Tax Act and the Income Tax Administration Act, in so far as they relate to the taxation of company profits throughout Nigeria and effect a number of improvements dictated by experience in the administration of the previous tax laws. The Companies Income Tax Act, 1961, came into operation on 1st April, 1961, and the above mentioned Acts ceased to have effect with respect to company tax for all years of assessment beginning after 31st March, 1961. Companies prospecting for oil are governed by an entirely separate tax law—the Petroleum Profits Tax Act, 1959, which is on the basis of what is universally described as the '50:50' agreement. This tax is also administered by the Federal Board of Inland Revenue.

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

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

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

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

Capital Allowances: Liberal tax allowances are given for capital expenditure incurred for the purpose of a trade, business, profession or vocation the profits of which are assessable to Nigerian Income Tax. Expenditure which ranks for these allowances includes expenditure on the purchase of plant, machinery and fixtures, on the construction of buildings, structures and works of a permanent nature, and on the

development of mines and plantations.

For the same year and for future years during which the asset is in use for the trade, business, profession or vocation, annual allowances are also given on the reducing balance of expenditure (i.e. the original expenditure less allowances made previous years).

When the asset is disposed of a balancing allowance or balancing charge is made. If the residual value (that is, the balance of expenditure) exceeds the amount (if any) realized on disposal a balancing allowance is made equal to the excess. If, on the other hand, the amount realized exceeds the residual value, that excess is added to income by way of a balancing charge, which is, however, limited to the total of the allowances made on the asset. In total, therefore, the allowances made over the period for which the asset is in use equal the net cost of that asset.

In certain circumstances the lessors of assets can claim these allowances as though they were carrying on a trade or business.

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

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

Small Companies Relief: During the first six years of their commencement to trade, private companies incorporated in Nigeria not earlier than 1st April 1944, are entitled to remission of the full rate of company tax for the first two years, two-thirds of the full rate of company tax for the fifth and sixth years, where their assessable profits do not exceed £1,000 (₦2,000). Where the profits exceed £2,000 (₦4,000) and the relief is reduced gradually until, at £3,000 (₦6,000), no relief is due, as the company ceases to be regarded as a 'small company'. This relief cannot be claimed along with the Pioneer Companies Relief discussed below.

Pioneer Companies Relief: With a view to stimulating the development of trade and industry in Nigeria, generous relief is given to 'Pioneer Companies'. Further information as to those activities which have already been declared 'pioneer' and to the procedure for obtaining 'pioneer' status within a declared industry, may be obtained from the Federal Ministry of Industry.

Exemption from tax is afforded for a basic period of from two to five

years depending upon the capital expenditure incurred. If however a loss is incurred during an accounting period forming part of the basic tax holiday period, there are provisions for giving relief in respect of the loss from profits made after the whole holiday period has expired.

Allowances for capital expenditure incurred during the tax holiday period are deferred until after the end of the period thereby ensuring a further measure of relief to pioneer companies.

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

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

Each State Government has sole jurisdiction to impose personal tax on individuals resident, or deemed to be resident, in its territory and the Income Tax Management Act, 1961, does not seek to encroach upon the right of each Government to decide upon the appropriate level of taxation of those individuals who under the provisions of the Act, fall within its jurisdiction.

Individual Tax: Tax is payable for each year of assessment upon all income accruing in, derived from, brought into, or received in Nigeria in respect of: (i) gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation; (ii) any salary, wages, fees, allowances, or other gains or profits from an employment which are paid or payable in money by the employer to the employee.

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

Personal Allowances

In ascertaining the amount of income on which tax is to be charged ('the chargeable income'), a personal allowance of £200 (₦400) for every taxable individual is allowed. In addition, allowances are given for a wife, children, dependent relatives and life assurance.

Income Rate

In addition to income tax, every individual who is deemed to be resident in Lagos and who is in Lagos at any time during the year of assessment is liable to pay the 'income rate' by reference to total income for that year of assessment. The income rate varies between a minimum of 10s. (₦1) and a maximum of £3 (₦6) for any one year. Income rate is payable in full on the due date as notified in the Official Gazette from year to year.

Payment of Income Tax: Tax is normally payable in two equal instalments, the first within two months of the date of service of the notice of assessment and the second not later than the 21st March. Where tax is not paid by the due date a penalty of 10 per cent of the tax is imposed.

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURE

Nigeria is predominantly an agricultural country. It is estimated that about 80 per cent of the total working population in Nigeria is engaged in the production of cocoa, oil palm products, groundnuts, cotton, timber, food crops, rubber, fishing and animal husbandry. Before the oil boom no less than 60 per cent of the country's export

was derived from agriculture. Farming also provides at least 50 per cent of the total products.

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

The history of agriculture in Nigeria, since the beginning of this century, is a story of efforts to modernize the sector. The uncultivated land available for agricultural development forms a large proportion of the total arable land. There is thus much room for agricultural expansion in the country for the production of food crops and for the development of export-oriented agriculture.

The staple food crops of Nigeria are roots, tubers, pulses and cereals. Available results from limited nutrition surveys conducted in various parts of the country indicate that the average food intake of Nigerians is low in calories and protein. Of great concern also is the small proportion of animal protein in Nigerian diet. The agricultural programmes of the Federal and State governments therefore lay special emphasis on the development of the livestock and fisheries resources of the country with a view to increasing the quantitative as well as qualitative output in these areas.

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

The current Four-Year Development Plan provides for an expenditure by the Federal and the State Governments of £107·7 million (₦215·4 m) to raise the quality and output of agriculture generally. The Federal Government's expenditure will account for almost £31 million (₦62 m) of this amount, while the balance of £76·7 million (₦153·4 m) will be spent on State projects. One of the ways of solving the problems is the establishment of farm settlements. These will not only aim at raising agricultural production per man but also help to bring about a socio-economic revolution in the rural areas of the country.

The Government also realises that the prevailing land tenure in Nigeria must be reformed if agriculture is to develop rapidly. The Water Resources Division in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will promote and co-ordinate water resources development in the northern parts of the country, to bring under planned irrigation schemes especially those areas under rice and wheat crops of from 110 to 5,000 acres (44.5 to 2,023.43 ha). Irrigation facilities will also be extended to areas of potentially suitable but uncultivated land in the basins of the major rivers and in the upper catchment of their tributaries. Production techniques will be improved by the introduction of cheap simple implements which can replace the hoe and other traditional implements that make farming a tedious and unattractive occupation. The use of small-powered implements, animal-drawn implements and carts will be encouraged.

The Federal Government also aims at rationalizing the system of agricultural education and training both at the National and State levels so that there can be a systematic assessment of the needs for trained manpower at all levels.

Another important agricultural revolution now taking place in most parts of Nigeria is the development of livestock, poultry farming, and fisheries. There is a bright prospect for developing a profitable cattle industry in Nigeria. Feeding trials have been carried out in many parts of the country and cattle ranches have been established in some areas. Major steps are also being taken in the development of a livestock industry which will make the country not only self-sufficient in meat products but also provide the basis for the establishment of some other industries. Nigerian farmers are now being taught improved production methods and animal diseases are being controlled. Egg storage, meat processing and marketing schemes are being developed. The Agege Farm near Lagos is a shining example of the tremendous progress Nigeria is making in livestock farming. Here, milk produced in commercial quantity compares favourably with any other imported brand. Poultry farms have been established all over the country and this has stimulated the growth of other industries, such as the manufacture of poultry feeds and chemicals.

As recent as 1959, a major step was taken in the establishment of fish stations on the Baga peninsular of Lake Chad in the North Eastern State. The aim was to develop Nigeria's fishing industry along modern lines. With the recent completion of the Kainji Lake, Nigeria will, before long become one of the largest fish sources in Africa.

A bold agrarian programme aimed at revolutionizing agricultural

productivity was embarked upon soon after independence and in 1966, the government established a Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to ensure effective co-ordination of agricultural activities. It was also to provide a lead in the development of the country's agricultural resources. Today, farm settlements, agricultural institutes, research centres and schools of agriculture exist in many parts of the country. Scholarship awards are made yearly for undergraduate and post-graduate studies in agriculture. In order to reduce the country's dependence on imported goods, particularly consumer goods, agricultural industries are being set up.

Agricultural Research Council

In 1971 the Federal Government established the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria. The Council is essentially to provide a centrally directed lead in the development of agricultural research in Nigeria. In the words of the decree establishing it, it is 'to advise on, promote, supervise and co-ordinate research in agricultural sciences and formulate policies on them'.

The Council is required, among other functions, to: (a) Survey and maintain an up-to-date record of all existing facilities and personnel for research and training in the agricultural sciences throughout the country and advise the Nigerian Council for Science and Technology and, through it, the Federal Military Government and the State governments on the adequacy and efficient utilization of these facilities and personnel in the interest of the national economy; (b) Advise the Nigerian Council for Science and Technology and, through it, the Federal Military Government and the State governments on such organizational changes, including the establishment of institutions, as may be required, to implement or further the efficiency of research in the agricultural sciences, and to bring under the influence of the Council such institutes as may, from time to time be agreed by the Federal Military Government or the State governments; (c) Publish or sponsor the publication of the results of research and training in agricultural sciences, particularly in relation to Nigerian problems and to publicize such results where, in the Council's opinion, these results are of national significance.

Among the various agricultural research institutions whose activities will be influenced by the establishment of the Research Council are the Cocoa Research Institute, Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Federal Department of Agricultural Research, Federal Department of Forest Research, the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute, the Federal Fisheries Service, Federal Department

of Veterinary Research and the Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research.

Cocoa Research Institute: This Institute was established in Ibadan in 1962 to take over the research projects formerly conducted by the West African Cocoa Research Institute based in Tafo (Ghana). In addition to cocoa, of which Nigeria is the world's second largest producer, the institute also conducts research into kola, cashew and coffee improvement, and has produced high-yielding cocoa hybrids, and root cuttings of kola which bear fruits in three years as against seven years when seedlings are planted. Furthermore the yield from the kola root cuttings in the third year is ten times more than that from the seven-year kola plant raised from seedlings.

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

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

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

Federal Department of Forest Research: Established in 1954, the department conducts research to support timber production and utilization in the country. The department, with its headquarters at Ibadan and sub-stations in the forest and savanna areas of the country, is divided into six units, namely, silviculture, forest botany, plant physiology, soils, pathology and timber utilization sections. The forest research laboratory of the department has completed tests on a number of Nigerian timber species and produced a number of booklets on them.

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

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

Federal Fisheries Service: The work of this institution centres around research into fish resources of Nigeria, their efficient exploitation and the training of fishermen in modern fishing methods and equipment. Much work has been done by the Federal Fisheries Service in marine research, oceanographic and resources survey of Nigeria's coastal waters and fish production and marketing on the Lake Chad. Surveys and research have also been conducted into saline and fresh-water fish potentials in the country and possibilities of fish pond culture.

Federal Department of Veterinary Research: This department was established to provide veterinary services throughout the country in co-operation with the States veterinary organizations. The department conducts research into virus and other animal diseases, produces vaccines, runs a veterinary school at Vom and breeds cattle, pigs and poultry to produce strains suitable for the Nigerian climate and ecology.

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

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

Management Body: The Agricultural Research Council is made up of 22 members. The decree stipulates that the Chairman, who must be a

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

Nigeria's agricultural future is bright. An International Institute of Tropical Agriculture has been built at Ibadan at a cost of about £2.7 million (₦5.4 m). This is a joint venture by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations of America. The land was provided by the Nigerian Government and the institute is designed to increase the output and quality of tropical food crops throughout Africa. Already, as a producer, Nigeria is a full member of the International Coffee Agreement and she has and will continue to play a great role in the formation of the Cocoa Producers Alliance and the African Groundnut Council. Nigeria is now forging ahead rapidly in her agricultural schemes through the use of fertilizers, research and experimentation, improved variety of crops and training.

The volume of Nigeria's agricultural produce will for a long time to come influence her economic, social and political position. It is no wonder therefore that everything is being done to encourage Nigerian farmers.

TRADE

Nigeria maintains essentially non-discriminatory foreign trade relations with all the six continents of the world. By this open door trade policy of buying from and selling to all the six continents, Nigeria is committed to a rapid diversification of her export markets from the very narrow British base of the pre-independence period. Consequently, many bilateral trade agreements were concluded in the last decade with various countries. Specifically, there are now trade agreements with many East European countries like U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland, China and Czechoslovakia.

Among Nigeria's principal trading partners are Britain, West Germany, U.S.A., France, Italy, Belgium and Japan. Besides these,

there also exists a thriving trade between Nigeria and her neighbouring countries. To foster increased trade with her neighbours, Nigeria has adopted a right-hand drive traffic system. Nigeria has also taken positive action with Togo in initiating the nucleus of a West African Common Market.

Agricultural produce—particularly cocoa, groundnut, cotton, palm oil, palm kernel, cotton, rubber, copra, timber, ginger, spices, tobacco, gum arabic, hides and skins, and coffee—still constitute the bulk of Nigeria's export trade. Most of these commodities are controlled and marketed by the Nigeria Produce Marketing Company working in co-operation with respective Marketing Boards set up in each of the 12 states of the federation.

Nigeria also exports large quantities of other raw materials and minerals such as iron ore, lead, zinc, petroleum oil, gold and glycerin. An appreciable quantity of locally manufactured goods are exported to African countries.

Nigeria's total trade in 1966 amounted to £N539.3 million (£1,078.6 m). Of this sum, exports accounted for £N283.1 million (£566.2 m) while imports represented £N256.3 million (£512.6 m), thus resulting for the first time since 1955 in a favourable balance of trade. The reduction in the value of Nigeria's imports totalling £N273.3 million (£546.6 m) in 1965 was achieved by import substitution manufactures and processing, particularly of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (in the Port Harcourt petroleum refinery) the importation of which dropped from £N17.3 million (£34.6 m) in 1965 to £N3.8 million (£7.6 m) in 1966.

Above all, oil and its derivatives have played a vital part in redressing Nigeria's adverse balance of trade; it must be mentioned too that cotton piece goods, which were erstwhile wholly imported, also came into increasing local production.

Notwithstanding the disruptions caused by the civil war which broke out in mid-1967, Nigeria maintained a favourable trade balance of £N18.2 million (£36.4 m) in 1967. Exports and imports however contracted from £N278.7 millions (£557.4 m) to £N238.1 million (£476.2 m) and from £N256.3 million (£512.6 m) to £N223.6 million (£447.2 m) respectively due to the virtual cessation of trade in the former Eastern Nigeria which resulted from the Federal Government blockade of the eastern ports. However, increased petroleum exports, amounting to £N72.1 million (£144.2 m) as at the end of June, 1967, had a salutary effect. Other Nigerian export commodities which fared well in 1967 (4,743 tons) (4,837.8 tonnes) fell only slightly when compared with the 1966 (4,910 tons) (5,008.2 tonnes)

figure.

Though a favourable balance of trade was again recorded in 1968 in the amount of £N17.9 million (₦35.8 m), total trade declined to £N404.2 million (₦808.4 m), exports falling from £N238,096,000 (₦476.2 m) to £N206,505,000 (₦413 m) and imports from £N223,550,000 (₦447.1 m) to £N193,185,000 (₦386.36 m). Exports of crude petroleum fell drastically by 50 per cent from the 1967 figure, because of the war. Notwithstanding a fall in the level of exports of cocoa also, it became the largest single export earner in that year.

In 1969, exports rose appreciably to £N319,690,407 (₦639.4 m) with re-exports accounting for another £N3,484,902 (₦7 m). Imports rose less sharply to £N246,771,027 (₦493.5 m), thus yielding a favourable balance of over £N76 million (₦152 m), even in the heat of war—a testimony eloquent enough of the resilience of the economy. There were some restrictions imposed on imports, of course, and these were meant to conserve currency reserves which had fallen drastically from £N84.4 million (₦168.8 m) in 1966 to £N51.5 million (₦103 m) at the end of October, 1967, before the devaluation of sterling. Another important factor in reduced imports, however, has been the coming to fruition of many import-substitution projects. These include a motor assembly plant at Ikeja; cement factories at Calabar, Nkalagu and Sokoto; aluminium production at Kaduna; assembly plants for radios, televisions, record players and radiograms in Lagos; and Fibre Products Limited at Jos. Besides, cocoa and groundnuts commanded high prices, and large quantities of these were exported to France, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Western Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Japan, United Kingdom, Dominican Republic and Eire.

A table below summarizes the trade statistics for the years under review.

There are very bright prospects for Nigeria in her trade with the world. The diversity of her agricultural exports tends to insure against fluctuating commodity prices of primary products, and the export of very high quality crude petroleum (0.2 per cent sulphur content) provides a strong prop. At the same time, the country has been successful to a large and growing extent in substituting domestic products for imported ones. The internal market is however large and will remain unsatisfied for some time by local production.

Given the good will of the developed nations, and the removal in the near future of trade barriers against the export of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries, Nigeria hopes to

export more manufactured products than she does now, especially in the field of petroleum, gas and vegetable oils.

Nigeria's official reserves of gold and convertible currencies rose from £N54.6 million (₦109.2 m) in December 1969 to £N62.0 million (₦124 m) at the end of January, 1970. The increase was due mainly to Nigeria's acquisition of Special Drawing Right, amounting to about £N6.0 million (₦12 m) at the International Monetary Fund.

The currency and fiduciary issue are controlled by the Central Bank, a government financial institution which acts as bankers' bank, issues treasury bills, fixes bank rates and engages in open market operations designed to check inflationary pressures in the economy.

The commercial banks, both foreign and indigenous, play a vital role in the development of international trade by undertaking routine financial transactions and making available some foreign exchange to merchants and big traders.

The two main sea ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt have been developed to international standard and handle several thousand tons of goods and provide berthing facilities for large ocean-going vessels.

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

£N million

<i>Period</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Domestic Exports</i>	<i>Re-Exports</i>	<i>Visible Balance</i>
1966	256.2	277.7	5.3	+26.8
1967	223.6	238.1	3.7	+18.2
1968	192.6	206.5	4.6	+18.5
1969	248.7	314.6	3.5	+64.5
1970	378.2	438.5	4.2	+64.5
1971	539.5	640.4	6.2	+107.1

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

In 1970, Nigeria's total trade amounted to £820.9 million (₦1,641.8 m). Of this sum, import accounted for £378.2 million (₦756.4 m) while exports and re-exports registered £442.7 million (₦885.4 m). The favourable trade balance of £64.5 million (₦129 m) compared with the figure for the previous year.

The value of Nigeria's exports including re-exports in 1971 totalled £646.6 million (₦1,293.2 m) while imports amounted to £539.5 million (₦1,079 m). Compared with 1970, exports and imports were up by £203.9 million (₦407.8 m) or 46 per cent and £161.3 million (₦322.6 m) or 42.6 per cent respectively. The visible trade surplus during the year was £107.1 million (₦214.2 m) as against £64.5 million (₦129 m) in 1970.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A remarkable feature of the post independence national development plans is the conscious and sustained effort to diversify Nigeria's economy. Though essentially an agricultural country, Nigeria realizes that in order to attain an accelerated growth rate in her economy, she must embark on a bold programme of industrialization.

Fortunately, the potentials for a fast industrial development are present in Nigeria. For example, apart from a large force of human resources (skilled and unskilled) there abound vast mineral resources among which are crude oil, iron-ore, lead-zinc, coal, lignite, natural gas, gold, tin and columbite. Efficient exploitation and utilization of these important factors backed with adequate investments and entrepreneurship are sure to place Nigeria on the road to rapid industrialization.

Before the commissioning of the Niger dam hydro-electric project in 1968, the principal authority for the generation of electricity was the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. The Corporation was, until June 1972, responsible for the distribution of electricity in the country. This was obtained partly from its own generating plants and partly from bulk purchases from the Niger Dams Authority.

The only other important source of electric energy is the Nigeria Electric Supply Corporation Limited. Formed in 1949, this company holds concession from the Federal Government to supply electric power for mining purposes in the Plateau minesfield area and for such other purposes as may be authorized by the Head of State.

Under this authority, it provides the bulk supply on behalf of the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, for the areas of Jos, Bukuru and Vom.

The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria was established in 1951 and took over the supply of electric power from the Public Works Department of the government. The corporation operates about 48 generating stations all over the country. Many of these burn oil or coal while the Afam power station burns gas.

Great priority was in recent years given to the construction of the Niger dam at the cost of £87.65 million (₦175.30 m). The dam is designed to supply most of the vital power needed by industries. The first phase of the project was completed by the installation of four turbines. The turbines are 100,000 horse-power Kaplan type and drive generators rated at 80 MW, 85 MVA output. The main transformers, situated between the dam and the power house, are rated at 170 MVA and convert the voltage from 16 KV to 330 KV before feeding it via the overhead lines to the switchyard and thence along the transmission lines to major sub-stations at Jebba, Oshogbo, Lagos, Benin, Kaduna and a sixth station at Onitsha yet to be constructed. At each sub-station, the voltage is stepped down from 330 KV to 132 KV before power is supplied to the distribution centres.

Government has decided to extend the basic natural grid to all corners of the country, while work has commenced on extending electricity distribution facilities in all the major towns to make supply more reliable and connect more consumers. Arrangements have also been concluded to supply power from the dam to Niger Republic.

The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria and the Niger Dams Authority have now been merged to form the National Electric Power Authority.

In addition to fulfilling the primary objective of supplying adequate and cheaper electric power for industrial and domestic consumption, the Niger dam project, has created immense opportunity in the development of agriculture, fisheries and transportation. The dam will control the seasonal floods of the River Niger and make irrigation possible. Thus more fertile land will be made available for cultivation. The dam will create a lake basin for extensive fishing operation and research. It is planned to establish a Kainji Lake Research Project Centre which will be a joint venture of the U.N. Special Fund, the F.A.O. and the Nigerian Federal Government. The centre will study all physical and chemical changes in the lake basin and their effects on fish life. It will explore the possibility of fishery on a commercial scale and the feasibility of wild life conservation as well as the

development of tourist industry in the basin.

Inland waterways will be improved and more ports created because the dam will make the River Niger more navigable so that larger vessels can sail along the Niger without hindrance.

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

In the same year the Nigerian Government granted ten oil prospecting licences on the continental shelf to five companies, Shell-BP, Mobil Exploration Nigerian Incorporated, AMOSEAS, Texaco Mineral Company and Nigerian Gulf Oil. Each licence covered an area of 1,000 square miles (2,560 sq. km) and was subject to the payment of £500,000 (₦1 m). With these generous concessions, full-scale in-shore and off-shore oil exploration began.

Oil was first found in commercial quantities in Oloibiri well. Further discoveries at Afam, and Bomu established Nigeria as an oil producing country. By April 1967, Shell-BP's production in the then Eastern Nigeria averaged nearly 350,000 barrels per day from 135 wells in 15 oil fields. More oil fields were discovered in Mid-Western Nigeria and production commenced in 1965 on the completion of the Trans-Niger pipeline network. By April, 1967, oil flow from the Mid-West had reached 145,000 barrels per day.

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

The total oil production reached a rate of over 580,000 barrels per day before the civil war. The civil war caused disruption and damage to oil production. But with the end of the civil war production has now increased and surpassed its pre-war level. In order to facilitate the transportation of crude oil, a 60 mile (96 km) pipeline of 10 inch (25 cm) diameter from Oloibiri to Port Harcourt was constructed by Shell-BP. A network of pipeline was later developed to connect the main storage tanks in Port Harcourt with other fields in the Port Harcourt area. Other pipelines convey natural gas from Afam oil field to Afam Electricity power station, from Apará field to Trans-Amade Industrial Estate, from the Imo River field to industries at Aba; from Ughelli

field to the N.E.P.A. power station and the glass factory in the same locality.

The oil industry continues to play a major role in the economy of Nigeria. Payments by the industry accounted for about 70 per cent of Federal Government revenue in the 1971/72 financial year. In response to the structural changes in the country's economy, the Federal Government intend to increase the total earnings of the nation from the petroleum industry and to use the resources to finance general development, particularly, the development of infra-structure for modern agriculture and the manufacturing industries. It was in pursuance of this policy that the Federal Government promulgated a decree in 1971 establishing the Nigerian National Oil Corporation.

All along, the Federal Government had not been directly involved in the oil industry beyond the issuing of general policy directives and the participation in the establishment of Nigeria's oil refinery. Recently, however, more direct involvement in the industry became dictated by the strategic role oil is destined to play in the nation's economy. Besides, national security, national investment decisions, and the need for Nigerians to acquire the skills necessary for an early take-over of the executive and managerial operations of the oil industry, made it crucial for the Federal Government to control the industry generally and to participate in specific areas of its operations.

The extent of Government participation has been clearly stated in the second National Development Plan. This will cover the three phases of the oil industry, namely exploration and mining, refining, distribution and marketing.

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

- (a) Exploring and prospecting for, working, winning or otherwise acquiring, possessing and disposing of petroleum.
- (b) Purchasing, treating, processing, mining and marketing petroleum, its products and by-products,
- (c) Constructing and laying of pipes for the carriage or conveyance of crude oil, natural gas, water or any other liquid, and
- (d) Performing the other functions conferred on it by the decree.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation consists of the Permanent Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power, who is the Chairman; the Permanent Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction; the Permanent Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Industries; the Permanent Secretary to the

Federal Ministry of Finance; the Director of Petroleum Resources, Ministry of Mines and Power; the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation; and three persons appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power. The last three are persons who, by reason of their ability, experience, specialized knowledge of the oil industry and business or professional attainments, have a special contribution to make to the work of the corporation.

The corporation is now employing every effort in recruiting competent management staff so as to enable it to make its presence felt in various sectors of the industry.

The Federal Government has by Decree No. 37 of 1972, established a Petroleum Training Institute and a council to govern it.

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

Another decree setting up a Petroleum Development Fund is also expected to be issued soon.

Efforts continue on the second refinery project as well as on projects for the utilization of natural gas.

Nigeria has been divided into geological zones in an effort to further diversify the national economy and reduce dependence on oil. In each zone, a competent geological team will be deployed in the field. Competent geological and mining companies will be engaged to investigate geocific minerals already discovered in order to determine their commercial value. And in the current Four-Year Development Plan period, a National Mining Corporation will be established to engage in the mining of solid minerals.

Apart from electricity and oil, Nigeria has a third source of power—coal. A statutory corporation, the Nigerian Coal Corporation, controls the coal industry in the country, including mining, development and the distribution of coal for local use and export. The corporation was established under the Nigerian Coal Corporation Act, No. 29 of 1950.

The Act provides for it to work coal in existing mines or in other deposits under licence by the Federal Government. The corporation may manufacture and sell products of coal including coke and gas, bricks, tiles, cement and glass. It may also mine and sell clay, fire-clay, sand and limestone. It is also empowered to carry out research and experiments into matters connected with its functions.

Consideration has been given to the establishment of a chemical

textile based on coal or lignite. Carbonization tests have revealed a high yield of tar and oils in Nigerian coal. Further research may open up other prospects in the plastics and chemical industries.

The main consumers of coal are the Nigerian Railway Corporation, the National Electric Power Authority, the Nigerian Ports Authority, cement companies and firms operating river fleets.

Nigeria is a major cotton exporter. But the value of her import of finished cotton products far exceeds her export of raw cotton. With the rise in the standard of living, occasioned by the growth rate in the economy, more money was spent on imported cotton goods. It was therefore considered a prudent economic measure to cut down on foreign exchange expenditure by establishing textile industries which will utilize the local raw cotton and manufacture a substantial proportion of the country's textile requirements. Consequently, the first textile mill, the Kaduna Textiles Ltd., was commissioned in 1957. So lucrative was the textile business that within a short time several other mills sprang up. There are now well over twenty-four modern mills operating at different locations in Nigeria. There are also several cottage hand-looms which produce high quality materials such as the highly-priced Akwete cloth.

The importance of a local iron and steel industry in Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized at this stage in the country's development. The United Nation's Industrial Development Organization's report has already estimated that by 1973, Nigeria's demand for steel products would reach 503,000 tons (513,060 tonnes) annually. In the last five years the demand for steel products has been on the increase and now stands at 300,000 tons (306,000 tonnes) a year.

The industrial policy of the government during the second National Development Plan period is to stimulate the establishment and growth of industries which would contribute directly and indirectly to the economic growth of the nation and enable Nigerians to participate increasingly in the ownership, direction and management of these industries. The establishment of the Nigerian Steel Development Authority is one of the policy measures being employed to achieve these objectives.

The Authority is charged with the responsibility for the

- (a) construction, operation and maintenance of a national iron and steel plant or plants in such a place or places in Nigeria as the Federal Military Government may direct;
- (b) procurement of materials for the construction, operation and maintenance of the plant or plants; and

(c) development of the application and use of iron and steel generally.

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

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

The following figures indicate the substantial indirect effects which the steel complex will have on the economy in the consumption of other raw materials, the creation of employment opportunities and the revival of the coal industry.

The production of 125,000 tons (127,500 tonnes) of steel will require no less than 242,400 tons (247,248 tonnes) of iron ore, 75,200 tons (76,704 tonnes) of limestone and 110,000 tons (112,200 tonnes) of coal. Limestone is available in appreciable quantities in many parts of Nigeria and has formed the basis for Nigeria's cement industry. Coal used to be an important mineral product in the country before the Nigeria Railway Corporation replaced its coal-burning steam locomotive engines with diesel engines. The large coal deposit in the country may regain its economic importance if test should show that the Nigerian coal is suitable for the iron and steel industry.

Work on the establishment of a petro-chemical complex, embracing down stream activities flowing from field gas and other petroleum products, is in progress. Contracts have been signed for the establishment of two salt refineries, the aim being to ensure that, as far as possible, the country is self sufficient in the supply of salt for the nation's domestic needs. A proposal for the establishment of a single

superphosphate fertilizer plant has reached an advanced stage. At the same time, discussions are continuing with other partners for another plant for nitrogenous fertilizer.

The Federal Government has given approval to two motor car manufacturers to establish assembly plants in the country. These are the manufacturers of Peugeot and Volkswagen. One of the companies will establish in Kaduna and the other in Lagos.

Other thriving industries include the cement factories, an iron and steel rolling industry, glass factory, vehicle assembly plants, plastic industries and pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

It is necessary to state the favourable investment conditions offered by the Nigerian Government which have spurred many foreign and indigenous industrialists to establish business in Nigeria. Firstly, the Federal Government has stated, in unmistakable terms, that it does not intend to nationalize or expropriate foreign or indigenous industries. But where nationalization became absolutely necessary, the Government will enter into negotiations with the company concerned and would pay compensation in accordance with agreements reached. However, the practice appears to be that of partnership between the government and companies in the establishment of key industries. Secondly, the Federal Government offers a wide range of inducements to new industries. For example, tax holidays, generous capital and depreciation allowances and tariff concessions are given to new industries. A sizeable proportion of profit repatriations are allowed while favourable terms for re-investment are offered to expatriate firms.

In addition, tariff increases and import restrictions imposed on foreign goods, essentially to conserve foreign exchange have an indirect effect of giving impetus to further industrial expansion in order to meet increasing consumer demands. It is needless to stress that the climate, size and large population of Nigeria are a source of attraction to investors.

The Federal Government's policy on expatriate quota is that no expatriate staff should be engaged in Nigeria for a job for which there are qualified Nigerians.

Nigeria's foreign exchange situation has improved immensely, but the government still feels the need to continue its exchange controls to enable the country to conserve the foreign exchange resources required for the implementation of the second National Development Plan.

Government has, however, decided to relax the exchange controls in certain directions where the additional strains are within manage-

able proportions.

Monthly home remittance for expatriate personnel has been restored to 50 per cent and the basic travel allowance has also been restored to £100 (₦200) per annum. In the interest of African unity to which Nigeria is actively committed, the basic travel allowance in Africa has also been raised from £25 (₦50) to £100 (₦200) per annum for travellers going by air or sea.

Repatriation of outstanding dividends and profits blocked from the war years up to 14th December, 1970, has been completed. Foreign companies will this year be allowed to remit their arrears of dividends for 1971 in full. In addition they will also be permitted to remit up to 25 per cent of the dividends due in 1972 in accordance with the exchange control requirements.

The Nigerian Government has initiated plans for generating local investment by mobilizing domestic sources. One of these sources is the National Provident Fund, a progressive social programme operated for workers. Loans are also floated by internal loans and by the introduction of National Savings Scheme. The Central Bank of Nigeria plays a big role in financing the Government. It has entered into an undertaking to hold up to £40 million (₦80 m) worth of long-term Federal Government loan stocks in addition to the £67 million (₦134 m) raised by the issue of treasury bills and other banking operations. The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank has been set up for the sole aim of financing industrial projects and encouraging indigenous investors. Foreign loans and contractor-finance have been obtained from the World Bank and foreign governments and institutions.

In an effort to expand the activities of the bank towards the promotion of indigenous enterprises, government has provided it with £2 million (₦4 m). The amount is a first installment for financing the expanded lending programme of the bank. The bank is a purely commercial enterprise which is expected to follow strictly commercial rules in considering short-term and long-term loans to accredited and genuine indigenous businessmen, who must be willing and able to take over and run viable business concerns in the national interest.

One of the four new bodies set up by the Federal Government to enable it to implement the major projects in the current Development Plan, designed to turn the country into a modern state, is the Industrial Research Council.

The Industrial Research Council was established by Decree to:

- (a) encourage, promote, and co-ordinate industrial research programmes in Nigeria;

(b) advise the Nigerian Council for Science and Technology and through it the Federal Military Government and the States on national policy on industrial research and its implementation, and

(c) ensure the application and development of the results of industrial research in consonance with national scientific, economic and social policies.

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

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

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

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

Nigerian Standards Organization

This organization, is responsible for making sure that goods manufactured in the country meet international requirements. Nigeria is now changing from the imperial to the metric system of weights and measures.

Industrial Development Centres

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

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

Industrial Training Fund

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

Government has earmarked £500,000 (N1 m) in the second National Development Plan as its contribution to the scheme. Already, £250,000 (N·5 m) of this amount has been released to the governing council.

Contribution towards the fund is, according to the terms of Decree 47, 37 per cent of an employer's payroll or half per cent of turnover. Payroll consists of basic wages, overtime payment, bonuses and

Technical Information Administration. Turnover is the total amount received by the employer in the ordinary course of business, for goods sold or supplied as principal and for services provided.

Investment Information and Promotion Centre

The main purpose of the Centre is to attract and advise private foreign investment, give assistance to Nigerian industries and encourage Nigerian investment and participation. It provides a single central source of investment information (e.g. commercial, technical, financial and government regulations applying to industry etc.) and renders general assistance to the potential investor, entrepreneur or local industrialist.

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

Federal Institute of Industrial Research

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

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

A small-scale Industries Credit Scheme for the granting of loans to small-scale businessmen now exists in most of the States. These loans, under the supervision of a Technical Committee appointed by the respective governments, are generally disbursed in kind (i.e. sums being paid direct to suppliers for the purchase of industrial machinery, equipment, etc.). A matching sum of £2,000,000 (N4 m) is approved for the same purpose in the Federal Programme.

States Programme

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

Total investment in Industries during the Plan period is as follows:

					<i>£ million</i>	<i>Naira million</i>
Federal	...	...	...	...	40·817	81·634
Benue-Plateau	...	...	...	...	1·950	3·900
East-Central	...	...	...	...	5·650	11·300
Kano	...	...	...	...	3·500	7·000
Kwara	...	...	...	...	2·156	4·312
Lagos	...	...	...	...	2·460	4·920
Mid-Western	...	...	...	...	5·363	10·726
North-Central	...	...	...	...	2·568	5·136
North-Eastern	...	...	...	...	4·031	8·062
North-Western	...	...	...	...	2·527	5·054
Rivers	...	...	...	...	4·033	8·066
South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	3·009	6·018
Western	...	...	...	...	8·005	16·010
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total	86·069	172·138
					<hr/>	<hr/>

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Nigeria has one of the most modern and best developed transport systems in Africa. Rail, road, air and inland waterways traverse the length and breadth of the country to link the industrial, commercial and agricultural centres.

Transport by road, air and sea also links the country with the rest of the world.

Ports

Port facilities in Nigeria are the responsibility of the Nigerian Ports Authority, a statutory corporation established in April 1955 under the Ports Act, 1954. The principal functions of the Authority are the

operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs quays) and Port Harcourt, and the provision of harbour facilities throughout the ports of the country, namely, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Other aspects of the Authority's responsibilities are dredging, lighting, boyage, pilotage, towage, salvage, hydrographic survey and operation of lighthouses.

The Authority consists of a chairman, eleven appointed members and six elected members, representing the governments; payers of ship dues and harbour and labour organizations.

The Ports Authority has now taken full control of the delta ports of Burutu, Warri and Sapele and the approaches to them. Before the take-over they were essentially owned by foreign firms.

The Nigerian Ports Authority finances its operations from harbour and pilotage dues, crane, wharfage, shore-handling and storage rates and from other services performed for ships in Nigerian harbours.

Lagos is the largest and main port. With 18 deep water berths which can take up to 27 feet (8.23 m) draught or 10,000 tons (10,200 tonnes) dead-weight, 10 transit sheds and about 25 electrically-operated postal cranes, Lagos handles the bulk of Nigeria's imports and exports.

Port Harcourt, the second largest port is 41 miles (65.6 km) inland on the River Bonny. It has seven deep water berths and transit sheds. The berth can take ships of up to 27 feet (8.23 m) draught.

Koko, 57 miles (91.2 km) from the sea, was completed in 1964 with one deep water berth and a warehouse. The average depth of the water at the quay-side is 24 feet (7.32 m).

Bonny has been developed for the export of crude oil. A deep water approach channel has been dredged and buoyed. Two moving buoy berths at which crude oil tankers may load by submarine pipeline have been established off Bonny pier.

Sapele is situated on the Benin river, 98 miles (156.8 km) from the Escravos bar and a quarter of a mile (.4 km) below the junction of the Jamieson and Ethiopie rivers. The rivers, from Escravos Point to Youngtown Crossing, is narrow with several sharp bends around which long vessels must be manoeuvred with caution. The minimum depth of Youngtown Crossing is 16 feet (4.9 m).

Burutu is an Island situated five miles (8.047 km) from Forcados. The channel has a draught of 14 feet 9 inches (4.5 m). The bottom is soft mud and the port lies at the inner end of a bouyed channel which varies from 400 ft. (121.92 m) to 700 ft. (213.36 m) in width.

Warri is 27 miles (43.45 km) above Forcados up the Warri River.

The channel, though narrow in parts, is well bouyed and easy to manoeuvre. The port is well sheltered and vessels secure to mooring in mid-stream.

Calabar is 40 miles (64 km) from the fairway buoy and five miles (8 km) above the main entrance channel to the Cross River.

Forcados, Akassa and Degema are virtually defunct but with the growth of the traffic in crude and refined petroleum products, however, these ports can regain their importance.

The Federal Military Government plans to develop all Nigerian ports to make them capable of handling Nigeria's growing import and export trades.

The current Four-Year Development Plan provides for the expansion of berthing facilities by the construction of four new berths in Lagos, two in Calabar and two in Warri; the supply of modern cargo handling equipment to Lagos, Port Harcourt, Warri and Calabar; and the rehabilitation of Bonny and Koko. The total capital expenditure on ports development is approximately £18 million (N36 m).

Inland waterways, a growing aspect of the transport system in the country, is the responsibility of the Inland Waterways Department in the Federal Ministry of Transport. Consequent upon the completion of the Kainji hydro-electric dam the Niger River has now become navigable for most of the year from the Escravos lighthouse on the coast to Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of over 1,000 miles (1,600 km). In order to ensure a flow of traffic within the dam area, a one and a quarter mile (2 km) long canal has been provided on the left bank of the river. It has two locks, each 650 ft. long (198.25 m) and 40 ft. (12.2 m) wide which can accept at a time a train of four barges each 130 ft. (39.65 m) by 30 ft. (9.15 m) with a total cargo of 500 tons (600 tonnes).

Safety of tug-boats and barges plying the river is essential. For this reason, life buoys are to be installed at all necessary spots along the river course.

Shipping

Regular shipping services are operated between Nigerian ports and the rest of the world. Many of the shipping lines serving Nigeria are members of the West African Lines Conference.

The Nigerian National Shipping Line (N.N.S.L.), a statutory corporation, operates regular services between West African ports and the United Kingdom and Europe. It has its Head Office at 21, Wharf Road, Apapa and branch offices in Port Harcourt, Kano and Liverpool in England.

The Federal Military Government has undertaken the reconstruction of the capital structure of the company in order to give it the leverage it requires to recover from its present financial difficulties.

For this purpose, the Government has, as an interim measure, made a grant of £1.5 million (₦3 m) to the company to enable it to purchase two additional vessels to its present fleet of 13 ships thereby reducing its heavy dependence on chartered ships.

Planned investment in this sector (including investment in the inland waterways and the maritime services) is about £9.14 million (₦18.28 m) out of which £3.15 million (₦6.30 m) will be required by the Nigerian National Shipping Line to meet planned obsolescence.

Apart from the N.N.S.L., the following shipping lines provide international shipping services; The Elder Dempster Agencies, Umarco Nigeria Ltd., Lagos and Niger Shipping Agency Ltd., John Holts Shipping Services, Palm Line Agencies, West African Shipping Agency, Scanship, Trans Ocean (Nigeria) Ltd., Edward Nassar (Nigeria) Ltd., Osoba Stevedoring Services, Eagle Line Ltd., and the Anansa Ltd. Other Lines are Quay Side Agency, El-Nassar, Nigerian Maritime Services, Nigmarship, Ocean Fisheries, Comexas, Panalpina World Transport, West Coast Merchants, Kuta Agency and Maritime Associate.

While few of them carry passengers alone, others carry both passengers and cargoes.

A central Water Transportation Company Limited has been formed to provide relatively cheap, reliable and adequate services principally along the Niger and the Benue to the private as well as the public sectors of the Nigerian economy. The company which was launched last February at Onitsha is jointly owned by the Mid-Western, Benue Plateau, Kwara, North-Western, North-Eastern and East-Central States.

Road Transportation

Nigerian road network totals 55,000 miles (88,514 km) of which 9,500 miles (15,200 km) are asphalted. There are three types of roads, namely, Trunk 'A', Trunk 'B' and local roads.

Trunk 'A' roads link Lagos with State capitals and neighbouring countries. They are in the form of a grid framework on which the rest of the road system is built. The basic components of this structure are two north-south roads running from the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt to the northern boundary of Nigeria and four east-west roads, two of which are south of the Niger-Benue system and two

north of it. Trunk 'A' roads are constructed and maintained with Federal funds.

Trunk 'B' roads connect provincial or divisional headquarters and other large towns with the trunk 'A' system, state capitals and other urban centres. They are controlled by the State governments and maintained by them or by local authorities or other local government bodies, with grants from the State governments varying between 25 per cent and 100 per cent of the cost.

Most of the other roads which carry mainly local traffic and act as feeders to the trunk roads system, are both constructed and maintained by local authorities.

During the 1970-74 Plan period, the Federal Military Government will create a national road network of primary and secondary arteries which will cut across the existing Trunks 'A' and 'B' network. The new roads will be better constructed and will also provide the nation with a well articulated set of highways. Two important sections of this network are the new highways linking the new ocean ports of Warri and Calabar with the hinterland. The Government is also considering the possibility of creating a federal highway authority and state construction organizations.

Total cost of the road complex during the Plan period is estimated at £7.2 million (₦14.4 m). In addition, another £1 million (₦2 m) has been set aside for the study and design of Auchi-Okene-Likoja section.

Road Rehabilitation

A total of £32.8 million (₦65.6 m) has been allocated for the rehabilitation of roads and bridges which were either damaged or suffered deterioration during the war. The road programme of the States will cost £72.4 million (₦144.8 m) and will have the effect of providing modern and efficient feeder roads to the Federal road network.

All motor vehicles used on Nigerian highways are required to be registered and licensed, under the Motor Traffic Act (cap. 137) and the Road Traffic Act, 1947. The Municipal Treasurer, Lagos City Council, is the licensing authority for Lagos. The licensing authority in other centres is the Senior Police Officer or the Local Government Authority.

A fee of twenty shillings (two Naira) is charged on initial registration in Nigeria. Persons in possession of up-to-date full driving licence issued by an approved licensing authority overseas are not required to undertake a driving test in Nigeria. Others must, however, obtain a learner's permit. Driving tests are arranged by any of the motor licens-

ing authorities in the country and successful candidates are issued with driving licences.

The Lagos City Transport Service, the largest municipal transport service in the country, runs about 300 buses carrying an average of approximately 7.5 million passengers a month. Some state governments have organized long distance and inter-state bus services.

Nigeria changed from left to right-hand traffic on Sunday, 2nd April, 1972.

Railways

The Nigerian Railway Corporation with headquarters in Lagos was established in April, 1955 to take over the control of the railways from the Government Railway Department. The corporation is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Federal Government. There is also a General Manager.

Nigeria has a greater railway mileage than any other country in the Commonwealth outside the Dominions. The system comprises 2,680 route miles of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge and extends to the majority of commercial centres in the country. The railway is a single-track and consists of two main routes penetrating inland from the ocean ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt and merging at Kaduna. From Kaduna, the line runs to Kano and Nguru, near the border with Niger Republic. A 400-mile track completed in 1964 branches off from Kuru on the Kafanchan—Jos line and runs through Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the North-Eastern State. An important line runs between Kafanchan and Bukuru to the tin-mining district of Jos. From Zaria a branch line runs in a north-westerly direction to Kaura Namoda while another runs from Minna to Baro on the Niger. In the south a branch line runs from Ifo to Idogo.

Main line passenger services are provided by 'Limited' and 'Mail' trains. First and second-class accommodations on the 'Limited' and 'Mail' trains are booked in advance. First-class rolling stock provides sleeping compartments, each fitted with wash basin and water closet and accommodating two to four persons. Shower facilities are also available in these coaches. Free luggage allowance for passengers travelling first-class is two cwts (101.6 kg); second-class one cwt (50.8 kg) and third-class 56 lbs (25.4 kg).

The principal commodities carried by the Railway Corporation are groundnuts, coal, palm-kernels, palm-oil, petroleum products, cotton, cement, sugar, tin, columbite and hides and skins in that order of importance.

In 1971/72, the Railways carried a total of 5,484,673 passengers

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SERVICES

The social welfare departments of the Federal and State governments are responsible for the promotion of social welfare throughout the country. The aim always has been to provide essential services for individuals and families in distress. While developing various programmes within their own sphere of activities, the Federal and State Governments extend co-operation to voluntary organizations and other bodies concerned with social welfare by giving assistance and subvention in deserved cases.

One aspect of the department's work centres around boys and girls clubs, community youth councils, women welfare clubs, and community development and education clubs. Club activities include leadership training courses, appeal works and other engagements for fund raising, initiation and execution of important community projects such as road and bridge construction, organization of public lectures, drama, debates, and film shows. Because of the need to foster an all-round personality development in the youth, great importance is attached to sporting activities among youth clubs.

Training courses are organized by the staff of the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Labour for youth clubs, and experts are invited to speak on topical matters, like programme planning in youth clubs, the history of youth clubs in Nigeria, public health services, the psychology of adolescence, and the behaviour patterns of human beings from infancy to adulthood.

The second aspect of the department's services is designed to help the individual overcome his problems by adjusting himself to his social environment through his own efforts, assisted by the skilful use of professional relationship established by the social worker. The social worker deals with juvenile delinquents, children who are neglected and in need of care and protection, troublesome children whose behaviour causes anxiety to their parents and guardians, and adult offenders requiring corrective but constructive treatment. Problems involving unmarried mothers, paternity disputes, poor family

rehabilitation and correction also come within this service.

For specialized treatment of these cases, the services are divided into the following four sections: Juvenile probation, after-care service, adult probation and family and child care.

Juveniles under the age of 17 years who are either offenders or beyond parental control or in need of care and protection are referred by the Juvenile Courts, the Police, social welfare agencies, state hospitals and parents or guardians to the Juvenile Work Community Centre for treatment. About 900 cases were handled in Lagos in 1971. By far the greater number of juvenile offenders in the country are the products of broken homes.

Juvenile courts comprise senior magistrates sitting with lay assessors—male and female.

To enable the court to arrive at a right decision regarding the treatment to be ordered in particular cases, the court usually calls for a Probation Officer's report on the offender. Such a report contains information on the social background and general condition of the offender; and the attitude of the family, medical reports and other relevant facts. Punishment for serious criminal offences range from probation to committal to approved schools. These schools provide full daily remedial and corrective training for juveniles who come into conflict with the law. The object of the training is to inculcate in the minds of these disturbed children a sense of responsibility and service to the community as well as to bring a measure of interest, stability and discipline into their lives. Incidental to this is the opportunity to acquire manual skills that can be put to profitable use in later life. In Lagos, there are four approved schools with 363 pupils. There are also three remand homes with 340 children. These homes serve two purposes. They are used as remand centres for boys and girls awaiting trial and, occasionally, as temporary reception centres for children in need of care and protection or out of control. They are also used as approved institutions for mentally handicapped children.

These children are trained to read, write and calculate. Teaching is on an individual basis because of the wide divergence in the interest and educational background of the pupils. In addition to academic instructions, the girls receive lessons in needlework, handwork, housecraft and cookery.

Remand home children are allowed to worship according to their religious beliefs.

Recreational activities cover indoor and outdoor games of which football, table tennis, draughts, ludo and cards are the most popular. Excursions to places of educational interest are arranged while the

Federal Information Service organizes monthly film shows at the homes.

Children in remand homes are provided with good food and medical care under the supervision of the Dietary Board and a Medical Officer of the Federal Ministry of Health. The responsibility of the Social Welfare Division does not end when a juvenile is discharged from the approved school. The After-Care Section of the Federal Ministry of Labour endeavours to ensure that the juvenile is happily rehabilitated in the community.

Nigeria does not have an adoption law. However abandoned children or those who come from unsuitable homes are placed with foster parents at government expense or at the expense of their parents or charitable organizations.

The purpose of adult probation is to reform the offender (not below 17 years) by teaching him to observe and respect the norms of the community thereby deterring him from committing further offences.

The work of the probation service centres around government supervision, repatriation and remand. Before an offender is placed under probation, the court makes an order stating the terms of the probation, a violation of which may result in punishment. Majority of probation cases involve wandering, stealing, gambling, breach of the peace and disorderly behaviour, fraud against a City Transport Service, loitering, forgery, adultery, impersonation and traffic offences.

Increasing numbers of men and women make use of the services provided by the Family Welfare Centre which is an evidence of the community's understanding of, and adjustment to, the role and responsibilities of the Centre.

The number of disabled in Nigeria together with the categories of disability is not precisely known and so much of the planning has been based on estimates. It is, for instance, estimated that of Nigeria's 55 million people, there are some 250,000 to 350,000 blind (10 per cent being children).

Their care and rehabilitation are jointly carried out by the governments, religious organizations and voluntary bodies. The programme is broadly divided into the following services: medical/physical, educational, vocational, placement, including sheltered workshop and self-employment and home-bound schemes.

Most handicaps in Nigeria are preventable. Preventive services include the treatment of disabling cases at eye clinics, school clinics and hospitals and the organization of lectures, newspaper articles, Radio/TV talks on personal hygiene, care of children, avoidance of pre-disposing causes and family care generally. The disabled are given

such medical and para-medical treatments as would re-condition them to participate as fully as possible in the daily life of the society. There are eye hospitals (in addition to the eye units in General Hospitals), mobile eye clinics, orthopaedic hospitals and institutes of child health which offer preventive and curative services to disabled people in the country.

The educational programme is geared towards making available to the blind and other disabled persons educational facilities which are now provided for the able-bodied. Primary Education is mainly free and in order to enable the disabled to effectively take advantage of these facilities, additional special equipment and apparatuses as well as specialist staff are provided by the government directly or subsidized through the local agencies running schools or schemes for the disabled.

Nigeria operates an *Open Education System* which allows for disabled children to attend the same schools with normal children from primary to university levels. There are some 200 blind children in normal schools all over the country. In addition to this provision of the *Open Education System*, there are 143 special schools for the disabled. Those for the blind include the Sudan United School, Gindiri; the Church Missionary Society School, Oji River; the Sudan Interior Mission School, Kano; and the Pacelli School, Lagos. Schools for the deaf include the Federal School for the Deaf in Lagos; the Mission School of the Deaf; the Enugu School for the Deaf and the Home School for the Young Deaf in Ibadan. These were established between 1958 and 1962. The Attanda-Olu School, Lagos; the Cheshire Home, Lagos; the Child Care and Treatment Home School, Akoka; the Child Guidance Clinic, Yaba; the Child Treatment and Placement Home School, Apapa; the Educational Unit for the Handicapped at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi; the Red Cross School for Spastic Children, Igbobi; and the Good Samaritan School in Ibadan cater for physically handicapped, emotionally handicapped, speech defective, and educationally sub-normal children.

There is a Nigerian National Advisory Council for the Blind in the Federal Ministry of Labour. It was set up by the Governments of the Federation to advise on, and co-ordinate blind welfare in Nigeria. Among the other functions of the council is liaison between voluntary organizations working for the blind in the country and international agencies.

Although it does not directly undertake projects on behalf of the blind, it has, however, in executing its advisory functions, set out

certain priorities, namely prevention, treatment and cure of disabling conditions of the eye; education of the blind; vocational training; re-settlement, including placement and after-care.

The education of the blind has progressed remarkably well in the country although this progress has not been without difficulties. In the main, the difficulties include:

Indifference of parents and the society generally to the educability of the blind; poverty of parents and inability to finance education for the blind where it is not free; militating circumstances of village life where, with no schools located in such villages, transportation of the blind child to the school poses a great problem; lack of sufficient accommodation in residential schools; shortage of braille books or their unsuitability in Nigerian schools; inadequacy or lack of equipment/apparatus—brailers, typewriters, maps, mathematical and other gadgets; shortage of teachers with specialized training which places heavy work-load on available teachers; inadequate facilities for the training of teachers for the blind; mobility problems for visiting teachers of the blind who work in circuits and have to cover long distances; the individualistic nature of the education of the blind (i.e. teacher pupil relationship) necessitates, for effective results, such teacher to pupil ratio which virtually restricts the number of pupils admitted to residential schools; general frustration on the part of the teachers of the handicapped arising from a status that is unfortunately not commensurate with output (qualitative and quantitative); lack of gainful employment for the blind generally and particularly for those who are not secondary school material. ♣

Vocational training is provided for disabled adults and children who, having completed their primary education, are not sufficiently equipped for secondary education or who due to family and other circumstances cannot continue with their education. The blind and deaf are given vocational orientation while in the top form of the primary school. Vocational training is carried out in *Government Trade Centre, Yaba*, which offers training in carpentry, painting, masonry, auto-mechanic, metal work and sewing (for girls); *Farm Craft Centres for the Blind, Lagos and Maiduguri* which train adults in farming; *Vocational Training Centres (Oshodi, Ogbomoso, Kaduna, Oji River)* which offer training in traditional crafts, home economics, telephoning, mat weaving, mattress making, pillow stuffing, willow carpet making, typing, audio-typing, assembly, packaging and light workshop practice and *Provincial Workshops (Bida, Kano, Katsina, Jos, Sokoto, Zaria, Bauchi, Gombe, Yola, Bama, Maiduguri and Nnewi)*. The Provincial Workshops are

sponsored by local authorities and provide some degree of sheltered employment to 'graduates' of these vocational training centres.

The ultimate aim of rehabilitation for the disabled is placement and successful re-integration into the society although there are, no doubt, some cases where the process might include mastering the techniques of daily living. A number of trained disabled persons have been placed in industry or government establishments while some are self-employed. This number is rather small compared with those trained but it is significant that through the co-operation of the government, employers in industry and voluntary organizations/agencies working for the disabled, a foundation is being laid for a programmed placement service.

The National Provident Fund was launched on 1st October, 1961, essentially as a savings scheme to which both the worker and his employer contribute in equal proportions for the benefit of the worker. The current rate of contribution is 5 per cent of the worker's wages subject to a maximum of £2 (₦4) per month, plus a similar amount from his employer. The scheme provides for cash payment to a member when his employment ceases due to old age or invalidity, and in the event of his death to his dependant or next-of-kin. Cash payment is also made during long periods of unemployment or sickness and permanent emigration from Nigeria.

All non-pensionable employees of the Federal and State Governments, the public corporations, as well as the employees of all private enterprises (at present limited to those employing 10 or more workers) are covered by the scheme. Those exempted from coverage include employees of local governments and Native Authorities; workers subject to superannuation schemes for universities; certain classes of teachers; and persons accorded diplomatic or equivalent status. Voluntary coverage is provided for in the N.P.F. Act.

The Fund is governed by the N.P.F. Act, 1961; the N.P.F. (Amendment) Act, 1964; the N.P.F. (General) Regulations, 1961; and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

Registration of a covered worker is the responsibility of his employer. It is his duty first to register himself and after that to apply for registration of his employees on the appropriate statutory forms. On registration, an employer is issued with a registration certificate on which he receives a registration number which he is required to use in all correspondence with the fund. Similarly, a registered worker is supplied with a registration card with number on a waterproof card. This card is surrendered when claiming one of the main benefits in the scheme. These benefits are in respect of old age,



In a supermarket



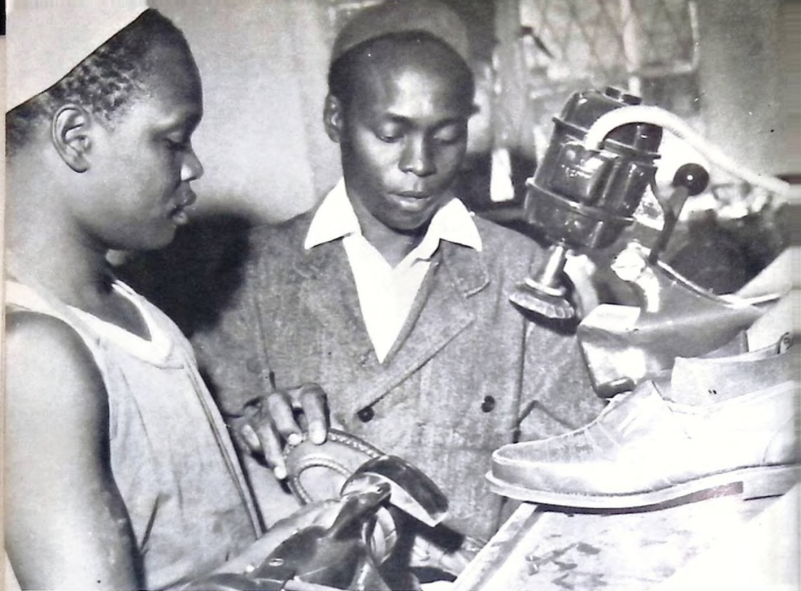
Cycling to market

Fish stall



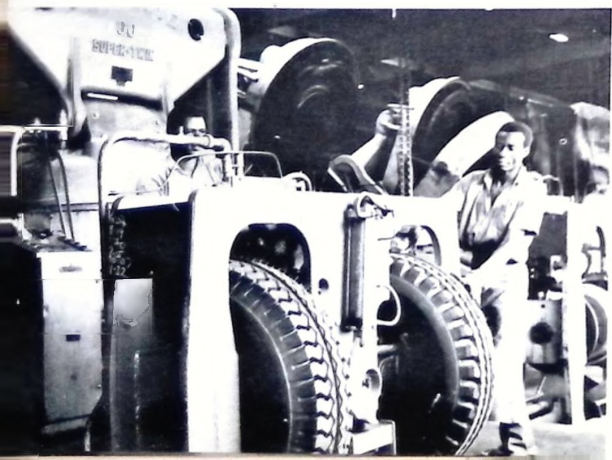
Rural market





Shoe factory, Maiduguri

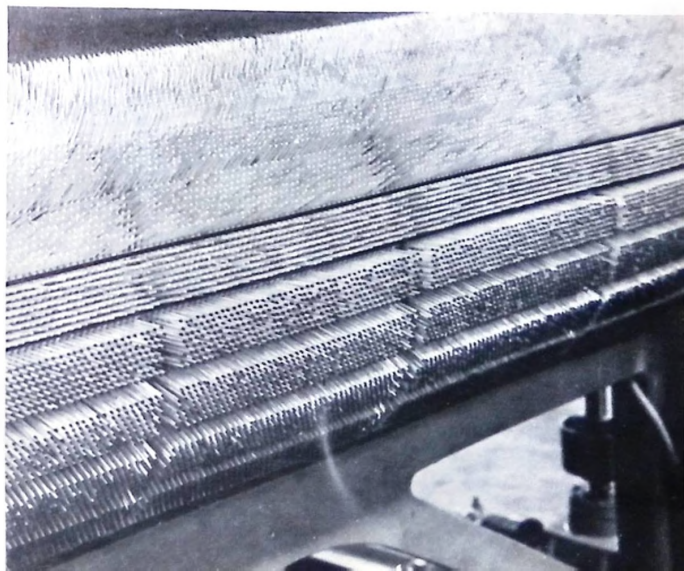
At the Dunlop Tyre factory, Ikeja





Sweets factory, Kano

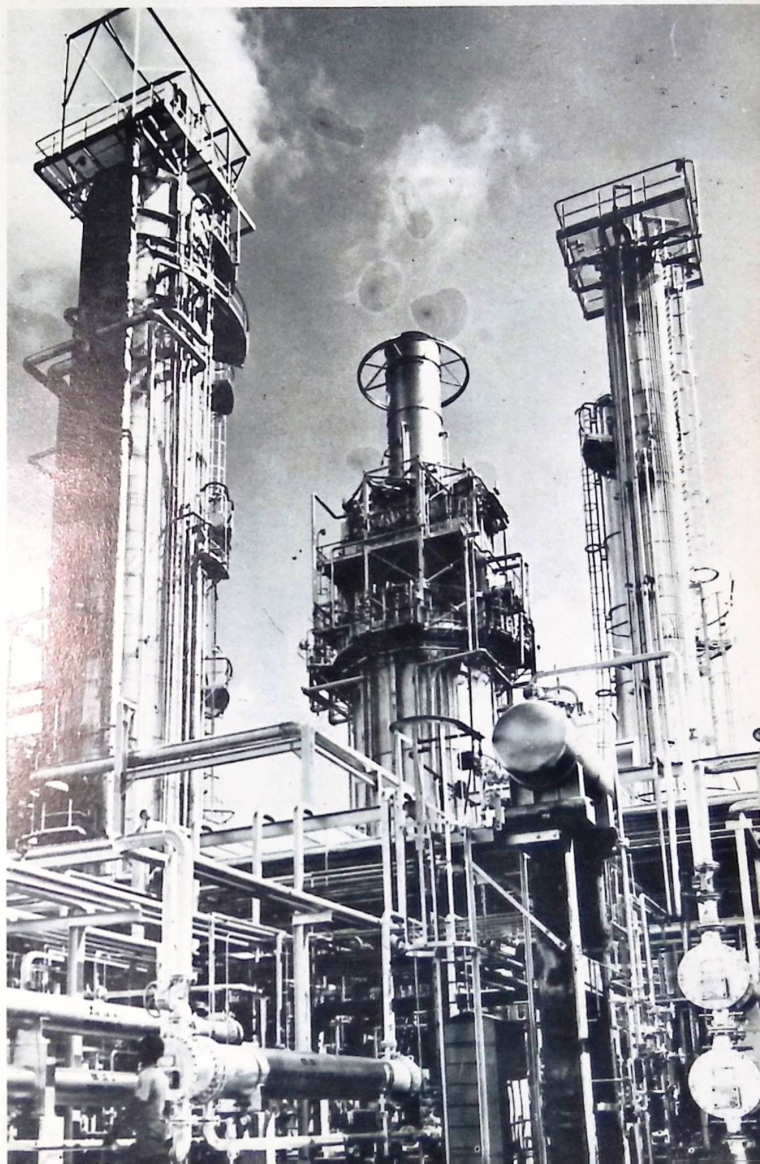
Match factory, Ilorin





At a Kaduna textile mill

Oil refinery near Port Harcourt





Panoramic view of Kainji dam



Line maintenance technician on transmission tower



Sawmill and plywood factory, Sapele



Apapa wharf





Camel caravan

Reed boat on Lake Chad





Railway station. Iddo terminus

Kano airport terminal





Nigerian air stewardess

Apapa Road Flyover





Telephone exchange

invalidity, or survivorship. Other types of benefits payable under the scheme are emigration grant, withdrawal grant and sickness benefit.

The National Provident Fund is now poised to extend the operation of its funds to local levels. Through the N.P.F. Advisory Council, a tripartite body of government, employers and workers and another special body the Investment Committee, those who contribute to the fund have a say in its operation. By 1971 the fund had made investments which stood at over £51 million (₦102 m) and paid out benefits totalling £3.5 million (₦7 m) to 43,000 contributors.

The National Provident Fund has its Head Office at 112 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

INSURANCE

Insurance in Nigeria is regulated by various laws. The Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1945 (Cap 126), makes insurance compulsory for third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act, 1956 (Cap 196), confers on third parties rights against insurers in the event of the insured becoming insolvent.

The Insurance Companies Act (No. 53 of 1961) regulates the operations of companies and underwriters engaged generally in insurance business, and particularly in the field of life insurance, so as to safeguard policy holders. The Act provides for the proper registration of insurance companies, special and periodical investigations of these companies and the submission by them of annual returns to the Registrar of Insurance.

It also requires those companies incorporated outside Nigeria applying for registration to satisfy the Registrar of their solvency; their paid-up capital must not be below £50,000 (₦100,000). Companies incorporated and operating solely in Nigeria are required to have a paid-up capital of not less than £25,000 (₦50,000). The Act empowers the Commissioner of Trade to require any insurance company to invest in Nigeria a percentage of the profits (not exceeding 3 per cent) in respect of its business in Nigeria.

Classes of Insurance operated in Nigeria include marine, life, fire, accident and reinsurance.

In order to guarantee further the security against risks of losses both by clients and insurers, the Federal Military Government, through the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria Decree 1969, has made it compulsory for any registered insurer in respect of every insurance policy issued or renewed by it on or after 1st October, 1969, to reinsure with the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria an amount equal to 10 per cent of the sum insured in the policy,

upon and subject to the provisions of the Insurance Companies Act, 1961 under which the company is registered. The registered insurer is compelled to offer to the corporation an amount equal to 10 per cent of the premium received by the registered insurer on the issue or, as the case may be, renewal of the policy. The corporation in respect of any reinsurance ceded to it by a registered insurer pursuant to such provision in the Decree must pay to such registered insurer commission at such rate as the corporation may determine after taking account of any applicable commercial consideration, but will not offer any profit commission on such cessions. The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria also carries out various other classes of insurance business.

Insurance brokers and agents are two intermediaries which have developed with the insurance business. The broker is regarded as a specialist who takes an important part in the arrangement of insurances for his clients. The insurance agent on the other hand may be full or part-time. The full-time agents are those engaged by insurance companies mainly for field work while the part-time agent is a professional man such as a lawyer or a doctor who procures insurance through his connections or through his normal course of business.

Nigeria has an Insurance Institute membership of which is open to all engaged in full-time insurance business. It was inaugurated in Lagos, in August, 1959.

HOUSING AND PLANNING

Before the creation of states in Nigeria, housing corporations were established on regional government level, with activities confined to the regional capitals. The Western Nigeria Housing Corporation succeeded in establishing Ikeja industrial estate as well as Bodija estate in Ibadan and also provided better stalls in market places. The Eastern Nigeria Housing Corporations, with USAID technical assistance constructed houses in the government residential area of Diobu in 1963. With the help of the Shell-BP Development Company, it also provided tarred roads, drains, electricity and pipe-borne water. The Northern Provinces Housing Committee established under the colonial government, was not, until the creation of states, of any assistance to Nigerians. However, by the end of 1968, an industrial estate had been established in Kaduna.

During the 1962-1968 Development Plan period, the Federal Government was faced with the problem of an over-crowded small island with the worst slums as the capital of the country. Through

the Lagos Executive Development Board which was established originally as the physical planning authority for Lagos, it undertook the demolition of the slums and replaced them with shops and office buildings. Over the same period, the L.E.D.B. established industrial estates at Apapa, Iganmu and Ijora as well as residential estates at South-West Ikoyi, Apapa and Surulere. The reclamation of Victorial Island, which started in the mid-1950's used up £14.9 million (₦29.8 m) out of the £23 million (₦46 m) allocated for housing and planning.

The Federal Government laid more emphasis on housing and planning in the second development plan for 1970-74 and promised to provide land and building materials at reasonable prices; to give maximum support to self-help projects in rural areas; to make sure that public-sector projects are guided solely by economic considerations, except where their differential costs are marginal; to improve and extend transport and communication links not only between one community and another, but between the rural areas and their urban sectors; to reinforce existing legislations on public land acquisition and streamline the compensation procedure with a view to minimizing land speculation and eliminating unearned increases; to reconstruct war damaged towns; minimize residential overcrowding and ease the acute transportation bottleneck.

Many states have made considerable progress in line with the development programme. In the Kano State, the designs for several industrial and residential development areas have been completed. The Zaria Road Housing Estate, for example is a third way through. Feasibility studies on the Kurmi market and the construction of an access road to the Sheda Industrial Estate have been completed.

In the North-Western State, progress is being made on the construction of roads, commercial layouts and purchase of field survey equipment including theodolites. One low density layout is reported completed and work is in progress on the Birnawa-Sokoto layout.

In the Mid-Western State, the survey of Benin, Warri and Sapele townships is in progress while the survey of Asaba town is nearly completed. Work on aerial photographs, field survey and map compilation is also in progress. Sapele and Auchu map compilations are continuing. Land has also been acquired for a housing scheme at Warri, while the design of the State secretariat building is almost completed.

The projects in the North-Central State are progressing satisfactorily. The Kabala Housing Estate comprising 120 housing units has been completed at a cost of £140,000 (₦280,000). Work is soon to begin on the construction of the Kaduna town hall. Greater progress

the 1960s mostly in the field of mapping. The towns of Dawa, Kafan, Kala, Koko, Nkolok, Nkolok, Paulohqua, Gabon Birnin Gwari, and Karki have been aerially photographed and subsequent office mapping and surveying is well advanced.

The South Eastern State has provided a master plan for Calabar at a cost of £15,000 (N200,000). It has established area planning authorities for each of the administrative divisions. The South-Eastern State Housing Corporation has also acquired land for the construction of housing estates.

The Federal Government voted £0.7 million (N1.4 m) as its contribution towards the expansion of the Nigerian Building Society. The society's activities will be extended to all parts of the Federation in the same way as the Nigerian Staff Housing Scheme has been directed to extend its loan facilities to enable Federal officials to build or purchase houses in any place of their choice in the Federation. The Federal Government's direct housing scheme is designed to provide about 90 staff quarters of various sizes in Lagos area. There are also four blocks of flats to be provided as transit residence for officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and various short-term government advisers and consultants. These staff quarters are designed to reduce considerably, government's rising expenditure on hotel accommodation and maintenance expenses on this class of officers and other entitled officers.

The Lagos Executive Development Board has now been merged with the Ikeja Town Planning Authority, under the new name of 'Lagos State Development and Property Corporation'. The corporation deals with housing and planning within the state.

During the plan period, the Federal and States Governments will disburse £19,025 million (N38,030 m) for town and country planning. The Federal programme, costing £5,287 million (N10,374 m), consists mainly of four projects, namely: Surveys; Housing; Kainji lake and Gongola River Basic Development Scheme; and Grant for re-grouping villages and towns and country planning. Besides, the Federal Military Government will provide 10,000 units of low-cost house in Lagos and 4,000 units in each of the state capitals at a cost of about £30 million (N160 m).

The states governments will disburse another £0.750 million (N1,500 m) on direct housing facilities, apart from various policy and institutional support to a number of building societies and housing corporations.

There are a number of other capital expenditure items in this sector such as the development of land registries, layouts for urban

and rural development zones, survey schemes, study and design of master physical plans for certain metropolitan and residential areas. The total expenditure proposed for these is about £3 million (N6 m).

EDUCATION

Prior to the coming of the European, Nigerians had their own educational systems whereby the young individual was taught to conform with the social customs and traditions of his community, and to learn a trade of one type or another, so as to be a good citizen. Shortly after the 'Scramble for Africa', British missionaries set up a Western-type of education at the primary school level in several parts of the land. The lead given by the missionaries was later followed by the government.

The system of education which grew from this humble beginning made reading, writing and arithmetic the three pillars on which the instruction in religious matters rested. It took little or no account of the technical needs and the culture of the indigenous peoples. The Nigerians who had the privilege of this education were appointed as clerks, teachers and catechists, the appointment carrying with it social prestige. That was the situation in much of Southern Nigeria at the turn of the century.

In much of Northern Nigeria the pattern was different. There, the British establishment provided that wherever possible a child should be taught to read and write in his own language before beginning the study of English. Good as this was, it helped to accentuate the differences between the different parts of the country.

The next improvement in the educational system was brought about by an African inspector of schools in Lagos. He caused the extension of the primary school curriculum to include lessons on the history and geography of Africa as well as on traditional laws, customs and religion. And to this was added manual labour and practical training.

In the few secondary schools in existence at the time, no serious attempt was made to provide a curriculum adapted to local conditions. There was a wholesale importation of the secondary educational system of Britain. While primary education thus grew less and less literary, secondary education on the other hand was entirely classical and overwhelmingly imitative of the requirement for entry into a British university.

As far as higher education was concerned, the curriculum of the missionary-owned Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, the only West African institution open to Nigerians, was firmly centred in theology and the classics, with the students taking the same examinations as the students at Durham University in Britain. Unlike the missionaries, the Government did nothing about higher education for a long time.

It was not until the Higher College, Yaba, was founded formally in 1934 that the British Government began to give some thought to the policy which should govern higher education in Nigeria. Even then, although the aim of the Higher College, Yaba, at that time was to give training of a professional type to a few Nigerians, the course was deliberately devised to be inferior to that required to obtain a degree in a British university. The number of entrants was severely limited to the needs of the government and the diploma granted was recognized only by the Nigerian Government.

The next step in higher education was not taken until after the Second World War when the University College, Ibadan, was founded as a result of the Asquit and Elliot Commission Reports. Unfortunately the two institutions—Yaba and its successor the University College—did not meet the requirements of the country. They were not based on a sound understanding of the Nigerian surrounding nor did they have full relevance to the real needs of the country.

It was therefore not surprising that a few years before Nigeria attained independence many citizens had begun to express dissatisfaction with the type of education given in the new University College.

After independence, the Federal Government did little to influence educational matters at the primary and secondary school levels. The result was an increasing diversification in the practice and standards of education from one state to another. In the past couple of years, however, the Federal Government has begun efforts perhaps as a result of the work of the National Council on Education, to establish a more uniform system of education at all levels throughout the country. It also aims at bridging as soon as possible the educational gaps which have been noticeable for many years. In addition, a number of programmes are now being prepared to ensure both quantitative and qualitative education throughout the Federation. There are now 9,904 primary schools, 800 secondary grammar schools, 78 commercial colleges, 176 teacher training colleges, 84 technical and vocational schools and 6 universities.

National Objective

As outlined in the Second National Development Plan, the Federal Government aims at a minimum national enrolment ratio of 50 per cent or more in primary education by the middle of this decade. It is also the Federal Government's aim that the secondary education enrolment ratio should rise to a national average of 25 per cent during the same period. In this connection, the Federal Government proposes to establish and maintain Federal Government secondary schools in all the states in order to promote and foster national unity.

The areas of education in which the Federal Government is giving assistance to the states include the reconstruction and equipment of schools in war-affected areas, the development of schools' library services, the teaching of science and mathematics, the expansion of teacher training for primary schools, the education of handicapped children, sixth form development, and the development and expansion of technical education. In other words, the central government is now awakening to its task in the interest of a united and progressive Nigeria.

In order to ensure a realistic curriculum development, the Federal Government is also pursuing the question of book development, and to this end, plans are on hand to set up a National Book Council, a body which will be responsible for the coordination of all efforts in the book industry.

At the same time, the re-examination of the structure of education is under serious consideration. As regards secondary education, a vocational emphasis is urged in many fields, including commercial and technical, so that the student gets a better means of gaining employment after leaving secondary school.

The position of the sixth form in the school structure is now questioned by some educationists as something unrelated to the urgent needs of the nation. As at the primary and secondary levels, the position of our institutions of higher learning is similarly being questioned. Fears that the universities are not adequately oriented towards meeting the needs of Nigeria are expressed now and again by many educationists and, in fact, by the general public.

Adult Education

Adult education in Nigeria had its roots in the work of the missionaries in the 19th century before the colonial government was set up. It was not until the 1940s that there developed a significant change of attitude resulting in the commencement of adult education in

Nigeria. The factors which brought this about and influenced the development of adult education were many, principally the effects of the Second World War, the exposure of educated Nigerians to Western European ideas and ideals, urbanization and industrialization, social changes in Nigeria including the changing roles of women in society, the increasing acceptance in Britain of education and the welfare of the citizens as functions of the state, the rise in Nigeria of nationalism and the desire to revive and revitalize Nigerian cultures and languages and changes in British colonial policy involving the need to prepare Nigerians for self-government.

The modern foundation of adult education in Nigeria was therefore laid by the British in 1943. In 1947 a Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria was published. It revealed that the accelerated pace of social changes had widened the gap between the older and the younger generations while the pace of social adjustment had also lagged behind the much swifter pace of economic change. It noted also that social fatalism among the few had developed into a mass consciousness unduly critical of and antagonistic to people in authority. It therefore urged that the explosive temper which might result from that new attitude could only be controlled and guided by a wisely directed mass education policy, with special stress on the development of social and civic responsibility.

This 1947 policy document also argued that universal literacy was essential if the peoples of Nigeria were to make social, economic and political progress, and it recommended that the curriculum of all educational projects should be built around the needs of the particular community in which it was being carried out.

The document certainly gave meaning and direction to the forces of adult education and was a source of inspiration to all those who were convinced of what adult education could contribute to Nigeria's national development. And so the objectives of adult education to be pursued by the Government and other agencies became more comprehensive than mere literacy.

In 1948 Government suggested that a Department of Extra-Mural Studies should be established at the University College, Ibadan. Thus was the foundation laid for educational extension centres in the country. In the next decade following the establishment of the university extra-mural classes, the emphasis was on creative adult education in general and on university extension in particular. As the country's universities increased later in number so also university extension services in Nigeria. It provided continuing higher educational services for individuals and associations as well as formal academic

education leading to certain public examinations.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The planning and provision of medical and health services (these include the provision of hospitals, health centres mainly for out-patients, maternity and child welfare clinics, mental homes, infectious diseases hospitals and treatment centres, and settlements for the cure and rehabilitation of lepers) in Nigeria are the responsibilities of the Federal and State Governments, and the local authorities. The government do not only provide these services, but also educate the people to make the fullest use of them.

Each of the 12 states of the Federation has a Ministry of Health which is directly in-charge of medical and health services and is also responsible for the training of personnel in various state-owned health institutions. In some states, local authorities are responsible for sewage, disposal of refuse, cleaning of streets and other sanitation matters in a particular town or district.

The Federal Ministry of Health co-ordinates medical and health service activities throughout the country as well as provide a link between Nigeria and medical and health institutions and organizations throughout the world.

In addition to government hospitals, there are many hospitals, clinics, dental centres, eye clinics and other health institutions run by missions, commercial firms and private doctors.

Nigeria regards the prevention of diseases as vital to the efficient development of medical and health services, hence it is providing health education in schools, hospitals and health centres.

The Federal Malaria service in Lagos has for many years been making research into the deadly disease of malaria and its prevention. Intensive vaccination campaigns are also organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization to wipe out smallpox which used to be a scourge in this part of the world.

The prevention and eradication of tuberculosis are among the priorities in the medical and health services programme of the country. The Federal Government has established a Tuberculosis Service Centre where among other things school children are regularly examined to ensure that they are free from tuberculosis. Babies receive B.C.G. vaccinations either in maternity hospitals, the infant welfare clinics or the birth registries before their births are registered.

Personnel for medical and health services are trained in Nigeria and abroad. There are today five university teaching hospitals located

at Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Zaria and Enugu for the training of doctors, medical technologists, nurses and other medical personnel. Plans have also been made for the establishment of a teaching hospital at the University of Ife.

In addition to the nursing schools attached to the teaching hospitals, there are many other institutions for the training of nurses and midwives all over the country.

For several years, the training of pharmacists in Nigeria has been undertaken at government pharmacy schools and most of the pharmacists in the country today are products of these schools. Three Universities—Ife, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and University of Nigeria, Nsukka—now offer degree courses in pharmacy.

The Federal Government runs dental schools of hygiene and technology.

Chemist shops exist all over the country. Only shops registered and supervised by pharmacists are allowed to stock and sell certain types of medical preparations, particularly those requiring doctor's prescription for their application.

The importation and exportation of certain classes of drugs and medicines are regulated by law.

Lagos State

Health services in Lagos State are provided by the Lagos State Ministry of Health, the Public Health Department of the Lagos City Council, local authorities, the Lagos University Medical School and Teaching Hospital and private medical practitioners.

The State Ministry of Health takes charge of Government-owned health institutions in the State. The Lagos General Hospital has specialist clinics such as surgical, medical, ear, nose and throat, eyes, skin and venereal diseases units. The Massey Street Children's Hospital works in conjunction with the paediatric section of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital and gives medical attention to children mostly under five years of age. The Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi, deals mainly with accident and orthopaedic cases. A large physiotherapy section is provided to rehabilitate patients. The Psychiatric Centre, Yaba, takes care of mental cases under the supervision of specialists.

The Lagos Island Maternity Hospital has a school for the training of midwives attached to it. The school is open to qualified nurses from all parts of the Federation.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital (I.D.H.) was built at Yaba many years ago, far away from dwelling houses to avoid the spread of

infectious diseases to neighbouring houses.

Dental clinics are attached to the General Hospital and the Massey Street Children's Hospital. A third clinic is to start shortly at the Apapa Health Centre.

School medical services in Lagos are under the Lagos Ministry of Health as well as the Public Health Department of the Lagos City Council. The services obtainable in school clinics are free to all children below the age of 18 years. Preventive work as well as medical treatment is provided at these clinics by doctors and nurses who also visit schools to carry out medical examination and treatment of minor cases.

Health Centres have been built to bring health and medical services nearer to the patients' homes. There are now four of these centres operating in various parts of Lagos.

The Public Health Department of the Lagos City Council deals with environmental sanitation, food inspection and eating premises, health education, family planning, domiciliary midwifery services, inspection of houses, infant welfare, control of malaria, care of the aged and control of infectious diseases. To do these effectively, the Lagos City Council has health inspectors, welfare officers, health superintendants, health sisters, health visitors, community nurses and health assistants.

The health education of the people is now a joint responsibility of the Health Education Section of the Lagos City Council and the Ministry of Health. The Health Education Officer, assisted by a team of health sisters and community nurses, works in clinics, hospitals, health centres and in homes. This unit arranges health programmes on the Nigerian Television Service and also plans the welfare and care of handicapped children. Matters concerning the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), United Nations Children's Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), and international bodies like the Scientific and Technical Research Commission (S.T.R.C.) of the Organization of African Unity, Food and Agricultural Organization (F.A.O.), International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) and those relating to foreign governments and organizations offering technical assistance are also dealt with in this unit.

Rivers State

The Rivers State has about seven general hospitals, five specialist hospitals, five mission and joint hospitals, twelve private hospitals and clinics, two dental centres, one industrial and commercial hospital and about four health centres.

As in every other state the Rivers State Ministry of Health is responsible for public health in general and for government medical and health institutions as well as for the training of health personnel for all government-owned health institutions and for health education services in the state.

The government hospitals are located at Degema, Ogoni, Port Harcourt, Yenagoa and Ahoada. The specialist hospitals include a tuberculosis hospital, a chest clinic and an infectious diseases hospital all in Port Harcourt. Mission and joint hospitals in the State include the Community Hospital, Ahoada; Joint Hospital, Etche (via Port Harcourt); Baptist Hospital, Ahoada; Assumption Hospital, Omoku (Ahoada) and Okrika Joint Hospital. Leading private hospitals are the Delta Clinic, an industrial hospital at Port Harcourt and the Braithwaite Nursing Home also at Port Harcourt.

Mid-Western State

There are about nine government hospitals situated at Agbor, Asaba, Auchi, Benin, Forcados, Kwale, Sapele, Uromi and Warri, and four rural health centres at Auchi, Igarra, Oleh and Ughelli.

Among hospitals owned by voluntary agencies, commercial houses and private bodies are the Zuma Memorial Hospital, Irrua; Delta Hospital, Sapele; Dr. Esiri's Infirmary, Warri; St. Camillus Hospital, Uromi; St. Mary's Hospital, Ogwashi-Uku; Pilgrim Baptist Hospital, Issele-Uku; African Timber and Plywood Industrial Clinic, Sapele; Baptist Hospital, Eku; U.A.C. Hospital, Burutu; and Sight Hospital, Escravos. These have a combined total of 1,265 beds.

It is the aim of the government to provide at least one general hospital for every administrative division in the state. In compliance with this policy, the government is building more general hospitals.

Because of the distance that separates some communities from existing hospitals the government encourages voluntary agencies, by giving them grants for development and maintenance to build dispensaries and maternity homes in order to bring the advantages of modern medical science to the rural population.

In addition to providing a hospital for each administrative division, the government intends to modernize the field of medicine by the introduction of laboratory service. Modern equipment has been provided and the initial difficulty of having adequately trained personnel to manipulate the delicate instruments is being steadily overcome. Most important in this field is the blood transfusion service. The Benin General Hospital is now recognized as a teaching hospital

where pre-registration doctors could do their housemanship. In the past year, alterations aimed at enlarging the out-patients departments, the dispensary, the maternity section, as well as providing better laboratory and theatre facilities, were completed in the Benin General Hospital. All but one of the government hospitals in the state are equipped with X-ray instruments.

A modest nervous diseases clinic, which will be the nucleus of a bigger institution to cater for the mental health of the people has been opened at Uselu on the outskirts of Benin. The clinic will be developed to admit a sizeable number of patients and a department of occupational therapy is being developed there to rehabilitate the patients.

The Government Leprosy Settlement at Ossiomo, near Agbor, has over 1,000 in-patients. There are several leprosy clinics all over the state, with over 6,000 out-patients in attendance.

East-Central State

The State has about eleven general hospitals and nursing homes, seventeen mission and joint hospitals, three specialist hospitals, twenty-two private hospitals and clinics, four maternity centres, four dental centres and thirty-four health centres. The State also has one community hospital, two industrial and commercial hospitals and two leper settlements. There is a University Teaching Hospital at Enugu.

The Uzuakoli Leper Settlement is a Federal Research Centre for Leprosy and both national and international personnel have visited it either to observe the work going on there or for courses of instruction under the World Health Organization sponsorship. The U.N.I.C.E.F. continues to supply drugs and equipment to the Settlement.

Kwara State

The Kwara State has about seven general hospitals, four mission hospitals and five leper colonies and hospitals.

The general hospitals are located at Ilorin, Offa, Lokoja, Okene and Idah.

There is also a Maternity hospital at Ilorin and a Rural Health Centre at Ankpa while many privately owned hospitals, clinics and maternity homes augment the health institutions in the State.

South Eastern State

The State's public health, and administration of all Government owned health institutions, health education, the training of health

personnel in government institutions and other health matters are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

The South Eastern State has about seven general hospitals, eleven mission and joint hospitals, six specialist hospitals, three private hospitals, two industrial hospitals, two dental centres, one maternity hospital, five leper settlements and nine health centres.

Some of the general hospitals and nursing homes are situated at Calabar, Ikot Ekpene and Ogoja, while mission and joint hospitals are located at Uyo, Eket, Ikom, Ekot Ene, Oron, Itu, Itu-Mbang, Abak and Ikot Ekpene.

The specialist hospitals are the Calabar Maternity Hospital; Calabar Mental Hospital; Calabar Dental Centre; Calabar Tuberculosis Hospital; Ikom Tuberculosis Centre and the Calabar Infectious Disease Hospital. The Leprosy settlements are at Ekpene-Obon, Qua Iboe, Ikom and Itu.

Two industrial and commercial hospitals at Calabar, the Dunlop Group Hospital with forty-five beds and the Pamol Hospital with thirty beds and a few privately-owned hospitals also look after the health of the people within the State.

Western State

In the Western State, there are about nine government general hospitals, seven specialist hospitals, twelve mission hospitals and ten private hospitals. There are also four leper settlements, nine dental centres and twelve rural health centres.

The general hospitals are located in Ibadan, Ado-Ekiti, Ikira, Ilaro, Iwo, Ogbomosho, Okotipupa, Ondo and Shagamu. The specialist hospitals include those at Abeokuta, Akure, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Ile-Ife, Oshogbo and Oyo. Other government hospitals include the Aro Mental Hospital, the Lantoro Institution (both at Abeokuta), the Ibadan Government Chest Clinic and a malaria unit.

The School of Medicine of the University of Ibadan and the University Teaching Hospital both located at Ibadan provide facilities for the training of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel. The University Teaching Hospital was established between 1954 and 1957 and has 507 beds.

North Western State

There are ten hospitals in the state. Seven of these are government hospitals and three are owned by voluntary agencies. The seven government hospitals are at Sokoto, Birnin Kebbi, Gusau, Gumi, Bida,

Minna and Abuja. The three voluntary agency hospitals are the Tungan Magajiya United Missionary Society Hospital, Kotangora Baptist Hospital and the Yelwa Hospital.

There are a number of dispensaries, maternity centres and rural health centres run by Native Authorities and voluntary agencies. There is also a dental centre at Sokoto, a government rural health centre at Argungu while a flying doctor service is based in Gusau.

The World Health Organization and Malaria Control Eradication also contribute towards the State's health service, especially in the malaria eradication campaign. Towards this end, huts are sprayed with insecticides at intervals of six months.

This campaign covers at present the Gwandu, Argungu and Sokoto Native Authority areas.

A sleeping sickness service unit stationed at Minna undertakes the eradication of tsetse fly in the State.

North Central State

Responsibility for the State's public health and administration of all Government owned hospitals is shared by the State's Ministry of Health, the Ahmadu Bello University (Institute of Health) Local Authorities, Missions and voluntary agencies.

Institution for the training of Medical personnel in the State include the Kaduna Community Nurses Training School, the Medical Auxiliaries Training School, Kaduna, the Zonkwa St. Louis Hospital, the Katsina School of Nursing, the Zaria School of Nursing, the St. Gerald's Hospital School of Nursing and the Kaduna School of Midwifery.

There are twelve general hospitals, one each at Katsina, Malum-fashi, Daura, Kafanchan, Zonkwa, three at Zaria and four at Kaduna. The Wusasa hospital at Zaria, the Zonkwa St. Louis Hospital and the Kafanchan General Hospital are run by missions while the Malumfashi hospital, Zaria General Hospital, Kaduna General Hospital and Kaduna Nursing Homes are run by the Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Health.

There are four specialist hospitals: one at Katsina, one at Kaduna and two at Zaria.

The Wusasa Specialist Hospital at Zaria is run by the mission while the other three are run by the Ahmadu Bello University Institute of Health.

In addition to these hospitals, there are the Zaria Leper Training School run by the government, a leprosarium at Katsina run by

administrative structure being attached to the Ahmadu Bello University Hospital in Zaria and many dispensaries run by local authorities with government grants and supervision.

North Eastern State

The North Eastern State has about sixteen Government General Hospitals at Azare, Gardo, Mandaguri, Nguru, Potiskum, Mubi, Bana, Yola, Jalingo, Gidan, Numan, Kaltungo, and Bauchi. There are also one nursing home, one maternity hospital and three dental centres.

As in every other state, the North-Eastern State supplies voluntary agencies and local dispensaries and hospitals with free medical equipment for such infectious diseases as meningitis, cholera and sleeping sickness.

In addition to government hospitals, there are about five mission hospitals, three leprosanaria, 51 dispensaries, 10 maternity and child-welfare clinics and 13 dressing-stations.

Benue Plateau State

The Benue Plateau State has ten government and eight mission and private hospitals.

The general hospitals are located at some of the divisional headquarters—three at Jos, one each at Pankshin, Shendam, Keffi, Lafia, Makurdi, Oturkpo and Wukan.

There are mission hospitals at Nwanga, and Gboko. Out of the total of 154 dispensaries, the missions run 59 while the rest are run by the local authorities. Of the 533 leper clinics, 46 are run by the missions while the others are run by the local authorities. There are also three leper settlements.

Health personnel are trained at the School of Nursing, Jos, Mid-wifery School, Jos, and the Community Training School for Nursing at Makurdi. The state also makes use of the nursing schools at Zonkwa and Kaduna in the North-Central State as well as the School of Hygiene at Katsina.

The government gives a handsome annual grant to both the Missions and the local authorities for the running of the various hospitals and clinics.

Plateau State

The responsibility for health work in the state is shared with local authorities, voluntary agencies and the State Ministry of Health.

The state has two general hospitals at Kano, one each at Hadeija, Gumel, Dambatta and Birnin Kudu. There are also two district hospitals, seven maternity hospitals and a government owned dispensary in Kano.

The Ahmadu Bello University runs the only orthopaedic hospital. The S.I.M. runs a leper clinic and the only eye hospital, while the government runs the dental centre and the infectious diseases hospital.

There is a health service training school for the training of dispensary attendants, a school of nursing in Kano for training nurses and midwives, two satellite schools of nursing for training enrolled nurses and also a crash programme Nurses Training School at Birnin Kudu.

These training institutions are run by the state government, while the local government is responsible for rural dispensaries, sanitary services and leper clinics under the supervision of government staff. The state government subsidizes these services, and arranges seminars and refresher courses for local government and state government health staff from time to time.

CHAPTER 6

CULTURE

Nigeria is a large country with scores of groupings of people, each having a different environment, language, tradition, religion and outlook. Each group therefore produces something different from the other, which means that Nigeria can offer to the outside world goods to meet a variety of tastes.

Art

In the past, works of art owed their origin to a very strong patronage offered by religion and royalty. But these two factors have lost much of their influence and can no longer generate or sustain high quality works of art as before. Rather it is the refined taste of discerning gift buyers which is, today, encouraging high standards of art.

The Universities of Zaria and Nsukka offer degree courses in fine art. Together they have produced a fine crop of young painters and sculptors who aim to reach and excel, in the various media, those standards which the world knows so well in the Ife bronzes, the carved ivories that adorn the royal ancestral shrines in Benin, the ekpu figures of Oron or the Nok terracottas.

Apart from the Benin and Ife bronzes, archaeological finds at Igbo-Ukwu in East-Central State, have revealed that this part of the country was also a home of advanced ancient works of art. The Igbo-Ukwu bronzes which have elaborate intricate symmetrical designs are more remarkable than the better known Ife works.

Crafts

The crafts of any given area in Nigeria have invariably been influenced by the availability of raw materials. Because grass is plentiful in northern parts of Nigeria, northern craftsmen and women have learnt to make grass baskets, fans, table and floor mats. Some of these objects are beautifully coloured and very durable. In the southern half, where there is abundant wood because of the heavy rains, wood-

carving is probably the commonest form of artistic expression. Though places like Benin and Awka are acknowledged as centres of wood-carving, wood carvers have flourished all over Southern Nigeria since time immemorial, making figures for shrines, for portraiture, for masks, for representation of the spirits of the fields, forest, stream, earth, sea, sky, water, fire and thunder. The works of these old carvers remain in many villages where they provide the villages with their shrines, utensils and ornaments to this day. Many of the older examples of these products are now preserved in the national and other museums.

A newcomer to the wide range of carved pieces is the thorn carving. This is a delicate piece of decorative material, rather fragile, but exquisite. It is also one of the most adaptable materials in the hands of the carver. Because the thorn is soft, the carver can make from it different interesting objects. Thorns of different colours are sometimes glued together to give the effect of dresses, caps or head-ties and even shoes on a human figure.

Ivory carvings have for many years adorned ancestral altars in Benin and the palaces of Nigerian rulers and many of these relics can be seen in museums in far away places. Ivory carvings are now available in homes and offices as paper knives, inlaid cigar boxes, cigarette holders, ladies' earrings, hatpins, necklaces and bangles and innumerable small pieces of decor.

Brass or bronze casting is still made but there is nothing produced now to compare with the fabulous Ife, Igbo-Ukwu and Benin bronzes. These perfect examples of portraiture and the 'cire perdue' method of casting, together with the equally perfect terracottas thought to be of the same period and possibly by the same craftsmen, have no equal anywhere.

The metal work, glass bead and bangle industries of Bida are a familiar offering to visitors to Nigeria. The bead makers in particular preserve their ancient skill as a family tradition. At one time the glass for this purpose was made locally; now any glass is melted down to be used by the guildsmen. The metal workers were originally the armourers of the north. Their art is now applied to the production of skillfully fashioned and decorated trays, bowls and pots, rings, bangles and the like.

The skin popularly known as Morocco leather comes from goatskin from Sokoto. It was erroneously given the name Morocco leather because, until recently, it reached Europe through Moroccan traders who bought them from Nigerian caravan traders across the Sahara desert.

Excellent leatherwork and calabash carvings are produced at Kano and Ibadan. Raffia weaving is found at Ikot Ekpene, pottery at Abuja. Indeed everywhere throughout the country there can be found a local village industry that is more often than not utilitarian but produced with care and traditional skill and embodying traditional designs of unknown origin.

Excavations have revealed that pottery attained a high level of development in Nigeria several hundred years ago. The tradition has been maintained and Nigerian pottery today ranks among the most artistic in the world.

The best known pottery centre in the country is Abuja from where, in 1963, a Nigerian pottery worker toured Great Britain and Europe to demonstrate the art of pottery-making in Nigeria. She received enthusiastic ovations at all her demonstrations during the exhibition. Products of the pottery centre at Okigwi in the East-Central State are widely distributed in Nigeria and abroad.

Another outstanding craft of Nigeria is cloth weaving. In Akwete near Abe in the East-Central State is woven a cloth popularly known as Akwete cloth. This cloth is unique to Nigeria. It is also fast changing the dress fashion of many women who live in or come to the country. Produced on a broad loom, Akwete is usually about 48 inches wide. This generous width makes it particularly suitable for dress designers who evolve new patterns without being hampered by the narrowness of their material. Akwete is produced in attractive designs and rich colours.

There are also the Yoruba *aso-oke* weaving done on narrow looms notably at Iseyin, the Igbara weaving at Okene and the weaving in Kano.

Government Assistance

The Federal and State governments of Nigeria have always shown keen interest in the development of the arts and crafts as a source of employment and means of developing aptitude, and have given every possible assistance to the industry. The governments encourage the formation of co-operative societies and provide money and materials for the erection of buildings for the display of finished products. Government co-operative officers visit the societies to advise on the best way of increasing production and sales, and help to arrange exhibitions both in Nigeria and abroad.

As a further step towards the development of arts and crafts the governments are opening art schools and colleges such as the College

of Technology, Yaba, and the School of Fine Arts at Ahmadu Bello University where students can develop their aptitude under the guidance of qualified instructors. Many of the students are sponsored by government or private organizations.

Nigerian Museums

The preservation and assessment of all that is rich and informative in Nigeria's past is now the responsibility of the Antiquities Commission set up in 1953 for this purpose. The Commission is also responsible for museums and national monuments.

The National Museum in Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. The collection, including archaeological exhibits, presents a kaleidoscope of the nation in its diversity of crafts. In Jos are preserved all the archaeological finds of the Plateau minesfield, notably the 2,000 year-old terracottas of the Nok culture which represent the earliest known plastic art in Africa, south of the Sahara. In the grounds of the museum are a small zoo, and the beginnings of an open-air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum. The museum in Oron preserves hundreds of hardwood ekpu carvings of the Ibibio tribe which are among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carvings. The Ife Museum preserves the world famous bronze and terracotta heads found in that ancient, sacred city of the Yoruba. In Benin a small museum is filled with pieces representing the work of generations of artists. In addition to a new museum at Owo, a town noted for its artistic traditions, the House of Images at Esie preserves a number of stone carvings. The newly established Odinani Museum at Nri, preserves items of archaeological value including ancient bronze works and carvings from various parts of the East-Central State.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Carved Monoliths at Ikom

There are a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic 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. The most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave, a little beyond mile III, on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. An annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

Rock Paintings at Birnin Kudu and Gaji

These two groups of rock paintings in Kano and North-Eastern States 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 at Ikot Ekpene and Bende

These gigantic Ikoru drums, of which scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound conditions, used to be a treasured possession of many villages in the Okon, Afaha and Otoro Clan areas of Uyo as well as Bende in East-Central State. They are carved from hard-wood and average nine feet (2.745 m) and three feet (.915 m) in diameter.

Jebba Bronze

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom of the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa, (not exceeding ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

Kano: Makama's House

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of Emir's Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a national monument and converted into a museum of antiquities, arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

Gobirau Minaret, Katsina

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Habe times, before the holy wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 50-foot (15.25 m) tower are thought to be as much as 250 years old.

The Law about the Export of Antiquities

The export of antiquities (which in Nigeria includes all ritual art objects even if made at the present time) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No. 17 of 1963 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (L.N. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Commission. Permits should be applied for with much notice as possible from the Director, Department of

MUSIC AND DANCE

Music for the Nigerian is part of every-day life and plays a primary role in his religious and social activities. For him music-making is of a spontaneous nature and its aim is the production of sounds which if not melodious are emotionally expressive. Traditional Nigerian music is to a wide extent a combined vocal and instrumental effort. The two elements are rarely if ever treated as separate art forms.

The tonal characteristic of most Nigerian languages has a direct influence on melodic shape. It requires that a good Nigerian musician must also be a poet since he continually has to find the right words to fit a desired melody and to choose his words in such a way that they do not reiterate too monotonously the same notes.

Nigeria is rich in musical instruments. There are drums, string, wind and percussion instruments. Different communities have specialized in one type or the combination of two or more of these instruments. Thus the northern states which have the majority of the country's strings, are the homes of brilliant strings and wind players. The mastery of the goge alone establishes the supremacy of the northerners in string playing. Among the more common wind instruments is the Algeita, a real noise-maker which has the tone colour of an oboe but the strength of several trumpets.

The Yoruba of Western Nigeria are masters of drumming to whom belong the legendary 'talking' drums. The easterners are keyboard virtuosi, an ability they combine with an admirable dexterity at drumming. They use flutes in place of talking drums and their music is perhaps the most vigorous type of Nigerian music.

Music making seldom takes place without its participants indulging in dance movements. Nigerian dances are many and varied. They range from the graceful arm movements and swaying hips of the women to the body contortions and staccato earth-shaking footbeats of the men, from the gentle but precise footwork of the Kanuri, the Itsekiri and the Ijaw to the vigorous rhythmic dance of the Ibo and the Tiv. Whatever the dance, it is done with complete abandon and each movement is free, clean, sure and decided showing absolute muscle control.

Mixed dancing groups exist all over Nigeria. However there is no pairing up and in fact no touching between the sexes. Apart from the contributions of well meaning individuals, Nigerian cultural institutions are helping to revive and promote arts and crafts, music and

dance, literature and drama. These institutions include the Festival of the Arts, the Nigerian Council for the Advancement of Arts and Crafts and the Universities.

LITERATURE AND DRAMA

Nigeria is extremely rich in oral traditions of poetry, myths, folk tales and proverbs. Written literature is by comparison as yet very young. The English literature tradition dates back only 20 years to Amos Tutuola who attracted attention with his 'Palm Wine Drinkard' (1952). But it is to Cyprian Ekwensi that the honour of pioneering artistic authorship in Nigeria belongs. His first novel 'People of the City' was published in 1954. Chinua Achebe followed with his beautifully written 'Things Fall Apart' (1958). These three authors have since produced many works. Between 1958 and now poets, playwrights and more novelists have joined their ranks. Foremost among the poets and playwrights are Gabriel Okara, Christopher Okigbo, Wole Soyinka, J. P. Clark and Ene Henshaw. The novelists include T. M. Aluko, Onuora Nzekwu, Nkem Nwankwo and Flora Nwapa.

Written literature in the vernacular dates earlier than its English counterpart and numbers among its authors, T. O. Fagunwa, Pita Nwana and Dr. Abubakar Imam.

Not very long ago school variety concert shows and plays were the only modern drama Nigeria knew. In the 1930s itinerant theatre groups began to form and to carry plays, especially morality plays, from one town to another. Prominent among these groups are Hubert Ogunde and his Concert Party and the Kola Ogumola Travelling Theatre.

In the early '50s the University of Ibadan developed theatres-on-wheels, a bold experiment designed not only to take first-class plays to as many audiences as possible all over the country but also to overcome the absence of suitable halls and good stages. It was a very successful experiment.

One of the greatest problems with which the development of theatre in Nigeria was faced was the absence of qualified theatre directors and suitable plays. With the emergence of new authors and directors this problem is gradually being tackled.

RELIGION

Traditional Religion

Nigerian traditional religion has often been inadequately described as animism, fetishism or paganism. Viewed generally, it is the worship

of a deity through the visible representation of that deity by animate and inanimate objects such as trees, streams, birds, animals or man-made images of clay, stone or wood.

Religion forms an important aspect of the everyday life of the people. Every tribe possesses shrines dedicated to some gods to whom sacrifices, prayers and libations are offered regularly. The gods are supposed to exercise protective powers over their worshippers.

There is a wide variety of thought and belief among Nigerians concerning their gods. But most tribes recognize the existence of a supreme but remote being who is Lord of Heaven and the Creator. He is credited with having created a universe in which everything was good and beautiful. Among the various tribes he assumes different names. The Yorubas call him Olorun (Lord of Heaven). To the Ibos, he is Chineke (the Creator), and the Hausa—Ubangiji (God).

Midway along the family tree of the deities come the lesser gods. Less powerful, though more accessible than the Creator, they act as intermediaries between Him and man and are more often consulted by people. They are many in number and are worshipped by the various tribes. Many have their own shrines and objects of worship which are used when prayers and appeals are made to them. Certain powers are ascribed to particular gods.

Spirits are believed to be of a rank lower than the lesser gods. They are forces which can be mastered by careful handling and the correct use of invocations to make them perform the wishes of whoever has control or contact with them. There are both good and evil spirits wandering about the earth. Some are said to be the spirits of the dead who have been unable to return to earth in human form or to find a suitable resting place.

Sometimes objects are dedicated or made sacred to certain gods and spirits. In parts of the Mid-Western and Eastern States there are sacred streams, sacred forests and sacred animals. Such objects are either worshipped or treated with respect so as not to offend the gods or spirits with which they are connected.

Traditional religion has left its mark on the people's way of life. Their agriculture, music, art, craft, language and economy still bear traces of this influence.

Fairly recent discoveries of African art works have stressed the fact that some form of civilization existed among certain tribes before the advent of Europeans.

Islam

The Sefawa traditional rulers (Mais) of Kanem (present Bornu),

embraced Islam about the end of the 11th century. Islam was then a religion of rulers and courtiers. By the end of the 16th century, when Kanem was transformed into a muslim state Islamic schools and centres of learning had sprung up all over the northern half of what is now known as the North-Western State. It was in this same area that the religious revolution kindled by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, a divine Fulani scholar in Gobir whose ancestors settled in Hausaland around the 15th century, began. Preaching a pure concept of Islam and its laws, he was able to draw a large followership as a result of the maladministration, corruption and high taxation of the local rulers. Then in 1804, he launched a successful holy war or jihad to bring Hausaland under the control of moslem leadership. The jihad was successful throughout Hausaland and Dan Fodio sent out flag-bearers from among his scholarly Fulani followers to enforce reforms. But he did not survive the task he started. He died in 1817 but his unfinished work was continued by his son, Muhammadu Bello, and his brother Abdullahi of Gwandu.

Modibo Adama who came from one of the strongest Fulani spheres of influence south of Sokoto founded Adamawa. His campaigns for reforms which extended to some parts of the present Cameroons added a considerable impetus to the cause of Islam. To the south, Malam Dendo and his successors undertook expeditions into northern Yorubaland, Bunu, Yagba, Akoko and Afenmai. Their activities were only interrupted by the advent of Europeans during the close of the century.

From this time on, missionaries from India and Pakistan played a remarkable role in the advancement of Islam in the south. Today, there are in Nigeria no fewer than 26 million moslems of various sects, chief among which are the Kadiriyya, Tijjaniyya, Islamiyya, Mahdiyya and Ahmadiyya. No less than 45,000 Nigerian moslems made the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1972.

Christianity

Christianity was first brought to the shores of West Africa by Portuguese adventurers who began trading with the coastal tribes around the 15th century. But it was not effectively established in Nigeria until the 18th century when religious societies in England sent out missionaries to convert the Africans.

In 1799, the Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) was founded as a missionary arm of the Anglican Church of England. Close on the heels of the Church Missionary Society were the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee and the United Presbyterian Missions.

With the abolition of slavery, religious bodies began taking increased interest in the conversion of Africans, but the high mortality of Europeans along the coast effectively hindered their progress. Finally, Africans, particularly freed slaves from Sierra-Leone were trained as missionaries and carried the greatest burden of the work of the Church.

Large numbers of freed slaves had migrated to the cities along the coast, especially to Lagos and Abeokuta where both Anglican and Methodist Missionaries had begun work in 1846 and 1842 respectively.

In 1864, the Reverend Samuel Ajayi Crowther became the first African to be consecrated Bishop of the Niger Diocese. But he was beset with many problems, one of which was the hostility of the European clergy. At this death, the Hamilton-Allen report recommended that a European should succeed him. This aroused the hostility of many Nigerians against the domination of the local churches by foreign clergymen.

The controversy over English missionaries in the C.M.S., the succession by a European as Bishop of the Niger Diocese after Crowther's death and the determination of the Society to maintain an English episcopate which would effectively control its activities resulted in a revolt among some African members of the church and led to the establishment of African Church movements.

Similar policies pursued by the Methodists and Baptists also resulted in a steady growth of disgruntled and disillusioned Africans who began moving out of the missions to establish the African Churches. The United African Methodist Church was formed in 1917 by a group of expelled Methodists who had been found guilty of marrying more than one wife.

Although missionary stations had been set up along the coasts on the eastern side of the Niger, it was not until 1857 that the C.M.S. succeeded in penetrating the heart of Iboland by opening a station at Onitsha on the Niger. Later, in 1885, the Roman Catholic Church was also established in Onitsha. The Church of Scotland Mission had however been operating in the Cross River basin since 1846.

Early attempts to bring Christianity to the Northern part of Nigeria were unsuccessful. This was because of the vastness of the area, the difficulty in finding an easy route for travelling missionaries and the existence of an already large and expanding number of practising Moslems who were hostile to the spread of a new religion in their land.

In 1841 two English Societies—the African Society and the Agricultural Society—collected enough money to begin a 'Model

Farm' at Lokoja on the Niger. But malaria attacks which killed many of the Europeans brought the expedition to a halt.

It was not until 1886, when the Royal Niger Company received its charter giving it control over the Niger and its banks that the extension of trade went forward hand in hand with the spread of Christianity. The Sudan Interior Mission finally succeeded, after several attempts in establishing a station at Pategi.

Gradually, other missions—the Sudan Pioneer Mission and the Sudan United Mission—also helped to take the word inland. Today, the Sudan Interior Mission (S.I.M.) is the largest single mission in northern Nigeria with about 101 missionary stations.

Similar moves were going on in the eastern side of the Niger Delta. By 1921 breakaway groups there had formed the Garrick Braide Church and the Christ Army Church.

The Christ Apostolic Church began as a reform movement in the St. Saviour's Church, Ijebu Ode, and finally established itself in the 1930s.

Moses Orimolade Tunolase and a woman, Abiodun Akinsowon (now known as Captain Abiodun) began the Cherubim and Seraphim movement. They held prayer meetings where ailing people were healed. This movement spread rapidly because of its African background, but there has been continuous division among the members and today there are over 200 separate orders and 2,000 congregations.

There are in Nigeria today over 19 million Christians, 26 million Moslems and 10 million people with other religions. The distribution of population according to religion in 1963 Census are as follows:

	<i>Christians</i>	<i>Moslems</i>	<i>Others</i>
Northern States ...	3,881,437	21,386,450	5,540,733
Western States ...	4,995,691	4,458,531	811,625
Eastern State ...	9,573,622	29,964	2,790,876
Lagos State ...	363,384	294,694	7,168
Mid-Western State	1,393,009	106,857	1,035,973

CHAPTER 7

SPORTS

Nigerians have always taken a keen interest in sports. In traditional times they devoted the season following the harvesting of crops to wrestling, archery, hunting, racing, swimming, canoe racing which has become part of regattas in different parts of the country, horse racing and acrobatics. A good number of these sports suffered temporarily from the activities of the missionaries and the pursuit of the three R's. Today there is a new approach to sports and Nigerians are participating fully in their development.

Before 1930 the main strength of Nigerian sports lay in athletics which were favoured by the army and the teacher training colleges. For many years primary schools competed in sports every Empire Day. With the advent of the Grier Cup and the Hussey Shield competitions in 1933, secondary schools began to take a more serious interest in the development of athletics. The Hussey Shield competition is now the premier athletics trophy for all secondary schools in the country.

The need for a responsible organization to guide the development of athletics in the country led to the formation in 1944 of the Amateur Athletic Association of Nigeria. But it was not until the Nigeria Olympic and British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association was formed that Nigeria entered the international field of sports, and in 1950 participated for the first time in an athletics meeting of world standard—the Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand—and came out with a silver medal in the high jump. Four years later Nigeria won a gold medal in the same sport in the Commonwealth Games in Vancouver, Canada. Nigeria's first appearance in the Olympic Games was in Helsinki in 1952. Nigeria took part in the first All Africa Games in Brazzaville in 1965 in which she came third (behind U.A.R. and Kenya) with twenty medals—9 gold, 6 silver and 5 bronze. Of these, the women athletes won 4 gold, 2 silver and 2 bronze. Nigeria placed second to U.A.R. in the second All Africa Games to which it played host in 1973.

Keen competition for participation in national and international

sports meetings is provided by many athletic meetings more especially the Grier Cup competitions among secondary schools; the Armed Forces meeting involving the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Police and the Prisons; the N.U.G.A. games which is a competition among the Nigerian universities and the All Nigeria Athletic Championships.

Sponsorship of competitions is the responsibility of the National Sports Commission though some firms and industries have taken a keen interest in the promotion of sports. The National Sports Commission (N.S.C.) which was established by decree in August 1971, is in charge of the co-ordination of the activities of all the governing bodies of sports in Nigeria. Its function is to organize sports. The Federal Military Government set up the commission because it realizes the very valuable role sports play in the promotion of national unity and the building up of cordial international relations. In each state there is a Sports Council which is responsible to the N.S.C. National Sports associations represented in the N.S.C. include football, cricket, athletics, table tennis, lawn tennis, boxing, hockey, basket ball, netball, swimming and polo associations.

Football is the most popular game among Nigerians. Competitions in this game are organized at elementary school, secondary school, university and amateur club levels. Though several football trophies exist, the most coveted trophy of them all is the Challenge Cup for which well over 100 clubs and urban associations competed in 1972. Every year there is the annual international football match between Nigeria and Ghana. Nigerian club sides have played many matches against African, European, and South American club sides. They also play in the African Cup Championships. The national team takes part in the Olympic and World Cup competitions.

The first Nigerian to win an Olympic medal was Nojim Maiyegun. It was a bronze won in boxing in the Tokyo Olympics in 1964. Nigerians have always indulged in boxing, yet it was only in 1950 that the Nigerian Amateur Boxing Association was formed to ensure an effective control of the game.

Though professional boxing is still in its infancy in Nigeria, the country has produced two world champions—Hogan 'Kid' Bassey who was World featherweight champion from 1957 to 1959 and the late Dick Tiger (Dick Ihetu) who was World middleweight champion from 1966–69. One of Dick Tiger's middleweight title fights was staged at the Liberty Stadium, Ibadan, in 1963.

Lawn tennis is fast becoming a popular game. It is controlled by the Nigeria Lawn Tennis Association, which has been in existence

since 1905. The Association promotes inter-state, national and international tournaments. Since the first all Nigeria championships were staged in 1927, many national and international tournaments like the National Schools League Tournaments, the International Lawn Tennis Circuit, and the Annual Nigeria vs. Ghana championships, have evolved. The Association has about 240 affiliated clubs, 10,000 players and 2,000 courts.

Nigeria has been active in the field of table tennis. She has participated in competitions at home and abroad. Her players have been praised for their performances in the world championships in Peking in 1961 and Prague in 1963. The performance of the teams which represented the country in the world championships at Ljubane, Yugoslavia in 1965, Munich in 1969 and Nagoya, Japan in 1971, where they were placed 37th, 29th and 17th respectively have spurred the Nigerian Government and private bodies into taking a greater interest in the promotion of this game. Dunlop has in recent times, sponsored contests in Lagos to which Britain and the People's Republic of China have sent teams.

Basket ball was first introduced in Nigeria a few years ago. It is gradually finding favour with many schools and clubs. At the first inter-regional basket ball competition held in 1965, Lagos, the North and the East were represented. The Nigeria Amateur (Women) Basket Ball Association was inaugurated in Lagos recently.

Swimming did not make any impact as a modern sport until very recently. This is due to the absence of suitable swimming pools in different parts of the country. The situation has gradually improved. In December 1971, the All-Nigeria Open Swimming Championships were held in Lagos. An international swimming competition between Nigeria and Ivory Coast was held in the same year.

Three new swimming pools of Olympic standard have been built in Benin and Lagos.

The ex-students of the few secondary schools which play cricket together with expatriate cricketers form the nucleus of the various cricket clubs in Nigeria. The national team is drawn largely from Lagos which has the greatest concentration of cricket clubs. Cricket festival is held in Lagos annually. International engagements are few and include the annual 'Test' matches with Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Unlike cricket, hockey has more following due to relatively cheaper kits and the fact that its rules and regulations are basically similar to those of football. There are inter-club, inter-area and inter-state hockey competitions for clubs and secondary schools. There are few

international engagements though both the National Sports Commission and Nigeria Hockey Association are making concerted efforts to attain international standard of play. This underlies the recent tour of East Africa and Europe by the national team.

Polo is a game governed by the availability of horses. This accounts for the greater following it enjoys in the northern parts of the country where a lot of polo clubs exist. A number of tournaments are organized by the Nigeria Polo Association (N.P.A.) each year. Prominent among these is the Kano Annual Polo Tournament which is open to all polo clubs in the country and often to foreign clubs. Four trophies are competed for—the Emir of Katsina Cup (the premier trophy), Porter Cup (for losing teams), the Grasher Cup (Winners of Katsina vs. 'Rest') and the Dantata Memorial Cup (among the highest handicap teams).

Each Nigerian city or town has at least a football pitch where sporting activities take place. In more recent years efforts have been made in all state capitals at building stadia. So far only four of these stadia—the National Stadium at Surulere in Lagos, the Liberty Stadium at Ibadan, the Ahmadu Bello Stadium at Kaduna and the Ogbé Stadium in Benin—are of international standard.

Surgical operation in progress





Stone craftsman



In a children's hospital, Lagos

Kindergarten playtime

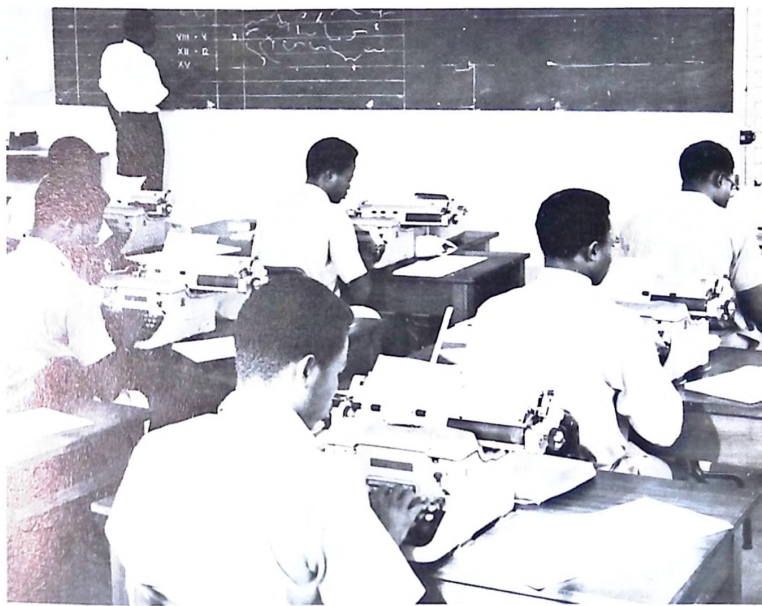




School library



Commercial training



Science class in a boys' high school, Port Harcourt



Undergraduates, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Urban housing scheme





Nurses in training



Central Mosque, Lagos

Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos





Fulani milk maids, Kano

Young Mkpokiti dancer





Western State choral group

School girls in a traditional dance

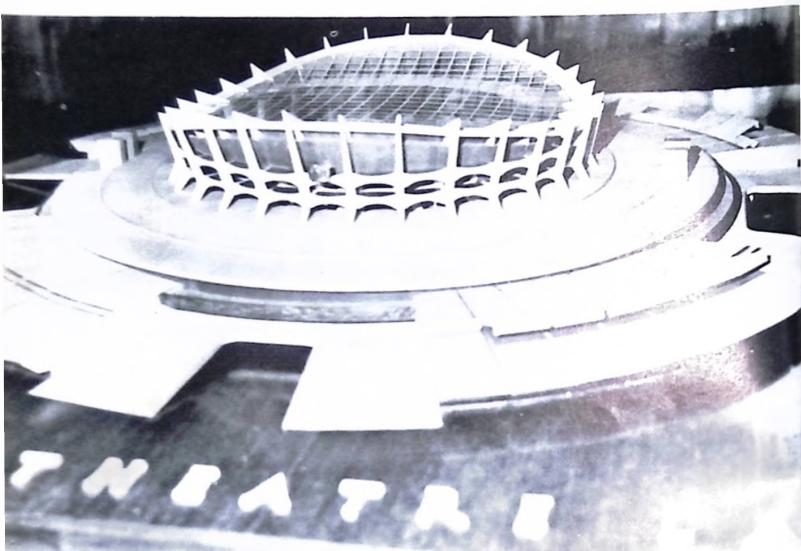




Young dancers from North-Western State

Su: Argungu fishing festival





Model of National Theatre
under construction in
Lagos

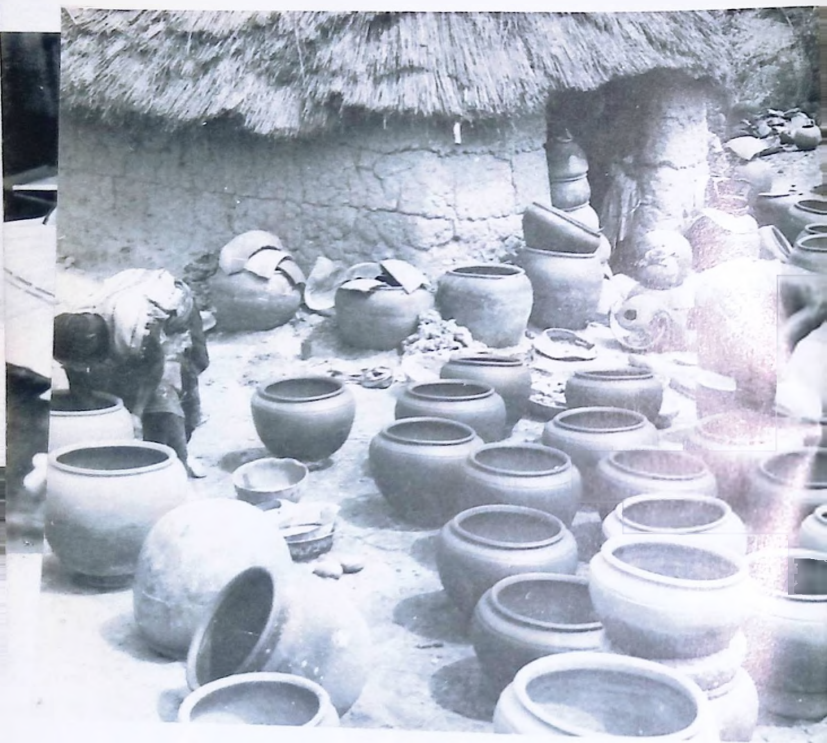


Tada bronze

String instrumentalists from North Eastern State



Pottery designing at Abuja



CHAPTER 8

FACTS AND FIGURES

NIGERIA'S NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The National Flag

The Nigerian national flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part which is white symbolizes peace and unity while the two outer parts which are green represent the nation's vast agricultural wealth.

Armorial Bearings

In Nigeria's coat of arms, there is an eagle mounted on a black shield which is bisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield and at its base is a wreath of coctus spectabilis flower cast in the national colours of white and green.

The black shield represents the fertile soil; the silver bands denote the Niger and Benue rivers which form the main inland waterways in the country. The coctus spectabilis is a wild colourful flower which grows in Nigeria. The eagle stands for strength, and the chargers symbolize dignity

The Nation's motto is *Unity and Faith*.

National Anthem

1. Nigeria we hail thee,
Our own dear native land
Though tribe and tongue may differ,
In brotherhood we stand,
Nigerians all and proud to serve,
Our sov'reign Motherland.
2. Our flag shall be a symbol
That truth and justice reign,
In peace or battle honour'd,

And this we count as gain,
To hand on to our children,
A banner without stain.

3. O God of all creation,
Grant this our one request,
Help us to build a Nation,
Where no man is oppressed,
And so with peace and plenty
Nigeria may be blessed.

(Lyrics by Miss L. J. Williams; music by Miss Frances Benda.)

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

1. Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
2. Chief of Naval Staff.
3. Commandant, Nigerian Defence Academy.
4. Inspector-General of Police.
5. Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters.
6. Chief of Staff, Nigerian Army.
7. Deputy Chief of Naval Staff.
8. Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
9. Head of the Nigerian Air Force.
10. Military Governor of Western State.
11. Military Governor of South-Eastern State.
12. Military Governor of Lagos State.
13. Military Governor of North-Eastern State.
14. Military Governor of North-Central State.
15. Military Governor of Kano State.
16. Military Governor of Mid-Western State.
17. Military Governor of Benue-Plateau State.
18. Military Governor of North-Western State.
19. Military Governor of Kwara State.
20. Military Governor of Rivers State.
21. Administrator of East-Central State.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. Head of the Federal Military Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
2. Head of the Navy and Commissioner for Establishments.
3. Inspector-General of Police and Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

4. Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
5. Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.
6. Chief of Staff Nigerian Army.
7. Head of the Nigerian Air Force.
8. Commissioner for Justice.
9. Commissioner for External Affairs.
10. Commissioner for Information and Labour.
11. Commissioner for Health.
12. Commissioner for Transport.
13. Commissioner for Finance.
14. Commissioner for Communications.
15. Commissioner for Mines and Power.
16. Commissioner for Trade.
17. Commissioner for Industries.
18. Commissioner for Works and Housing.
19. Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.
20. Commissioner for Education.
21. Commissioner of Economic Development and Reconstruction.

POPULATION

Nigerian

<i>Ethnic Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
	55,558,163	28,041,361	27,516,802
Hausa	11,652,745	5,936,424	5,716,321
Yoruba	11,320,509	5,767,978	5,552,531
Ibo	9,246,388	4,684,849	4,561,539
Fulani	4,784,366	2,448,537	2,335,829
Kanuri	2,259,091	1,149,473	1,109,618
Ibibio	2,006,486	982,010	1,024,479
Tiv	1,393,649	711,481	682,168
Ijaw	1,088,885	522,661	566,224
Edo	954,970	473,002	481,968
Annang	675,004	332,173	342,831
Nupe	656,296	309,382	346,914
Urhobo	639,251	313,845	325,406
Igala	581,551	284,773	296,778
Idoma	485,562	232,314	253,248
Igbirra	425,783	233,920	191,863
Gwari	378,168	189,747	188,421
Ekoi	344,514	165,021	179,493
Mumuye	294,208	147,527	146,681

Alago	...	...	249,537	123,487	126,050
Ogoni	...	...	202,567	102,174	100,393
Isoko	...	...	200,357	99,392	100,965
Higgi	...	...	176,969	87,376	89,593
Bura	...	...	171,875	78,632	93,243
Efik	...	...	166,297	91,112	75,185
Ghamba	...	...	162,330	80,915	81,415
Shua Arab	...	...	155,531	81,028	74,503
Kaje	...	...	152,264	74,469	77,795
Jari	...	...	146,983	69,501	77,482
Kambari	...	...	145,610	73,121	72,489
Eggon	...	...	143,028	71,672	71,356
Kobchi	...	...	141,224	71,552	69,672
Angas	...	...	138,224	66,440	71,784
Karakare	...	...	128,802	62,053	66,749
Birom	...	...	118,736	59,418	59,318
Yergam	...	...	116,235	55,785	60,450
Other Nigerians	...	...	3,654,165	1,808,117	1,846,048

*According to 1963 census.

Each tribe or ethnic group has its own language, but the language of a major tribe is often widely spoken where a number of ethnic groupings form a geographical unit. English is the official and commercial language and it is widely understood in the larger towns.

Alien Population

According to the National Census figures of 1963, Nigeria has an alien population of 111,892. The breakdown of these figures is as follows:

<i>African</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Cameroun	...	...	18,434	13,532	4,902
Niger	...	...	8,807	6,430	2,377
Ghana	...	...	7,563	4,401	3,162
Togo	...	...	7,392	4,172	3,220
Dahomey	...	...	5,214	3,136	2,078
Sierra Leone	...	...	1,984	1,166	818
Chad	...	...	1,626	1,139	487
United Arab Republic	...	...	1,123	640	483
Liberia	...	...	712	433	279
Other African countries	...	...	1,649	1,045	604
			<u>54,504</u>	<u>36,094</u>	<u>18,410</u>

<i>Non-African</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
United Kingdom	...	...	15,317	8,992	6,395
France	...	...	9,643	7,395	2,248
United States	...	...	4,031	2,060	1,971
Lebanon	...	...	2,110	1,256	854
Netherlands	...	...	1,798	1,029	769
Scandinavia	...	...	1,624	935	689
Eire	...	...	1,472	877	595
India	...	...	1,454	976	478
Italy	...	...	1,103	770	333
Germany	...	...	916	629	287
Pakistan	...	...	638	363	275
Canada	...	...	623	324	299
Greece	...	...	542	386	156
Other countries	...	...	5,688	3,451	2,237
Unspecified	...	...	10,431	5,024	5,407
TOTAL			57,388	34,397	22,993

Sex Ratio and Age Distribution

The male and female populations of Nigeria are almost equal, with the men having a little edge over the women. The 1963 Census gave the number of the male population as 28,111,852 compared with 27,558,203 for the female.

The number of children under five years formed 17.2 per cent of the total population while over 35 per cent of the population were in the 5–19-year age group. This is significant in Government planning and budgeting for education. The 20–40 age group formed 35 per cent of the population divided almost equally between males and females. A significant drop is noticeable in the percentage ratio of the population between the ages of 40 and 54. The population in this age group formed only 9.4 per cent of the national total. After this level the drop is even more pronounced.

In the 1963 Census figure there were only 2.7 per cent of people between the ages of 60 and 79 and a mere 0.7 per cent above the age of 80 years.

Religion

According to the 1963 Census figures 47.2 per cent of the total population are Moslems, 34.5 per cent are Christians and others

18.3 per cent. The table below shows the population by religion:

	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Moslems ...	26,276,496	47.2	13,397,054	12,879,442
Christians ...	19,207,144	34.5	10,077,436	9,129,708
Others ...	10,186,415	18.3	4,637,362	5,549,053

Occupation

According to the 1963 National Census, Nigeria has a total labour force of 18.3 million of which 13.9 million are males and 4.4 million are females. There were 344,921 unemployed persons, 272,174 of these being males.

This labour force is shared out among various occupations with agriculture (including fishing, hunting, loggers and related workers) claiming the largest figure of 10.2 million.

The labour force was distributed as follows:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers ...	10,201,328	9,222,448	978,780
Sales workers ...	2,806,071	1,113,892	1,692,179
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers ...	2,190,073	1,676,302	513,771
Service, sports and recreation workers ...	870,884	641,671	229,213
Professional, technical and related workers ...	440,613	375,066	65,547
Transport and communications ...	279,255	273,255	5,824
Clerical workers ...	228,018	206,153	21,865
Miners, quarrymen and related workers ...	13,856	13,594	262
Unspecified occupations	891,415	55,298	836,117
Unemployed persons ...	344,921	272,174	72,747

It will be observed from the figure below that about half of the labour force in Nigeria are in the 20–35 year age group and about 80 per cent of the total labour force are under 45 years old. This is significant in a developing society where there is always the need to have constantly trainable and adaptable pool of labour force.

It will also be observed that the labour force dropped significantly after the age of 54 years. Most employees in the Government service, mercantile houses and other establishments retire from paid service at the age of 55. A breakdown of the labour force by occupation showed that majority of the people employed after the age of 55 are farmers. They accounted for 1,177,084 of the 1,631,101 people employed beyond the age of 55.

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
15-19	1,932,252	1,404,183	528,069
20-24	3,666,148	2,704,397	961,751
25-34	6,049,272	4,535,868	1,513,404
35-44	3,333,864	2,597,676	736,188
45-54	1,693,199	1,335,924	357,275
55-64	879,090	699,652	179,438
65-74	405,679	324,216	81,463
75 and over	346,332	284,850	61,482

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

The following days are observed as Public Holidays every year throughout the Federation:

- New Year's Day
- Id-El-Kabir—(Two days)
- Good Friday
- Easter Monday
- Id-El-Maulud
- National Day
- Id-El-Fitre—(Two days)
- Christmas Day
- Boxing Day.

The date for the Moslem feasts and some of the Christian holidays vary from year to year.

HOURS OF BUSINESS

The hours of business in the Federal, Lagos, Mid-Western, East-Central and the Rivers states government offices are 8.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. on Mondays—Fridays, and 8.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Western State government operates a five-day working week and the hours of business are: 7.30 a.m.—3.30 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays. The South-Eastern State government has also adopted a five-day working week.

In the northern states, the hours of business are: 8.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. on Mondays—Thursdays, 8.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m. on Fridays and 8.00 a.m.—1.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Business hours observed by commercial firms vary, but are usually 8.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.—5.00 p.m. on Mondays—Fridays and 8.30 a.m.—5.00 p.m. on Saturdays. Many commercial houses however do not work on Saturdays.

Commercial banks throughout the country adopted the five-day working week as from 3rd July, 1972. The hours of business for all the banks now are 8.00 a.m.—3.00 p.m. on Mondays and 8.00 a.m.—1.30 p.m. from Tuesdays—Fridays.

IDENTIFICATION MARKS ISSUED BY MOTOR LICENSING AUTHORITIES

Federal Government: FGN, FNCD, NA, NN, NAF, NPF, NPS, BCE.
Benue Plateau: BPSG; *Jos:* BY, BYA, PL, BP, BPA; *Makurdi:* MK, BE.

East-Central: ECSG; *Aba:* ECA; *Abakaliki:* ECB; *Awka:* ECK; *Enugu:* ECE; *Nsukka:* ECS; *Okiigwi:* ECG; *Onitsha:* ECN; *Orlu:* ECL; *Owerri:* ECW; *Umuahia:* ECU.

Kano State: KSG; *Kano City:* K, KB, KC, KN, KNB, KNC.

Kwara State: KWSG; *Idah:* IG; *Ilorin:* N, IL, KW. *KWA:* KWA; *Lokoja:* KL

Lagos State: LSG; *Badagry:* ABG; *Epe:* AEP; *Ikeja:* IK, WK, LSA, LSB; *Ikorodo:* AKD (*Lagos City:* A, AG, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LJ, LK, LM, LN, LO, LP, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX).

North-Central State: NCSG; *Kaduna:* KA, KAB, KAD; *Kafanshan:* JF; *Katsina:* KT; *Zaria:* Z, ZA.

Mid-Western State: MNG; *Agbor:* MG; *Amaji:* MT; *Asaba:* MA; *Auchi:* MC; *Benin:* B, WB, MB, MBA, MBC; *Equacholor:* ME; *Igarra:* MD; *Oleh:* ML; *Orerokpe:* MP; *Sapele:* MS; *Ubiaja:* MJ; *Ighelli:* MH; *Uromi:* MM; *Warri:* WW, MW.

North-Eastern State: NESG; *Bauchi:* BH; *Maiduguri:* BO; *Mubi:* SA; *Yola:* AD.

North-Western State: NWSG; *Bida:* BD; *Gusau:* GS, GSA; *Minna:* N; *Sokoto:* SO, S.

Rivers State: RSG; *Ahoada:* RH; *Ogoni:* RG; *Port Harcourt:* RP; *Yenagoa:* RY.

South-Eastern State: SEG; *Abak:* SEA; *Calabar:* SE.C; *Eket:* SE.K; *Ikom:* SE.M; *Ikot Ekpene:* SE.T; *Itu:* SE.E; *Obubra:* SE.B; *Obuda:* SE.D; *Ogoja:* SE.J; *Opobo:* SE.P; *Uyo:* SE.U.

Western State: WNG; *Abeokuta:* AB, WE; *Ado Ekiti:* WP; *Akure:*

WM; *Egbado*: WG; *Ibadan*: OO, OOA, WA, WAA, WAB, WAC, WAD, WAF, WAG, WAH, WAJ to WAZ; *Ife*: WF; *Ijebu-Ode*: J, WJ; *Ilesha*: IL, WL; *Ikare*: WN; *Iwo*: WZ; *Ogbomoshò*: WH; *Ondo*: D, WD; *Oshogbo*: OS, WC; *Otta*: WTA; *Owo*: WO; *Oyo*: WY; *Remo*: WR.

CURRENCY

Nigeria changed to decimal currency on 1st January, 1973. The unit of the currency is the Naira represented by the symbol ₦. The Naira is the major unit of the new currency and is divided into 100 (one hundred) Kobo represented by the symbol k.

The denominations of the coins under the decimal system are: $\frac{1}{2}$ k, 1k, 5k, 10k, 25k.

The notes are issued in denominations of: 50k, ₦1, ₦5, ₦10.

NIGERIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

£ thousand*

Period	CURRENT REVENUE				CAPITAL FUND			
	Total	Customs and Excise	Direct Taxes	Development Grants	Other	External Grants	Loans	Others
1965	149,567	111,597	8,183	—	29,787	25	28,040	869
1966	160,935	112,514	11,795	—	36,626	461	34,109	10,075
1967	169,598	108,667	16,041	—	44,890	1,072	36,582	6,629
1968	150,088	93,334	22,060	—	34,694	1,211	34,580	28
1969	149,993	101,178	17,954	—	30,861	1,146	75,308	—
1970	217,954	138,858	30,264	—	48,832	268	107,559	4,054
1971	379,034	202,991	94,657	—	81,486	15	30,476	9,146

*£1 = N2

NIGERIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

£ thousand*

Period	CURRENT EXPENDITURE				CAPITAL FUND			
	Total	Nigeria Government Expenditure	State Grants and Allocations	Development Schemes or Deficit - Surplus + Grants	Loans and Grants	Works	Total	
1965	139,279	75,646	62,765	868	+10,288	11,922	39,156	51,078
1966	158,273	84,346	63,853	10,074	+2,662	14,007	41,966	55,973
1967	169,075	93,862	68,584	6,629	+523	16,896	33,586	50,482
1968	153,747	92,332	61,387	28	-3,659	7,610	61,288	68,942
1969	182,298	129,381	52,917		-32,305	11,995	57,398	69,393
1970	335,153	240,381	90,958	4,055	-117,199	8,969	78,492	87,461
1971	396,208	243,675	143,387	9,146	-17,174	8,359	59,642	68,001

*£1 = N2

STATES GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand*

Period	CURRENT REVENUE			CAPITAL (c)			
	Total	Federal Sources	States	Current Expenditure	Grants	Revenue Loans	Expenditure
NORTHERN STATES							
1965	33,559	24,633	8,826	30,037	1,517	4,395	8,699
1966	32,589	23,877	8,712	35,892	1,758	136	9,207
1967	33,587	24,049	9,538	33,648	2,120	6,156	10,943
1968	29,125	20,890	8,235	30,016	1,192	3,044	12,201
BENU PLATEAU STATE							
1969		2,561	4,341	4,554			
1970	13,039	5,497	7,542	4,843			
1971		8,529	9,343				
KANO STATE							
1969	14,700	5,588	8,112	8,051			8,112
1970	21,746	9,590	12,156	9,562			12,156
1971	27,744	12,123	15,621	14,823			15,621

*£1 = N2

STATES GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand*

Period	CURRENT REVENUE			CAPITAL (c)		
	Total	Federal Sources	States	Current Expenditure	Grants	Revenue Loans Expenditure
KWARA STATE						
1969		1,931	3,154	3,357		
1970	9,193	3,959	5,234	5,200		
1971		6,671				
NORTH CENTRAL STATE						
1969		3,462	5,574	4,932		
1970	13,891	5,628	8,263	5,729		
1971		8,425				
NORTH EASTERN STATE						
1969		2,371	4,285	5,361		
1970	16,644	7,295	9,349	8,146		
1971	27,079	11,861	15,218	12,492		

*£1 = N2

STATES GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand*

Period	CURRENT REVENUE			CAPITAL (c)			
	Total	Federal Sources	States	Current Expenditure	Grants	Revenue Loans	Expenditure
NORTH WESTERN STATE							
1969		2,181	3,589	4,288			
1970	13,025	5,730	7,295	5,821			
1971	21,146	9,629	11,517	8,799			
EASTERN STATES							
1965	27,034	18,082	8,952	24,131		2,408	11,259
1966	30,522	20,234	10,288	24,925	2,120		9,575
1967(e)	30,680	22,451	8,229	29,584	1,355	2,420	19,284
EAST CENTRAL STATE							
1969	n.a.	3,043					
1970	n.a.	5,618					
1971	29,882	12,862	17,020	27,298			

*£1 = N2

STATES GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand*

Period	CURRENT REVENUE			States	Current Expenditure	Revenue		CAPITAL (c)	
	Total	Federal Sources				Grants	Loans	Expenditure	
RIVERS STATE									
1969		1,468		2,627	1,315				
1970		3,962							
1971		1,266							
SOUTH EASTERN STATE									
1968/69	11,328	4,794		2,499	6,331				
1969/70	11,328	4,666		6,662	8,170				
1970/71		10,357							
WESTERN STATE									
1965	20,872	14,699		6,173	21,041		6,695	8,933	
1966	22,396	14,462		7,934	24,210	1,490	1,400	6,997	
1967	23,094	14,601		8,493	20,768	3,214	1,630	9,694	
1968	22,296	16,760		5,536	22,283	2,589	1,589	7,428	
1969		8,287		14,740	21,111				
1970	46,159	17,097		29,062	24,609				
1971	62,188	25,039		37,149	33,840				

*£1 = N2

STATES GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£ thousand

Period	CURRENT REVENUE			CAPITAL (c)			
	Total	Federal Sources	States	Current Expenditure	Grants	Revenue Loans	Expenditure
LAGOS STATE							
1968/69		5,640	13,551	6,853			
1969/70	24,389	7,045	17,344	10,353			
1970/71		6,998					
MID-WESTERN STATE							
1965	8,240	3,254	4,986	6,880	200	2,500	1,890
1966	9,174	7,034	2,140	7,745	281	2,054	3,048
1967	11,981	9,451	2,530	8,061	337	1,196	3,612
1968	8,691	6,552	2,139	9,475	647	4	3,713
1968/69		6,325	9,883	9,347			
1969/70	22,667	9,183	13,484	12,339			
1970/71	43,330	19,240	24,090	14,135			

*£1 = N2

BANKS

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.

African Continental Bank Limited

Incorporated in Nigeria in 1937. Present name registered in 1948. Authorized capital: £6,000,000 (₦12 m). Paid up capital: £6,000,000 (₦12 m).

Head Office:

148 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba, Agege, Calabar, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan, Ilesha, Jos, Kano (two), Lagos, Maiduguri, Minna, Nguru, Nsukka, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Umuahia-Ibeku, Uyo, Yaba, Abakaliki, Agbor, Asaba, Apapa, Benin-City, Ile-Ife, Nnewi, Orlu, Owerri, Sapele, Ughelli, Warri and Lagos (3, Martins St., Idumota and Ijora).

Wema Bank Limited

A private company incorporated in Nigeria in 1945.

Authorized capital: £500,000 (₦1 m). Paid up capital: £500,000 (₦1 m).

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.

Bank of America (Nig.) Limited

Formed by the merging of the Bank of Italy with Bank of America of California in 1930.

Authorized capital: £750,000 (₦1.5 m). Paid up capital: £750,000 (₦1.5 m).

Head Office:

300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, 20 California.

Local Head Office:

136 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

Standard Bank Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in the United Kingdom in 1894.

Authorized capital: £5,000,000 (₦12 m). Paid up capital: £4,005,000 (₦8,010,000).

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), Ika, Ikeja, Ikot Ekpene, Ilesha, Jos (two), Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Kontagora, Lagos (five), Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nguru, Ogbomosho, Onitsha (two), Oshogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt (two), Sapele (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ebute-Metta, Ilupeju, Kaura Namoda, Umuahia-Ibeku, Uyo, Warri, Zaria (two), Oyo, Petiskum, Ughelli, Yaba, Ilorin.

Bank of India Limited

Established in 1906.

Authorized capital: £750,000 (₦1.5 m). Paid up capital: £750,000 (₦1.5 m).

Head Office:

71-80 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, India.

Local Head Office:

36-38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

Bank of the North Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1959.

Authorized capital: £4,000,000 (₦8 m). Paid up capital:

£2,000,000 (₦4 m).

Head Office:

25, 27, 29, Lagos, Kano.

Branches at:

Abuja, Ado, Calabar, Lagos, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Zaria, Kano, Keffi, Calabar, Enugu, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan, Ilorin.

International Bank For West Africa

A public company incorporated in France, in 1901.

Authorized capital: £750,000 (₦1.5 m). Paid up capital: £750,000 (₦1.5 m).

Head Office:

9 Avenue de Messine, Paris.

Local Head Office:

30 Hadejia Road, Kano.

Branches at:

Apapa, Aba, Kano, Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Barclays Bank of Nigeria Limited

Established by United Kingdom Act of Parliament in 1925 to take over certain existing banks.

Authorized capital: £10,000,000 (₦20 m). Paid up capital: £6,000,000 (₦12 m).

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, Samaru.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961.

Authorized capital: £1,000,000 (₦2 m). Paid up capital: £563,052 (₦1,126,104).

Head Office:

Milverton Avenue, Aba.

Branches at:

Enugu, Port Harcourt, Aba, Abakaliki, Afikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Ohafia, Owerri.

Co-operative Bank Limited

Authorized capital: £1,000,000 (₦2 m). Paid up capital: £705,184 (₦1,410,368).

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.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1933.

Authorized capital: £3,250,000 (₦6.5 m). Paid up capital: £3,244,804 (₦6,489,608).

Head Office:

82/86 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagri, 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).

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 3rd October, 1961.

Authorized capital: £3,000,000 (₦6 m). Paid up capital: £2,250,000 (₦4.5 m).

Head Office:

127/129 Yakubu Gowon 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.

The New Nigeria Bank Limited

Established in February 1971.

Authorized capital: £2,000,000 (₦4 m). Paid up capital: £502,744 (₦1,015,488).

Head Office:

Benin City.

Branches at:

Agbor, Auchi, Benin (two), Lagos, Sapele, Warri, Ubiaja (mobile), Jos and Ughelli.

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Limited

Established July 1971.

Authorized capital: £2,000,000 (₦4 m). Paid up capital: £550,000 (₦1.1 m).

Head Office:

1 Barrack Road, Calabar.

Branches at:

Ikom, Oron, Uyo and Opobo.

Pan African Bank Limited

Established September 1971.

Authorized capital: £2,000,000 (₦4 m). Paid up capital: £500,000 (₦1 m).

Head Office:

Port Harcourt.

Branches at:

Bonny, Bori in Ogoni Division, Alesa Eleme, Kano.

The Industrial Development Bank

Established in 1964 to take over the duties of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited.

Authorized capital: £5 million (₦10 m).

The bank was established as an institution which would provide a medium for channelling private domestic savings and foreign private investment capital into the development of industries in Nigeria. It provides medium and long-term finance to Nigerian enterprises which by reason of their size can make significant contributions to the economic development of the Republic. The Bank also contributes in loan and equity subscription to any single Nigerian enterprise an amount equivalent to not more than 10 per cent of the company's paid up capital and free reserves. The bank may also take up where necessary, up to, but not more than 25 per cent of the shares of any enterprise.

Nigerian Agricultural Bank

Established in 1973 to assist farmers and co-operative societies.

Authorized capital: £6,000,000 (₦12 m).

The bank will operate in all the States and is designed to make money available directly to co-operative societies, credit-worthy farmers and state governments.

The Post-Office Savings Bank

Apart from the normal postal and telecommunication services being rendered by the Post and Telegraphs section of the Ministry of Communication, 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.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS, U.N. AND O.A.U. AGENCIES IN NIGERIA

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation & Address</i>
Australia	H. E. Mr. P. N. Hutton	High Commissioner Investment House, 21/25 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
Botswana	H. E. Miss G. K. T. Chiepe	High Commissioner 3, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1E 6JH
Britain	H. E. Sir Cyril Pickard	High Commissioner Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos.
Canada	H. E. Mr. W. K. Wardroper	High Commissioner New Niger House, Tinubu Street, Lagos.
Ghana	H. E. Col. S. M. Asante	High Commissioner 21-23, King George V Road, Lagos.
India	H. E. Mr. A. N. Mehta	High Commissioner 40, Marina, Lagos.
Kenya	Ag. H. E. Mr. J. K.	Ag. High

	Kimani	Commissioner Room 601, Federal Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Malawi	H. E. Mr. M. V. Gondwe	High Commissioner (Resident in Addis Ababa)
Malaysia	H. E. Mr. A. M. Mohamed	Councillor and Ag. High Commissioner Kofo Abayomi Street/ Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Sierra Leone	H. E. Dr. W. Fitzjohn	High Commissioner 192, Aolowo Road, South-West, Ikoyi.
Tanzania	H. E. Mr. P. P. Muro	High Commissioner 45, Ademola Street, Ikoyi.
Trinidad and Tobago	H. E. Mrs. I. U. Teshea	High Commissioner (Resident in Addis Ababa)
Uganda	H. E. Brigadier Shaban Okuni Opolot	High Commissioner P.O. Box 4260, Accra.
Zambia	H. E. Mr. A. S. Masiye	High Commissioner 11, Keffi Street, S.W. Ikoyi.
Algeria	H. E. Mr. N. Djoudi	Ambassador Federal Palace Hotel.
Argentina	H. E. Mr. F. Bengolea	Ambassador 24, Abibu-Oki Street, Lagos.
Austria	H. E. Elmar Gamper	Ambassador Block A, 11th Floor, 8-10, Yakubu Gowon St., 'Western House', Lagos.
Belgium	H. E. Mr. M. De Bruyne	Ambassador 8-10, Yakubu Goson St., 'Western House', Lagos.

Brazil	H. E. Mr. P. R. B. N. De Gouvea	Ambassador 21–25, Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
Bulgaria	H. E. Mr. I. Ignatov	Ambassador 25, Norman Williams Street, S.W. Ikoyi.
Cameroun	H. E. El Hadj Hammadou Alim	Ambassador 26, Moloney St., Lagos.
China	H. E. Mr. Y. Chi-Liang	Ambassador 19A, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Czechoslovakia	H. E. Dr. J. Vrla	Ambassador 2, Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Dahomey	H. E. Mr. L. V. Angelo	Ambassador 36, Breadfruit St., Lagos.
Denmark	H. E. Mr. Finn Aasberg-Petersen	Ambassador 12, Elèke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Egypt	H. E. Mr. K. M. Aboul-Kheir	Ambassador 81, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Equatorial Guinea	H. E. Mr. J. W. Okori-Dougan	Ambassador 6, Alhaji Bashorun St., S.W. Ikoyi
Ethiopia	H. E. Mr. Ato B. Tsadik	Ambassador 14, Ademola Street, S.W. Ikoyi.
Finland	H. E. Mr. K. E. I. Helaniemi	Ambassador 8–10 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
France	H. E. Mr. A. Roger	Ambassador 161, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Germany	H. E. Dr. Ernst Jung	Ambassador 15, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Greece	Mr. E. Tzaferis	Charge d'Affaires 150, Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
Guinea	H. E. Mr. Laye Kourouma	Ambassador 8, Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Hungary	Mr. Marton S. Abo	First Secretary/ Charge d'Affaires a.i. 9, Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Iceland	H. E. Mr. N. P. Sigurdsson	Ambassador 388B, Herbert Macauley Street, Yaba.
Indonesia	H. E. Maj.-Gen. A. Satari	Ambassador 5, Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Iraq	H. E. Mr. Taha Mahmood Ali Quaisi	Ambassador 3, Odogun Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Ireland	H. E. Mr. T. O'Sullivan	Ambassador New Africa House, 31, Marina, Lagos.
Israel	H. E. Mr. Y. Ben-Yaacov	Ambassador 9, Alhaji Kanike Close, South West Ikoyi, Lagos.
Ivory Coast	Mr. Koffi Segui	Charge d'Affaires 5 Abudu Smith Street Victoria Island, Lagos.
Italy	H. E. Dr. L. Gasbarri	Ambassador 72, Campbell St., Lagos.
Japan	H. E. Mr. A. Shegemitsu	Ambassador Plot 24/25 Apese Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Jordan	Mr. Anwar El-Khalil	Consul-General 247 Apapa Road, Apapa
Lebanon	H. E. Mr. Hussein Al-Abdullah	Ambassador 107, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.

Liberia	H. E. Mr. J. D. Lawrence	Ambassador 23, Ademola St., Ikoyi.
Libya	H. E. Mr. R. Greibil	Ambassador 46, Raymond Njoku Road, S.W. Ikoyi.
Mali	H. E. Mr. Guordo Sow	Ambassador
Mauritania	H. E. Mr. Ba N'Diawar	Ambassador 26, Maitama Sule St., S.W. Ikoyi.
Netherlands	Mr. Ph. W. Van Heusde	Councillor/Charge d'Affaires Block A, 6th Floor, 8-10 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
Niger	H. E. Mr. I. Loutou	Ambassador 15, Adeola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway	H. E. Mr. Peter Motzfeldt	Ambassador Western House (12th Floor), 8-10 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
Pakistan	H. E. Mr. S. Zafar-ul-Islam	Ambassador P.O. Box 2450, Lagos.
Philippines	H. E. Mr. Pedro Angara-Aragon	Ambassador 8, Mekunwen Road, S.E. Ikoyi.
Poland	H. E. Mr. J. Filipowicz	Ambassador 32, Gerrard Road, Old Ikoyi.
Romania	H. E. Mr. G. Iason	Ambassador 30, Raymond Njoku Road, S.W. Ikoyi.
Saudi Arabia	H. E. Mr. M. Aref	Ambassador 182, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Senegal	H. E. Mr. L. Diakhate	Ambassador 4/6 Oil Mill St., Lagos.

Spain	H. E. Mr. E. S. De Erice	Ambassador 9 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Sudan	H. E. Maj.-Gen. (P.S.G.) Mubarak Osman Rahama	Ambassador 40, Wolowo Road, Ikoyi.
Sweden	H. E. Mr. P. R. Bothen	Ambassador 8-10 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
Switzerland	H. E. Mr. F. H. Andres	Ambassador 11, Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Syria	Dr. Zakaria Sibahi	Minister Plenipoten- tiary and Charge d'Affaires 4, Raymond Njoku Road, South West, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Tchad	Mr. Abakar Aboua Abdelkerim	Counsellor/Charge d'Affaires 2, Goriola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Thailand	H. E. Mr. Ari Buphavesa	Ambassador 1 Ruxton Rd., Old Ikoyi.
Togo	H. E. Mr. John Dosse Ebalo	Ambassador 96, Awolowo Rd., S.W. Ikoyi.
Turkey	H. E. Mr. Taht Benler	Ambassador 3 Okunola Martins Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	H. E. Mr. B. S. Vorobyov	Ambassador 5 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
United States of America	H. E. Mr. J. E. Reinhardt	Ambassador 1, Kings College Road, Lagos.
Upper Volta	H. E. Mr. P. T. Roumba	(Resident in Accra)
Uruguay	Mr. J. Mocho-Amestoy	Charge d'Affaires a.i. P.O. Box 3707, Lagos.

Venezuela	H. E. Dr. Hector Griffin	Ambassador 10, Ikoyi Crescent, via Kingsway, Ikoyi.
Yugoslavia	H. E. Mr. A. Bozovic	Ambassador 7, Maitama Sule Street, S.W. Ikoyi.
Zaire	H. E. Mr. Tshilumba- Kabishi Bendelemuabo	Ambassador Plot 23A, Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island.
U.N. Development Programme	Mr. S. Fryer	Resident Representative 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
Unicef	Mr. F. F. Smithwick	Regional Director 26-28 Marina, Lagos.
U.N. Information Centre	Mr. P. E. N. Malafa	Director 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi.
I.L.O. Area Office	Mr. K. Atta-Ghartey	Director 11, Okotie-Eboh St., Ikoyi.
UNESCO	Dr. N. S. Rajan	Chief of Mission in Nigeria Room 50, 2nd Floor, Tafawa Balewa Square, Ministry of Education, Lagos.
W.H.O.	Dr. S. Adrien	W.H.O. Representative c/o Ministry of Health, Lagos.
International Civil Aviation Organization	Mr. J. F. Polivka	Chief of Mission c/o Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria Aerodrome, Zaria.
F.A.O.	Mr. W. V. Rose	Chief of Mission 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
O.A.U./ S.T.R.C.	Dr. P. G. Atang	Director Nigerian Ports Authority

World Bank	Mr. M. A. Burney	Building (4th Floor), Lagos. Resident Representative I.B.R.D. in Nigeria 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi.
Cocoa Producers' Alliance (C.P.A.)	Mr. Silas D. Kanga	Deputy Executive Secretary 8-10 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.
African Groundnut Council	Mr. Dieume D. Gueye	Executive Secretary 18B, Keffi St., S.W. Ikoyi.

HEADS OF NIGERIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation & Address</i>
Algeria	Mr. O. Ani	Charge d'Affaires a.i. Embassy of Nigeria, 27 Bis Rue Blaise Pascal, B.P. 629, Telemly Alger.
Belgium		Embassy of Nigeria, 3b Avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, 4, Belgium.
Botswana	H. E. Mr. A. B. Ayodele	High Commissioner Nigerian High Commission, P.O. Box 274, Gaborones, Botswana.
Brazil	Mr. A. R. Ladipo	Charge d'Affaires a.i. Embassy of Nigeria Praia do Flamengo 118, 2nd Floor, Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.
<i>South America*</i> (except Argentina)		

*Countries to which diplomats are concurrently accredited to are indicated in italics.

Cameroun	H. E. Alhaji Y. W. Sada	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 448, Yaounde, Republic of Cameroun.
<i>Congo Brazzaville</i>		
Buea	Mr. R. A. K. Oshundun	Consultant-General Consulate-General of Nigeria, P.O. Box 30, Buea, W. Cameroun.
Canada	H. E. Mr. E. O. Enahoro	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, Suite 303, The Burnside Building, 151, Slater Street, Ottawa, Canada.
Peoples Republic of China	H. E. Alhaji M. A. Sanusi	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Apartment Building, Block 2-7-72, San Li Tun, Peking, China.
Dahomey	Mr. O. O. Simoyan	Charge d'Affairs Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 698, Cotonou, Dahomey.
Ethiopia	H. E. Mr. E. O. Sanu	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1019, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Equatorial Guinea	H. E. Brigadier W. E. Bassey	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Santa Isabel, Equatorial Guinea.
France	H. E. Mr. L. O. Harriman	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 49, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16 ^e , France.
<i>Tunisia</i>		
Ghana	H. E. Mr. G. O. Ijewere	Nigeria High Commissioner, 65, Farar Avenue, P.O. Box 1548, Accra.

Gambia	H. E. Alhaji B. A. T. Balewa	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, P.M.B. Bathurst, Gambia.
Germany		Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 532, Badgodesberg, Kennedyallee 35, W. Germany, Bonn.
<i>Vatican</i>		
Guinea	H. E. Mr. P. A. Afolabi	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 54, Conakry, Guinea.
<i>Mali</i>	Mr. E. O. Obe	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 57, Bamako, Republic of Mali.
<i>Hamburg</i>		Consulate General Consulate-General of Nigeria, 2, Hamburg 13, Hallerstrasse 76 III, W. Germany.
India	H. E. Mr. J. N. Ukegbu	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, 169/170, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3, India.
<i>Ceylon</i>		
<i>Burma</i>		
<i>Thailand</i>		
Ireland	H. E. Mr. S. D. Kolo	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 15 Ailesbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin-4, Ireland.
Italy	H. E. Mr. A. Haastrup	Embassy of Nigeria 11 Via di Volla Sacchetti, Rome, Italy.
<i>Spain</i>		
<i>Greece</i>		
<i>Cyprus</i>		
Ivory Coast	Mr. J. O. Omolodun	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, 35, Boulevard de la

		Republique, B.P. 1906, Abidjan.
Japan	H. E. Mr. G. H. Dove- Edwin	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 2-2 Chome, Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
<i>Philippines</i>		
Kenya	H. E. Mr. L. S. M. Osobase	High Commissioner Nigerian High Commission, P.O. Box 30516, Nairobi, Kenya.
<i>Lesotho</i>		
<i>Malagasy</i>		
Liberia	H. E. Mr. O. Jolaoso	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Monrovia, Liberia.
Libya		Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 4417, Tripoli, Libya.
Morocco	Mr. G. A. Bukar-Kolo	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, 2, Rue Al Bousiri, Agdal, P.O. Box 347, Rabat, Morocco.
Niger Republic	H. E. Mr. S. Kontagora	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 617, Niamey, Niger Republic.
<i>Upper Volta</i>	Mr. A. E. H. Emenyi	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 132, Ougadougou, Upper Volta.
Netherlands	H. E. Mr. I. J. D. Durlong	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Scheveningseweg 7, The Hague.
Pakistan	Mr. H. D. Kolo	Ag. High Commissioner Nigerian High Commission, P.O. Box

Poland	H. E. Mr. S. Williams	1075, Islamabad, W. Pakistan.
<i>Bulgaria</i>		Ambassador
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>		Embassy of Nigeria,
<i>Yugoslavia</i>		U1, Gruzinska 3, Warsaw 33, Poland.
Saudi Arabia	H. E. Alhaji B. Malabu	Ambassador
<i>Jordan</i>		Embassy of Nigeria,
<i>Kuwait</i>		P.O. Box 655, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
<i>South Yemen</i>		
Senegal	H. E. Alhaji B. A. T. Balewa	Ambassador
<i>Mauritania</i>		Embassy of Nigeria,
<i>Gambia</i>		9 Avenue Roume, P.M.B. 3129, Dakar, Senegal.
Sierra Leone	H. E. J. T. Yusuf	High Commissioner
		Nigeria High Commission, Cathedral House, P.M.B. Freetown, 1-3 Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Sudan	H. E. Mr. N. Mohammed	Ambassador
<i>Somalia</i>		Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1538, Khartoum, Sudan.
Port Sudan	Mr. S. O. Ogundele	Consul
		Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 475, Port Sudan, Sudan.
Sweden	H. E. Mr. C. C. Chukwuru	Ambassador
<i>Norway</i>		Embassy of Nigeria, Strandvagen 7B, P.O. Box 628, Stockholm, Sweden.
<i>Denmark</i>		
<i>Finland</i>		
Switzerland	H. E. Mr. B. A. Clark	Ambassador
<i>Austria</i>		Embassy of Nigeria, 11 Belpstrasse,

<i>Turkey</i>		3000 Berne, Switzerland.
Geneva	Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya	Charge d'Affaires a.i. Embassy of Nigeria, 44, Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.
Tanzania	Mr. Z. M. Kazaure	Ag. High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 9214, Dar-Es-Salaam.
Tchad	H. E. Mr. M. K. Bayero	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 752, Fort-Lamy, Tchad.
<i>Central African Republic</i>	Mr. J. D. Chinade	Charge d'Affaires Embassy of Nigeria, B.P. 10110, Bangui, Central African Republic.
Togo		Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1189, Lome, Togo.
United Arab Republic	H. E. Alhaji O. Ahmadu-Suka	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 13, Sharia Gabalaya, Zamelek, Cairo, U.A.R.
<i>Syria</i>		
<i>Iraq</i>		
<i>Lebanon</i>		
<i>Libya</i>		
Uganda	H. E. Mr. M. J. Etuk	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 4338, Kampala, Uganda.
<i>Burundi</i>		
<i>Rwanda</i>		
<i>Malawi</i>		
United Nations	H. E. Dr. E. O. Ogbu	Ambassador and Permanent Representative Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United
<i>Jamaica</i>		
<i>Trinidad</i>		
<i>Tobago</i>		

<i>Barbados</i>		Nations, 757 Third Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
<i>Guyana</i>		
United Kingdom	H. E. Alhaji S. D. Kolo	High Commissioner Nigeria High Commission, 9, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.
Edinburgh		Area Officer Area Office of Nigeria, 3rd Floor, 2/12 North Street, Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2.
Liverpool		Area Officer Area Office of Nigeria, 209-215 India Building, Water St., Liverpool 2.
U.S.A.	H. E. Mr. John M. Garba	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 1333-16th Street, N.W. Washington D.C. * 20036, U.S.A.
<i>Mexico</i>		
New York	Hon. A. D. Gadau	Consul-General Consulate-General of Nigeria, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.	H. E. Brig. G. T. Kurubo	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, Ul, Kachalova 13, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Zaire	H. E. Mr. E. O. Ogunsulire	Ambassador Embassy of Nigeria, 141B Boulevard du 30 Juin, B.P. 1700, Kinshasa, Republic of Zaire.

Zambia

H. E. Dr. L. A. Fabunmi

High Commissioner
 Nigeria High
 Commission, Zambia
 Bible House, P.O. Box
 2598, Lusaka.

HOTELS IN STATE CAPITALS

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
1. Airport Hotel Tel. 33051 Ikeja Airport, Lagos	—	200	₦12.00	₦18.00
2. Angel's Lodge Surulere, Lagos Tel. 42454	16	6	₦7.00	₦14.50
3. Bristol Hotel, Lagos Tel. 25901	37	38	₦12.00	₦18.00
4. Caban Bamboo, P.O. Box 266, Ikorodu Road, Lagos	—	20	₦8.80	₦12.60
5. Domo Hotel, Campbell Street, Lagos	4	12	₦11.00	₦14.00
6. Excelsior Hotel, Apapa Tel. 45906, 41694, Ext. 5	—	72	₦11.00	₦17.00
7. Federal Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos Tel. 26691	25	145	₦12.00	₦21.00
8. Geralco Guest House, Jubril Martin Street, P.O. Box 183, Yaba Tel. 47762	25	7	₦6.30	₦10.50
9. Ikoyi Hotel, Kingsway Road, P.O. Box 24095, Ikoyi Lagos	136	68	₦12.00	₦18.00

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
10. International Guest House, 60A Campbell Street, Lagos Tel. 51456, 53935	14	49	₦10.50	₦18.90
11. Mainland Hotel, 2/4 Denton Street, Ebute Metta Tel. 41101	29	108	₦11.50	₦18.00
12. Majestic Hotel, Surulere, Lagos Tel. 42731	10	30	₦9.00	₦11.00
13. Maryland Guest House, Maryland Estate, Ikeja Tel. 34475	10	8	₦7.00	₦11.00
14. Niger Palace Hotel, Thorburn Street, Yaba Tel. 44699	4	36	₦8.00	₦13.00
15. Oasis Guest House, Ikorodu Road, Igbobi, Tel. 57876	6	3	₦5.50	₦10.50
16. Pension Smith, Agege	Guest House		₦3.00	₦5.00
17. Regent Hotel, Abibu-Oki Street, Lagos Tel. 26881	20	20	₦12.00	₦20.00
18. Tip Top Guest House, Obanikoro Street, Ikorodu Road Tel. 33955	4	2	₦6.50	₦12.00
19. Victoria House, Ikeja Tel. 33955	4	14	₦5.00	₦6.50

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
Benin City				
1. Bendel Hotel, Benin City Tel. 1003	40	8	₦9.00	₦14.00
2. Catering Rest House, Benin Tel. 72	8	11	₦4.50	₦10.50
3. Green Garden, Benin City Tel. 98, 456	8	10	₦3.75	—
4. Motel Benin-Plaza, Benin City Tel. 1090/1/2-24	8	20	₦9.00	₦12.00
5. Sunfresh Guest House	1	3	₦6.30	₦8.40
6. Chrisbo Hotel, Benin Hotel Jeromi Tel. 98	—	—	₦1.75	₦2.10
7. Airport Hotel, 55 Akenzua St., Benin P.O. Box 263 Tel. 459	11	9	₦6.30	₦10.50
Calabar				
1. Corner De Luxe Hotel, Calabar Tel. 369	6	2	₦6.00	₦9.30
2. Catering Rest House (Hotel Capital), Calabar	9	3	₦7.00	₦19.90
3. Government Guest House	6	2	₦10.50	₦15.00

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
4. Hotel Manilla, Calabar Tel. 535	4	2	₦4.50	₦7.85
5. Taj Mahal Hotel, Calabar Tel. 230	7	9	₦6.00	₦9.50
6. Metropolitan Hotel, Calabar Tel. 490/14	8	20	₦10.50	₦14.35
7. Express Hotel	—	—	₦2.00	₦3.80
8. Anchor Inn Ltd., 11 Ito Road, P.O. Box 5	5	—	₦4.00	
Enugu				
1. Palm Beach Hotel, Uwani, Enugu (39 Bishop Anyogu St.)	13	6	₦2.00	₦3.00
2. Tourist Hotel, 124 Zik Avenue, Uwani, Enugu	3	3	₦5.50	₦8.00
3. Presidential Hotel, Enugu Tel. 3511	80	20	₦10.00	₦20.00
4. Club Safari	1	2	₦7.00	₦10.50
5. Phoenix Hotel Tel. 2074	60	60	₦6.00	₦8.00
6. Greens Hotel	6	2	₦4.00	₦5.50
7. Atlantic Hotel, Enugu Tel. 2760	12	5	₦4.00	₦7.80
8. Day Spring Hotel Tel. 3436	8	3	₦2.10	₦3.00

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
9. Queen's Hotel, 22 Edinburgh Road, Ogui, N/Layout	6	3	₦4.20	₦6.30
10. Metro Hotel, 13 Umunevo St . Ogui, N/Layout	6	3	₦3.00	₦5.00
11. Hotel De Placia Tel. 2229	2	7	₦4.00	₦5.50
12. Ambima Enterprises (Hotel and Catering), 3 Anyaegbunam Street	6	3	₦3.50	₦4.50
13. Enugu Guest House, 11 Isuochi St., Uwani	10	6	₦4.20	₦6.00
14. New Haven Resort, 20/131 Bassey Duke Street, New Haven	15	20	₦6.00	₦14.00
Ibadan				
1. Esco Hotel, Ibadan Tel. 23665	4	3	₦3.00	₦6.00
2. Atico Rest House, Ibadan Tel. 25213	4	3	₦4.00	₦7.00
3. Premier Hotel, Ibadan Tel. 62340	44	43	₦9.00	₦15.00
4. Catering Rest House, Ibadan Tel. 24537	6	12	₦2.50	₦4.00
5. Greenspring Hotel, Ibadan Tel. 24275: 24276	23	17	₦6.00	₦11.00

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
6. Lafia Hotel, Ibadan Tel. 22851	30	22	₦5.00	₦10.00
Ilorin				
1. Catering Rest House, Ilorin Tel. 2018	6	12	₦3.25	₦6.40
2. Unity Hotel, Ilorin Yakubu Gowon Road, Ind. Area				
Jos				
1. Hill Station, Jos Tel. 2072	—	24	₦7.50	₦10.50
2. Ambassador Hotel, Jos	13	3	₦1.50	₦2.75
3. Catering Rest House, Jos	—	25	₦3.80	₦7.70
4. Jubilee Hotel	2	36	₦2.10	—
5. Plateau Pax Hotel	—	—	₦1.50	₦2.75
6. Terminus Hotel	3	5	₦2.10	₦3.15
Kaduna				
1. Hamdala Hotel Tel. 2505	36	36	₦9.00	₦16.00
2. Annex Bungalows and Chalets, Kaduna Tel. 2305			₦6.30	₦10.50
Kano				
1. Central Hotel, Kano Tel. 3057	54	86	₦7.25	₦11.25

	Number of Rooms		Single*	Double*
	S	D		
2. Kano Guest Inn Tel. 2717: 2239			₦7.00	₦10.50
Maiduguri				
1. Catering Rest House, Restotel, Maiduguri Tel. 44	4	8	₦3.85	₦7.70
2. The Lake Chad Hotel	27	23	₦11.50	₦17.50
Port Harcourt				
1. Hotel Presidential, Port Harcourt Tel. 8371	81	19	₦10.00	₦20.00
2. Catering Rest House, 1/2 Harley Street, Port Harcourt Tel. 8333	—	20	₦9.00	₦9.00
3. Cedar Palace Hotel Tel. 275, 276, 8177	27	20	₦9.00	₦18.00
4. Donds Tourist Hotel	23	10	—	—
Sokoto				
1. Catering Rest House	4	6	₦3.85	—

* Hotel prices fluctuate. Figures indicate approximate price only. Most hotels are air-conditioned.

CHAPTER 9

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Nigeria has well over a hundred news publications. These include daily and weekly newspapers, monthly magazines, quarterly and half-yearly periodicals and scores of house journals published by companies and professional organizations.

All the national newspapers are edited and managed by Nigerians but in some, expatriate technicians are helping with the day-to-day business of production. The papers circulate to all parts of Nigeria, neighbouring African countries and overseas.

Nigeria has enjoyed Freedom of the Press since its first newspaper 'Iwe Irohin' was published by Reverend Henry Townsend at Abeokuta in 1859. The tradition has been kept up till this day. The 'Iwe Irohin' was soon followed in 1863 by another newspaper called the 'Anglo-African' in Lagos. Since then, several newspapers have appeared and disappeared from the news-stands all over the country.

National papers currently publishing in Lagos include the 'Daily Times', the 'West African Pilot', the government-owned 'Morning Post' and the 'Daily Express'. The 'Daily Times' and the 'Morning Post' have Sunday editions titled 'Sunday Times' and 'Sunday Post' respectively.

Outside the Federal capital of Lagos there are some important newspapers which are regularly published. These are the 'New Nigerian' printed and published daily (except Sundays) in Kaduna and Lagos, the 'Daily Sketch' and 'Sunday Sketch' printed and published at Ibadan by the Government of the Western State; 'The Nigerian Observer' and 'Sunday Observer' printed and published in Benin by the Mid-Western State Government, 'The Nigerian Chronicle' published weekly in Calabar by the South Eastern State government; 'The Renaissance' and its Sunday edition published in Enugu by the East-Central State Government; the 'Nigerian Tide' published weekly in Port Harcourt by the Rivers State Government and the 'Nigerian Standard' published weekly in Jos by the Benue Plateau State Government.

Provincial newspapers include the 'Nigerian Tribune' which ranks

as a national newspaper, and the 'Mirror'. Besides, there are some notable vernacular papers like 'Irohin Yoruba' and 'Gaskiya ta fi kwabo' which are quite influential.

Below are detailed information about important news media in the Federation:

Daily Newspapers

Daily Times ...	... P.O. Box 139, Lagos ...	circ.	125,500
Morning Post ...	... P.M.B. 2099, Lagos ...	circ.	56,000
New Nigerian ...	... P.O. Box 254, Kaduna ...	circ.	50,000
Nigerian Tribune ...	... P.O. Box 78, Ibadan ...	circ.	50,000
West African Pilot ...	... P.O. Box 183, Yaba ...	circ.	35,000
Daily Express ...	... 5/11 Apongbon Street, Lagos ...	... circ.	31,000
The Nigerian Observer ...	... 18 Airport Road, Benin- City ...	... circ.	40,000
The Daily Sketch ...	... Sketch Buildings, Ibadan		—
The Renaissance ...	... 9 Works Road, Enugu ...		—

Weekly Newspapers

Sunday Times ...	... P.O. Box 139, Lagos ...	circ.	210,000
Sunday Post ...	... Malu Road, Apapa ...	circ.	70,000
Irohin Yoruba ...	... P.O. Box 163, Lagos ...	circ.	71,113
Sporting Record ...	... 3 Kakawa Street, Lagos	circ.	29,000
Lagos Weekend ...	... P.O. Box 139, Lagos ...	circ.	25,000
Radio-TV Times ...	... Broadcasting House, Ikoyi Lagos ...	... circ.	12,000
The Renaissance (Sunday edition) ...	... 9 Works Road, Enugu ...		—
The Sunday Sketch ...	... P.M.B. 5019, Ibadan ...	circ.	10,000
Sunday Observer ...	... 18 Airport Road, Benin- City ...	... circ.	50,000
The Nigerian Chronicle	P.M.B. 1074, Calabar ...		—
Nigerian Tide ...	... P.M.B. 5072, Port Har- court ...	... circ.	—

Periodicals

Independent ...	... P.M.B. 5019, Ibadan ...	circ.	10,000
Nigeria Magazine ...	... P.M.B. 12524, Lagos pub- lished quarterly ...	... circ.	10,000

African Challenge	...	P.M.B. 2067, Lagos— published ten times a year	circ.	90,000
Catholic Life	... ..	P.M.B. 1004, Calabar, monthly	... .. circ.	17,000
Woman's World	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos, annual	... .. circ.	12,000
Commerce in Nigeria	...	P.O. Box 109, Lagos annual	... .. circ.	4,000
Management in Nigeria	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos, bi-monthly	... .. circ.	3,000
Nigeria Year Book	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos, annual	... .. circ.	40,000
Journal of the Nigerian Medical Association	... ..	P.O. Box 139, Lagos, quarterly	... .. circ.	2,500
Nigeria Trade Journal	...	Fed. Min. of Information, Lagos, quarterly	... .. circ.	5,000
Afriscope	... ..	P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos		

Most of the newspapers with a large circulation are produced on modern printing machines like the rotary or the web-offset printing machine. Photographs can be received or transmitted by wire over long distances. Generally, the appearance, standard of news coverage and production of the papers have improved tremendously during the last decade.

The national newspapers (that is those distributed to all parts of Nigeria) have local correspondents in all the big cities and towns, and a few are represented in London. Others not financially strong enough to have their own correspondents in Europe depend on news agencies like the Reuters, AFP, TASS and Associated Press. Already a decision has been taken to establish a National News Agency.

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established by law in 1956 and came into operation in 1957. It took over the broadcasting service previously undertaken by the Federal Government. The corporation is charged with the responsibility of providing, as a public service, independent and impartial broadcasting by means of wireless and by television for general reception in Nigeria. The corporation began external broadcasting service in 1962, and has also absorbed the television service established by the Federal Government in Lagos in 1962.

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation does not have a monopoly on radio or television broadcasting. Each State government is free to

establish its own broadcasting stations and some states have already established these services.

There are about 112 cinemas in Nigeria with an average sitting capacity of 500 each. Some of the cinemas in the main cities are air-conditioned.

The Institute of Mass Communication, University of Lagos, offers degree and diploma courses in mass communication while the Jackson College of Journalism, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, offers degree courses in journalism. In addition, occasional seminars are arranged by some universities for working journalists. Some of the newspapers and radio stations have set up their own in-service training. The Federal Ministry of Information maintains an annual training course for information officers, from all the 12 states. The Nigerian Institute of Journalism also organizes periodical courses for working journalists.

Nigerian journalists organized themselves in 1954 into a body named Nigeria Union of Journalists (N.U.J.). Its members consist of working journalists, public relations officers, information officers, press photographers, radio and television journalists. It has branches all over the country.

The N.U.J. caters for the welfare of its members, helps them obtain better conditions of service at home and represents their interests at international conferences. It is both a professional body and a trade union with its headquarters in Lagos.

There is also the Newspaper Proprietors' Association which represents the interest of newspaper owners. The organization also plans for the training of working journalists.

The Guild of Editors, is a body which looks after common and peculiar editorial problems. The guild has a code of conduct for journalists serving under its members.

The Public Relations Association of Nigeria caters for public relations consultants and public relations men attached to firms or government offices.

As a result of the fast industrial development the country is going through, there has been a proliferation of public relations consultancies and advertising agencies.

BOOKS ABOUT NIGERIA

Much has been and continues to be written about Nigeria in recent times on various subjects by both foreigners and Nigerians alike so much so that any bibliography on this will be out of date as soon as it is published.

Fifty years ago, it would have been very easy to count off-memory the number of books about Nigeria and their authors. These writers were mostly colonial administrators and adventurers.

Today, literary works on Nigeria are a living organism which grows day by day. Nigeria is no longer presented to the outside world through the lenses of foreign observers only but also through Nigerian eyes as well.

In what is termed 'African literature' by foreign critics, Nigerians have dominated the West African scene and made great impact on the world of literature.

No attempt has been made here to present a detailed list of books about Nigeria. What follows is a random selection of some of the familiar works about Nigeria or by Nigerian authors.

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Working on ceremonial sword at Bida





"Anyanwu" by Ben Enwonwu



Duro Ladipo in 'Oba Koso'

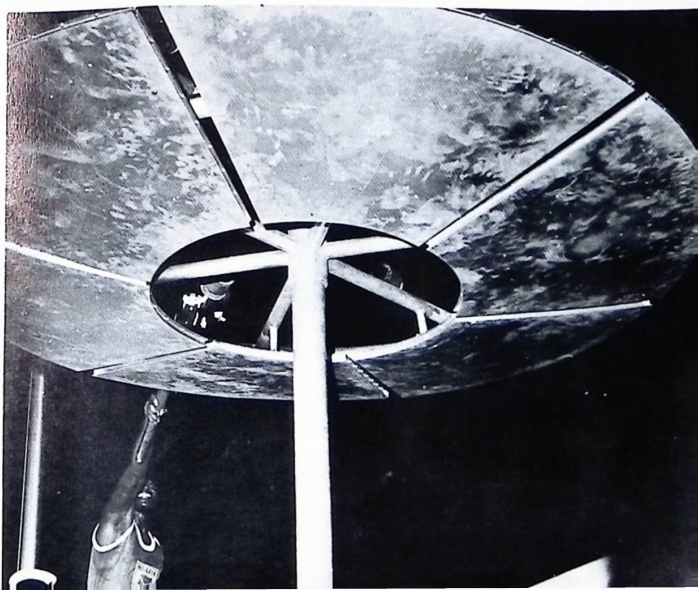


"Princess", sculpture by Felix Idubor at Independence Building, Lagos



Young dancer from South Eastern State

Lighting the 2nd African Games Bowl





Modupe Oshikoya receiving gold medal from Head of State for high jump

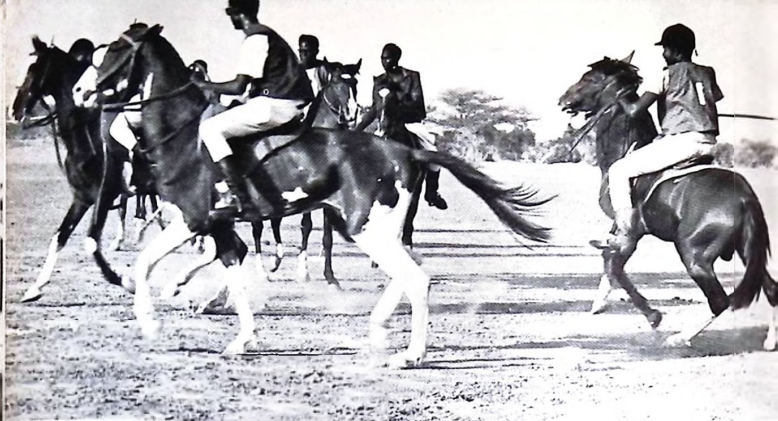


Mrs Ethel Jacks displays
her gold medal for table
tennis

Nigeria vs. Ghana at the 2nd All-Africa Games, Lagos

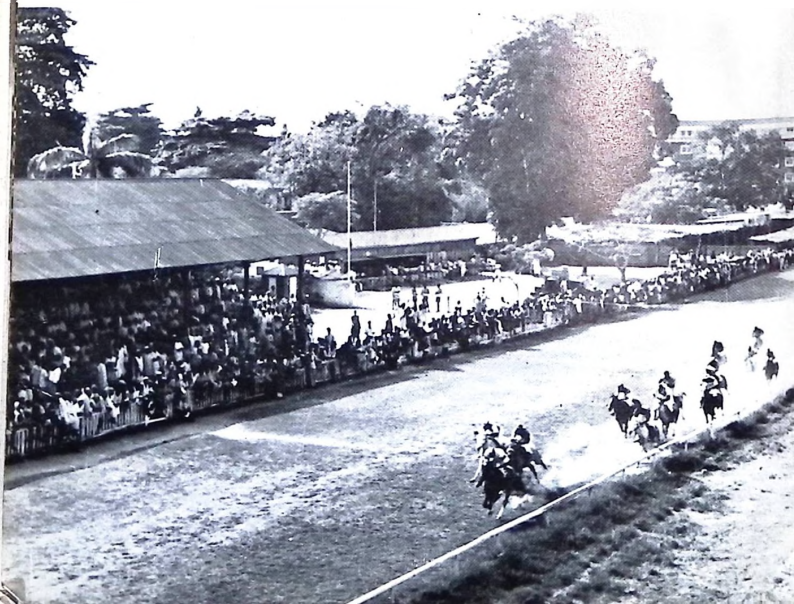


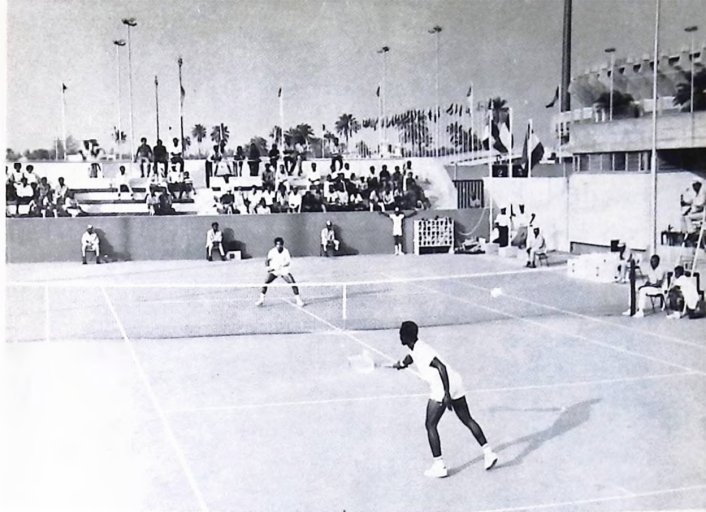




Polo at Maiduguri

Horse racing in Lagos





Lawn tennis at the 2nd All Africa Games

At a night club





Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos



Hausa Hotel, Kaduna

Hotel Presidential, Enugu





Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos



Hamdani Hotel, Kaduna

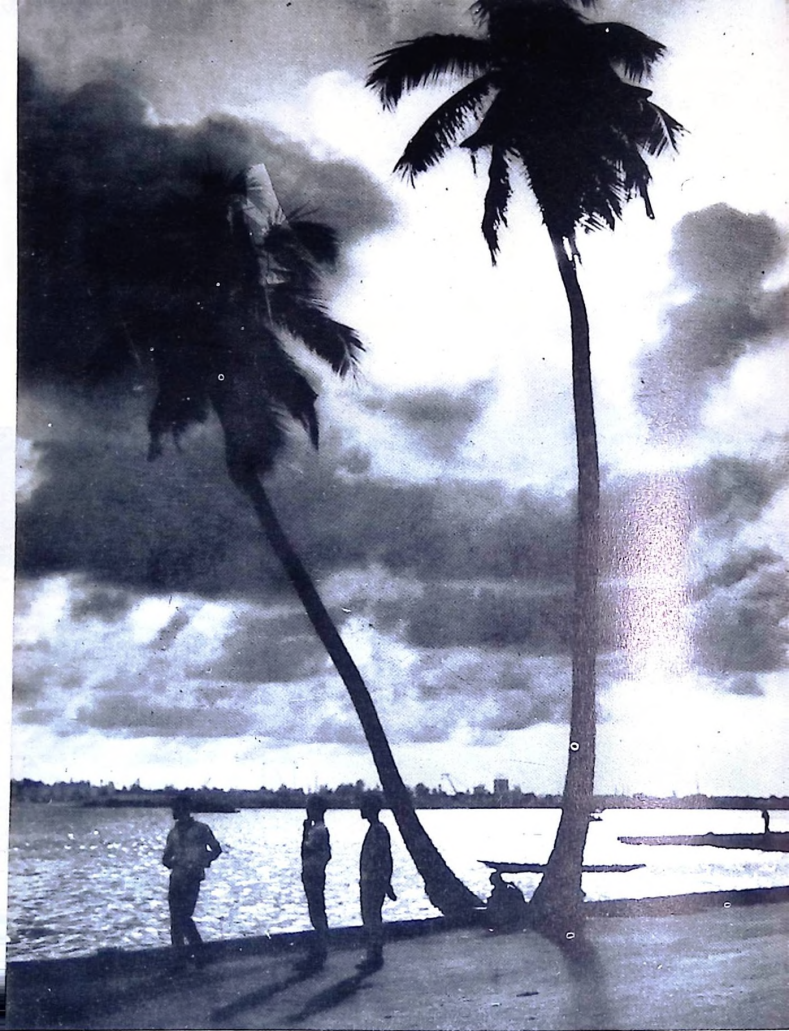
Hotel Presidential, Enugu



Changing skyline of Lagos







Sunset over Lagos lagoon

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