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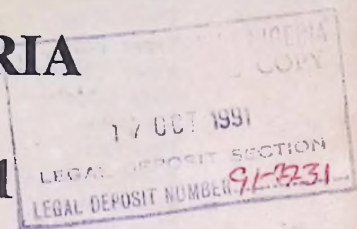
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NIGERIA HANDBOOK

1991

NIGERIA

1991



OFFICIAL HANDBOOK



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Lagos*

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Editorial/Production Team

C. K. Alabi -- Co-ordinator
Ndem Kalu
Tunde King
Tunde Bello
Nancy Oghenekaro
Mary Ojike
Keji Oduba
Ethel Pam
Yemisi Homer-Williams
Kola Amuwo
Steve Okpata
Ronke Williams
Andrew Njie
Michael Nwokoro
Nnamdi Njemanze
Fela Solanke
Peter Okoboh
Segun Kusanu
Rotimi Oyesanya
Bisi Kuku

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PREFACE

The need to document events as they occur in the annals of a nation cannot be over-emphasized. The **NIGERIA HANDBOOK** seeks to fulfil this need and much more, as an authoritative official compendium on Nigeria.

This edition is No. 10 in the series since Nigeria's independence. (The last pre-independence edition of the publication came out in 1952). Since the last edition was published in 1982, a lot of changes has occurred in the economic and political life of Nigeria - the most populous black nation in the world.

Between 1982 and now, Nigeria's political and economic growth witnessed two remarkable political events. First, on the 31st December 1983, a military coup d'etat ousted the then civilian government for its ineptitude and recklessness. The succeeding military administration was also terminated by another coup on 27th August 1985. Nonetheless, the steadfastness with which the present Military Administration decided to pursue the overwhelming inevitables arising from the interregnum has been very reassuring.

It is therefore pertinent to mention that this current edition of the **NIGERIA HANDBOOK** has been updated to reflect the country's recent past and also to provide other useful facts about Nigeria comprising 21 states and Abuja, the new Federal Capital.

As the Handbook is designed to meet the ever increasing requests for information about Nigeria, there is no gainsaying the fact that the authentic and detailed information supplied, would readily meet the demands of 'thirsty' information seekers about the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

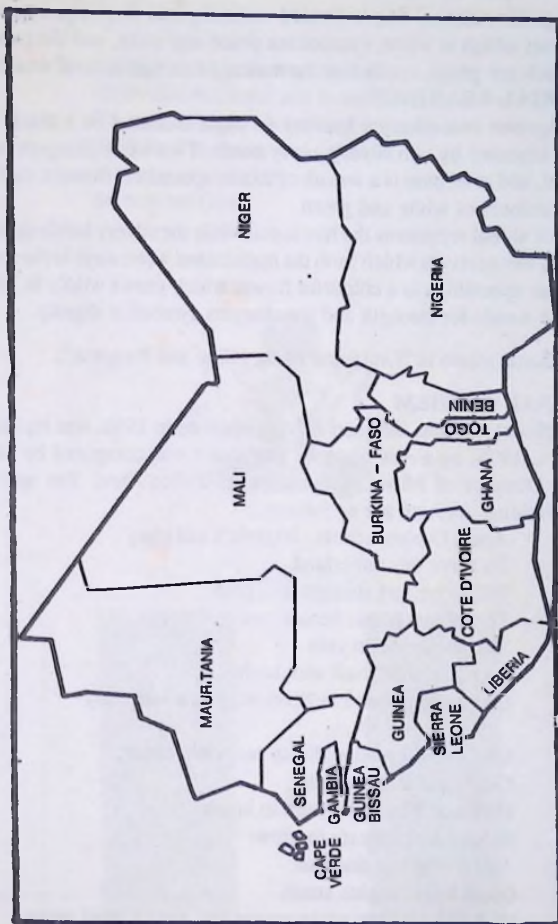
DATES OF PAST EDITIONS

(Post Independence)

1st	Edition	1970
2nd	Edition	1971
3rd	Edition	1972
4th	Edition	1973
5th	Edition	1974
6th	Edition	1975 - 76
7th	Edition	1977
8th	Edition	1978 - 79
9th	Edition	1982



MAP OF ECOWAS



ECOWAS

The treaty of Lagos establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was signed on the 28th May, 1975 by Heads of State and Government of fifteen Independent States, later joined by a sixteenth.

NIGERIAN 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, and the two outer parts which are green, symbolize the nation's vast agricultural wealth.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS

The Nigerian coat-of-arms features an eagle mounted on a black shield which is trisected by two silvery wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield, and at its base is a wreath of coctus spectabilis flowers, cast in the national colours of white and green.

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

The national motto is "Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress".

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem, adopted at Independence in 1960, was replaced on October 1, 1978, by a new anthem. The music was composed by Mr. Ben Odiase, Director of Music of the Nigerian Police Band. The wordings of the National Anthem are as follows:

1. Arise, O compatriots, Nigeria's call obey
To serve our fatherland
With love and strength and faith
The labour of our heroes past
Shall never be in vain
To serve with heart and might
One nation bound in freedom, peace and unity
2. Oh God of creation, direct our noble cause;
Guide our leaders right;
Help our Youth the truth to know
In love and honesty to grow
And living just and true
Great lofty heights attain
To build a nation where peace and justice shall reign.

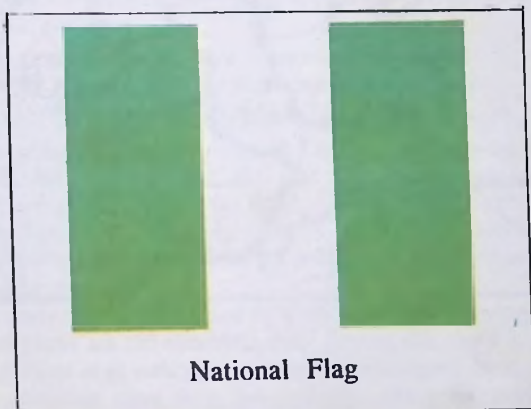
NATIONAL PLEDGE

The National Pledge, recited by all school children at the beginning and end of each school day, reads:

I pledge to Nigeria, my country,
To be faithful, loyal and honest,
To serve Nigeria with all my strength,
To defend her unity and uphold
Her honour and glory.
So help me God.



Coat-of-Arms



National Flag



CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY

NIGERIA

Federal Capital:	Abuja
Area:	923,768.64 square kilometres
Population:	124,170,399 (1988 estimate); 55,670,055 (1963 census figure)
Principal Rivers:	Niger and Benue
National Day:	October 1
Remembrance Day:	January 15
Currency:	Naira = 100 kobo

The farthest distance from east to west of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is more than 1,120 kilometres; from north to south, it stretches to 1,040 kilometres. The country lies east of Benin Republic, south of Niger and Chad Republics, west of the Republic of Cameroun, and north of the Gulf of Guinea.

The most southern point, near Brass in the Niger delta, is about 4° north of the Equator, while the northern boundary is approximately at 14° north. The western frontier runs nearly north and south along the 3° east meridian. The eastern frontier reaches nearly to the 15° east meridian south of Lake Chad, then runs in a south westward direction to the Cross River estuary in the Bight of Bonny.

Sandy beaches stretch along most of the country's 800 kilometre coastline which is intersected by the great Niger Delta and an intricate network of creeks and rivers.

The sandy beaches are backed by a belt of mangrove swamps which, in some places are 100 kilometres deep. Beyond that, there is a zone of tropical forest in an undulating country with scattered hills; then the country becomes more open and park-like with some hilly ranges.

Farther inland it develops into an undulating plateau with hills of granite and sandstone at a general elevation of 610 metres, but rising on the central plateau and along parts of the eastern frontier to 1,830 metres. The northern borders which stretch out towards the desert, however lie well within the limits of the summer rains.

RIVERS AND LAKES

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

The Niger rises from the Futa Jallon Highland to the northeast of Sierra Leone and, for two-thirds of its length of 4,169 kilometres, flows through other countries. It enters Nigeria from the west and then runs south-easterly to Lokoja, confluence venue with the River Benue, its principal tributary. The other main tributaries of the Niger River within Nigeria are the Sokoto, Kaduna and Anambra Rivers. From Lokoja, the Niger flows southwards to the delta, splitting into numerous interlacing channels to empty itself into the Gulf of Guinea. The Benue River which has its source in the Cameroun Republic, flows south-westerly to its confluence with the Niger, receiving in its course the waters of the rivers Katsina-Ala and Gongola.

A lake, with an area of 1,236 square kilometres, was created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji hydro-electric dam, some 112 kilometres north of Jebba. The dam, which is also being used to control the flow of the Niger flood waters, has now made the river navigable throughout the year from the Escravos Lighthouse to Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of more than 1,600 kilometres.

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

CREEKS AND MANGROVES

Amphibious vertebrates like the toad, frogs, turtles, crocodiles, hippopotamus, water snakes and other marine animals are found in the creeks and mangrove areas of Nigeria. Sand crabs, ghost crabs, hermit-crabs and the hairy mangrove crabs are also found in those areas. The fauna of creeks and mangroves include different types of shorebirds which depend on sea animals for food. The seabirds are generally of the wader type with

long legs for paddling and long bills for probing the sand or mud for prey. Examples of these are the common sand-pipers and the whimbrels.

FISHES

Large fishes, 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 is common in both inland and coastal waters. The two big inland waters are the Lake Chad, northwest of the country, and the Kainji Lake, created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji hydro-electric dam.

FAUNA

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

UNDERGROUND WATER

The underground water resources of Nigeria vary in extent and magnitude with the geological formations. In the Nigerian Basement Complex areas covering approximately one-fifth of the total area of the country, underground water occurs in a discontinuous fashion. Borehole yields vary with depth of weathering and have been known to be of the order of 31,858 litres per hour in the Kano area. The major sedimentary rock areas are by far more significant for ground water potential. The coastal areas, the Niger-Benue valleys, the south-eastern downlands, the Sokoto-Rima Basin and the Chad Basin are remarkable for continuous aquifers. Borehole yield in the coastal plains is of the order of 40,914 litres per hour and in the alluvium deposits of the Niger Delta, 55,006 litres per hour.

The Sokoto-Rima Basin in the northwest, and the Chad Basin in the northeast, are the most significant areas for underground water exploitation. Underground water of very high quality occurs under artesian, sub-artesian and perched aquifer conditions.

GEOLOGY

THE BASEMENT COMPLEX

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

OLDER GRANITES

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

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

YOUNGER GRANITES

The younger granites, which are of Jurassic age, intrude into the basement complex in the Jos Plateau area. The complexes show a remarkable range of petrographic types and provide some of the best known examples of ring-complexes to attract wide international scientific interest. These rocks are exposed mainly in the Jos Plateau with isolated upland elevations of about 1,220 metres and a general scenery which varies from level plains and plateau surfaces, almost devoid of exposed rocks to rugged and deeply dissected massifs, developed on more resistant rock types. The younger granites are the main source of cassiterite and columbite mineralization.

SEDIMENTS

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

CRETACEOUS SEDIMENTS

The oldest cretaceous rocks in Nigeria are the sandstones and shales around Abakaliki in Anambra State. They are of Albian age (i.e. about 120 million years old) and in them occur the main mineralizations of the lead and zinc ores in Abakaliki and Ishiagu areas. Slightly younger cretaceous rocks, chiefly shales and limestones of cenomaniac and touronian sediments, are also present in parts of northwestern and southwestern Nigeria. The coal deposits of Enugu in Anambra State; Ankpa and Dekina in Benue

State and Gombe in Bauchi State are of cretaceous age.

TERTIARY SEDIMENTS

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

The limestone in the southwestern part of Nigeria was also deposited during that period. In the latter part of the Tertiary, prolonged erosions resulted in the formation of peneplains on which thick layers of laterites were formed.

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

MINERALS

Nigeria is rich in mineral resources which include petroleum, limestone, tin, columbite, kaolin, gold, silver, coal, lead, zinc, gypsum, clay, shale, marble, graphite, iron ore, stone, zircon, wolfram, molybdenite and tantalite.

The ownership and control of all minerals in the Republic is vested in the Federal Government. The Mines Department of the Federal Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel is responsible for the enforcement of the Minerals Act and ancillary legislations in respect of solid minerals.

The department is responsible for issuing 'prospecting rights' and other authorizations related to the search for, retention and disposal of solid minerals. Mining may be undertaken by private individuals, partnerships, private or public companies registered in Nigeria.

Government is involved in mining through four of its corporations. They are the Nigerian Coal Corporation (NCC), the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), the Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC) and the Nigerian Steel Development Authority (NSDA).

Limestone

Extensive deposits of limestone exist throughout the country. They provide the necessary raw materials for the country's cement factories at Calabar, in the Cross River State, Ewekoro and Sagamu in Ogun State, Sokoto, in Sokoto State, Nkalagu, in Anambra State, Ukpilla in Bendel State and Gboko in Benue State. Others are Ashaka in Bauchi State and Eagle Cement

in Rivers State.

Tin and Columbite

Tin and columbite are the principal metalliferous minerals exported from Nigeria. Main deposits of tin occur in Plateau, Bauchi, Kaduna and Kano States, while there is a small deposit in Oyo State. The country began refining its own tin ore in 1961. Nigeria exports refined tin metal of 99.9 per cent grade.

Nigeria is a member of the International Tin Council and subscribes to the Tin Research Institute. Columbite occurs in the younger granite of the Bauchi Plateau.

Iron Ore

About 400 million tonnes of good quality iron ore deposits have been discovered at Itakpe, near Okene, in Kwara State. Other deposits of iron ore with an average iron content of 40 to 50 per cent are also known to be at Agbaja, near the confluence of the Niger and Benue, as well as in the vicinity of Enugu, Anambra State. Reserves of these ores are estimated at 30.6 million tonnes and 45.9 million tonnes respectively. Work has gone far on the iron and steel industry which will utilize these resources. The Nigerian Steel Development Authority is responsible for executing the project.

Lead-Zinc

The Nigerian lead-zinc deposits extend continually for about 560 kilometres in a narrow belt in Ishiagu and Bende areas of Imo State and also in Bauchi State. The most important deposits are found in the Abakaliki area of Anambra State and there has been considerable activity by indigenous miners in prospecting for lead-zinc in this area.

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 Sokoto State, Minna in Niger State and Kabba in Kwara State, but the bulk of the output now comes from Ilesa in Oyo State.

Marble

The main source of supply is at Jajura, in the Lokoja area of Kwara State. Marble is cut and polished for the building industry and for monuments. There are marble industries also at Igbeti in Oyo State and at Kwakuti near Minna in Niger State.

Stone

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

Zircon

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

Coal

Nigeria is the only country in West Africa which produces coal. The main coal mines are in Enugu in Anambra State and at Okabba in Benue State. The total coal reserves of the country are estimated at about 244.8 million tonnes. Ghana and Egypt are two main markets for Nigerian coal.

PETROLEUM

Nigeria has large deposits of crude oil both on land and offshore. Nigeria is the sixth largest oil producer in the world and the second in Africa after Libya.

The story of Nigerian oil dates back to 1937 when the first search for oil began, but discovery did not come until 1956. The Federal Government granted an oil prospecting and mining licence to Shell - BP in 1954. The first export of crude oil followed in 1958. Since then several oil fields have been discovered in the Niger delta area of the country. There are over 17 companies prospecting for oil in the country. They include Gulf Oil Co. (Nig), Mobil Producing Nigeria; Nigerian Agip Oil Co; Elf (Nig); Texaco Overseas (Nig); Delta Oil (Nig); Demanex (Nig); Henry Stephens and Sons; Japan Petroleum (Nig); Tenneco Oil Company of Nigeria; Ashland Oil Company; Pan Ocean; and the government-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

In April 1971, the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC) acquired 33.1/3 per cent participating interest shares in Nigerian Agip Oil Company, the first in its equity participation in Nigeria's oil industry. This marked the beginning of a fresh relationship between NNOC and the operating companies, which was extended to other oil producing companies like Shell, Gulf and Mobil.

Subsequent acquisitions took place in 1974 when government interest in Elf, Agip/Phillips, Shell-BP, Gulf and Mobil were increased to 55 per cent. In 1975, this was extended to Texaco and later to Pan Ocean in 1978. Increased participation by government reached an all time high of 60 per cent in 1979 in all the above mentioned companies, while British Petroleum's interest in Shell - BP was also taken over later in the year.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) came into being on April 1, 1977, by a merger of the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC) and the former Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources.

Through the NNPC, government now has majority equity interest in the operations of oil producing companies and controlling equity shares in

some oil marketing companies. The import of these Joint Venture Activities, apart from the control it confers on government through NNPC, is the additional revenue that accrues to the nation through direct participation in the exploitation of its oil resources.

NNPC has created 12 subsidiaries. They are: Nigerian Petroleum Development Company Limited (NNDC); Integrated Data Services Company Limited (IDSC); Warri Refinery and Petrochemicals Company Limited (WRPC); Kaduna Refinery and Petrochemicals Company Limited (KRPC); Port Harcourt Refinery Company Limited (PHRC); Pipelines and Products Marketing Company Limited (PPMC); Nigerian Gas Development Company Limited (NGDC); Eleme Petrochemicals Company Limited; Engineering Company of Nigeria Limited; Nigeria LNG Company (NLNG); Carlson (Bermuda) Limited and Hyson (Nigeria) Limited.

The Federal Government is reducing its shares in the oil producing companies through its commercialization programme under the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

REFINERIES

The country's first refinery is situated at Alesa Eleme, near Port Harcourt. The N20 million refinery, which was commissioned in October 1965, has an installed capacity of 35,000 barrels per day. The second oil refinery built at Warri (100,000 BPSD) was commissioned in 1978 while the fuel section of the Kaduna Refinery (100,000 BPSD) was commissioned in 1980. The capacity of the old Port Harcourt Refinery was expanded in 1986 from 35,000 barrels per day to 60,000 barrels per day.

The Warri Refinery was expanded (i.e. debottle - necked) to 125,000 barrels per day from its initial installed capacity of 100,000 barrels per day. The capacity of the Kaduna Refinery was also expanded from 100,000 barrels to 110,000 barrels per day.

The new Port-Harcourt Refinery is the fourth in Nigeria. It was commissioned in the first quarter of 1989 and it has added 150,000 barrels per day to the country's refining capacity. Together all the four refineries now refine 445,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Mobil Producing in 1986 began preparation for the production of condensate from the Oso Condensates Field, off-shore in Akwa Ibom State. Condensate, which is different from crude oil, is another source of foreign exchange earnings.

The NNPC/Mobil Joint Venture is working hard to install facilities in this giant condensates field, and when production begins in 1993, the capacity will be well over 100,000 barrels of condensate per day for export. Condensate is a petroleum product that is not covered by OPEC

quota.

NATURAL GAS

Natural gas has also been found in Nigeria in commercial quantities alone or associated with crude oil. The Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU) of the Warri Refinery has been producing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for local consumption. The NNPC is installing a Merox Unit in the Kaduna Refinery as part of its Butanization Programme. When this and other projects in the Butanization Programme are completed, Nigeria will stop importing cooking gas (LPG) and, instead join the ranks of gas exporters.

The NNPC/Nigerian Agip Company/Phillips Oil Company joint venture has built two gas re-injection plants - one at Obiafu - Obirikom in Rivers State and the other at Kwale-Okpi in Bendel State.

NNPC has found markets in Europe for over 68 per cent of the 4.5 million tonnes per annum of liquefied natural gas (LNG) that its subsidiary, the Nigeria LNG Company, will produce at its two-train LNG plant in Bonny, Rivers State from 1995.

PETROCHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

Petrochemicals are basically chemicals derived from oil and natural gas. End products which are based on petrochemicals include plastic wares, polyester, paints, and solvent-based agro chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides.

The petrochemical Phase I project involved the building of petrochemical plants which utilize some products and by-products from the existing refineries in the country. The Polypropylene plant is located at Ekpan, near Warri, with installed capacity of 35,000 metric tonnes of Polypropylene resins per annum. The Carbon Black plant is also located at Ekpan near Warri. The plant has a capacity of 18,000 metric tonnes per annum of Carbon Black. A Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) plant and a Hydrocarbon Solvent plant are located beside the Kaduna Refinery. About 35,000 metric tonnes of hydrocarbon solvent and 2,300 metric tonnes of benzene drag will be produced annually in a joint venture between NNPC and the private sector.

The Phase II project, a joint venture between NNPC and the Private Sector, involves the building of the Eleme Petrochemical complex based on olefines to produce some major plastic resins such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl etc. With the commissioning of the new Port Harcourt Refinery in 1989, availability of a ready source of high grade reformat for the production of Aromatics for the Phase III petrochemical projects is well assured.

CLIMATE

Temperature

The mean maximum temperature is about 30.55°C in the coastal belt and about 34.44°C in the north, with a normal decrease of about 1.4°C per 300 metres of altitude. Maximum temperatures are highest from February to April in the south, and from March to June in the north. They are lowest in July and August over most of the country. The seasonal change of maximum temperatures is much greater in the north than in the south.

The mean minimum temperature is about 22.2°C over most of southern Nigeria, but falls to 18.88°C in the north. The normal decrease with altitude is between 1°C and 2°C per 300 metres. In the south, minimum temperatures are generally highest in March and April and lowest in August, but the seasonal variation is small. In the north, minimum temperatures are highest in April and May when they are often over 23.88°C and lowest in December and January when they are frequently below 13.33°C. The mean daily range of temperature is high in the north where it averages about 7°C and is considerably higher in the dry season but low in the south where it is usually not more than 4.77°C.

Rainfall

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

In the southwest, there is a principal rainy season in May, June and July and a secondary rainy season in the second half of September and October. However, in the southeast, there is only a single rainy season from May to October. Inland, rains occur in a single season from May to October. This period further shortens from June to September in the extreme north.

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 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.

In the south, the sky is cloudy from April to October and only partly cloudy during other months. Cloud is usually darkest in the morning, clearing gradually as the day grows. In the north, the weather is mostly cloudy from June to September. There are only small amounts of clouds in the other months. Cloudiness is normally thickest in the late morning and afternoon, clearing at night and in the early morning.

VEGETATION

The vegetation of Nigeria can be divided into two main and easily recognizable sections: the high forest zone which covers one-sixth of the country and the savannah. The high forests can be further sub-divided into the mangrove or swamps and rain forests, and the savannah into grassland and scrub forests. Most parts of the high forest zone are honey-combed with farms and villages to the extent that practically no part of the zone remains, to date, untouched by man, with the exception of the swampy 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 southern—most part of Nigeria is covered by swampy forests which can be divided into a seaward or salt-water belt and a landward or fresh-water belt. The salt-water swamps cover the area touched by the ebb and flow of the tides, becoming more extensive in the delta of the Niger and around the estuaries of Benin, Imo and Cross rivers. The salt-water swamps, a maze of islands intersected by innumerable creeks and rivers, contain little farm lands.

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

Fresh-Water Swamps

The fresh-water swamps lie north of the salt-water swamps and away from the influence of tidal waters. A characteristic plant of the region is the raffia-palm which is tapped for palm-wine. Brooms and brushes are also obtained from its leaves and fibres.

Rain Forests

These lie to the north of the swamp forests, forming a belt some 128 kilometres in depth, and have an average of 190.5 to 254 centimetres of southern rainfall annually. They cover the southern half of Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Imo, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River States.

The vegetation is of the normal equatorial forests. Many of the trees are about 37 metres tall and about 4 metres in diameter. The most important tree of the Nigerian rain belt is the palm tree which has been a valuable asset as

the source of palm oil and palm kernels.

Tree and ground-dwelling animals abound in the Nigerian rain forests. Among such animals are monkeys, chimpanzees, antelopes, leopards and elephants. Others include rodents like rats and squirrels. Geckoes, chameleons, and fruitbats also belong to this area. Reptiles include monitor lizard and different types of snakes. Among the ants in the rain forests are the soldier ants which are ferocious and nomadic in nature, and often organize themselves into marching columns for hunting expeditions. The birds of the Nigerian rain forests include crested guinea fowls, hawks, grey horn-bills, green fruit pigeons, West African touraco, the African grey parrot and the wood owl.

Food Crops

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

Deciduous Forests

The deciduous forests receive an annual rainfall of about 125-225 centimetres and have fewer trees than the rain forest. This region is particularly suitable for large-scale farming.

Savannah

The savannah lies to the north of the deciduous forests and covers an area of about 791,040 square kilometres. It is grassland dotted with trees notably, the baobab. The tree vegetation varies with the amount of rainfall. Trees are usually stunted and twisted in appearance and with hard and corky bark to reduce evaporation. Valuable fruit trees found in this area are the shea-butter tree (*BUTRYROSPERMUM PARK II*) from which shea-butter is obtained and the West African locust beans tree (*PARKIA OLIVERI*).

The savannah zone provides excellent grassland for animal rearing, and the bulk of the country's supply of cattle, goats and sheep. The savannah areas of Nigeria abound in grass eaters, runners, hoppers and the like. Large herbivores, mainly ungulates and small rodents like rats, squirrels and hares, exist in great numbers and varieties.

The savannah ungulates include the desert hyenas, hunting-dogs, bush cows, antelopes, horses, camels, lions, leopards and gazelles. There are also different types of monkeys. Invertebrates in the area include spiders, scorpions, grass-hoppers and termites. Among the birds are the seed and insect eaters, like the grey horn-bills, the cattle egret, common vul-

ture, West African black kite, common bush fowls, owls, woodpeckers, pied crows, West African crowned cranes, parrots, weaver birds and the ostrich.

The Scrub Region

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

FORESTRY

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

Forest Reserves

The Nigerian high forest reserves, totalling some 96,061 square kilometres, are owned by state governments. Most of the reserves are either under exploitation or have been leased to timber concessionaires, who hold exclusive felling rights. There is also a large area, about 75,297 square kilometres of savannah forest reserves, in which usable but scattered quantities of timber occur. There are also vast areas of forest land outside the reserves in which large quantities of timber are available and which unlike the reserves, are not under strict control. About 50 per cent of the total volume of timber produced in the country is obtained from the less controlled areas.

Nigeria's forests contain very large varieties of timber. Of the more than 600 tree-species in these forests, over 100 are usable, though less than 30 (the so-called commercial species) have been introduced into the world market.

Felling of trees in the reserves is regulated and controlled and the trees are replanted or regenerate naturally. Until recently, trees outside the reserves were usually not replaced after felling but allowed to regenerate naturally. Now, there is a strong government-sponsored campaign to encourage planting of trees to replace felled ones.

Timber Species

A wide range of Nigerian timber species has 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 silky as polar birch - *celtis*; some as black as soot - *ebony*; some as durable as iron - *erun, ekki*; some crimson red - *camwood*; some with a very fragrant smell - *scented guarea* and others with a rather pungent smell - *cylicodiscus*. Some of the trees are more than 61 metres high with a clear bole length of

30.5 metres or more. Trees exceeding 2.438 metres in diameter are not uncommon.

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

LIGHT TIMBER

Alstonia, *Antiaris*, *Ceiba* (silk cotton or Nigeria Baobab), *Ilomba*, *Erimado* or *Osie*, *Obeche*, *Ogea*, *Okwen* and *Pterygota*;

MAHOGANY AND SIMILAR TIMBER

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

MEDIUM-HARD UTILITY TIMBER

Abora, *Afara*, *African Walnut* or *Nigerian Golden Walnut*, *Agba*, *Albizia*, *Celtis*, *Canarium*, *Demellia*, *Doka*, *Holeptelea*, *Idigbo* or *Black Afara*, *Makors*, *Mansonia*, *Odoko*, *Brown/Yellow Sterculia*;

STRONG AND HEAVY TIMBER

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

Commercial Timber

Tree distribution varies according to the main vegetation types: mangroves, rain and deciduous forests, savannah trees and scrubs. Timber species include wood used for pharmaceutical application, boat and ship-building; railway sleepers and valuable carvings; charcoal and marine application; pulp and pulp products as well as matches and sports goods.

The rain forests provide valuable economic timber species, notable of which are the African mahogany or Lagos-wood (*KHAYA IVORENSIS*), the closely related Benin mahogany (*K. RADIFOLIOLA*), the scented Sapele-wood (*ENTANDROPH-RAGMA CYLINDRICUM*) as well as others belonging to the same genus - *Iroko* (*CHLOROPHORA EX-CELSA*), *African walnut* (*LOVEA KLAINIANA*), *guarea* and scented *guarea* (*GUAREA THOMPSONII* AND *G. CENDRATA*), *Opepe* (*SARCOCEPHALUS DIDERRICHII*), *Agba* *GOSSWEILERODENDRON BALSAMI-FERUM*) 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 palms and cocoa trees.

Luxury Timber

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

SAWMILLS

The export of timber logs has been banned. These are now converted

locally into sawn timber and veneer for export. Timber conversion is a very old industry in Nigeria. Over 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 Bendel State. Another plywood company, the Nigerian Wood Industries Limited in Epe, Lagos State, manufactures plywood and veneer. Others are at Obubra and Calabar in Cross River State and Ondo in Ondo State.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FOREST RESEARCH

The Federal Department of Forest Research, with its head-quarters in Ibadan, Oyo State, is responsible for the preparation of working plans for the management of Nigerian forests. Each state government is however, free to set up its own forest research organization.

The work of the Federal Department of Forest Research may be divided into two broad areas, namely, research to support 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 timber. The department also has a School of Forestry in Jos, Plateau State which serves the requirements of the whole country.

GAME RESERVES

There are a number of game reserves where animals can multiply and flourish. The Yankari Game Reserve with its Wikki Warm Springs and the Borgu Game Reserve near Kainji, offer opportunities for visitors to see some rare species of Nigerian wildlife in their natural habitat. Wildlife species in the Yankari Reserve include elephants, antelopes, bush-bucks, lions, cheetahs, leopards, hartebeests, hippopotamuses, gazelles, water-bucks, warthogs, monkeys, reptiles and a wide range of birds.

ZOOS

The University of Ibadan has a zoo with a sizeable number of Nigerian wildlife. The zoo is open to the public. There are also state maintained zoos in Enugu, Kano, Jos and Calabar. The Obafemi Awolowo University also maintains a natural habitat zoo.

POPULATION

In 1988, the population of Nigeria was estimated at 124,170,399. The

1963 National Census put the population at 55.7 million. Nigeria has the largest population in Africa.

The population is made up of many ethnic groups of which the major ones are Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, Fulani, Kanuri, Ibibio, Tiv, Itsekiri, Ijaw, Edo, Annang, Urhobo, Igala, Idoma, Ebara, Gwari, Ekoi, Mumuye, Alago, Ogini, Isoko, Higgi, Bura, Efik, Chamba, Shua-Arab, Kaje, Jari, Kambari, Eggon, Kobchi, Angas, Karakare, Birom and Yergam.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

The political entity known as Nigeria came into formal existence in 1914 with the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern British Protectorates and was presided over by a Governor General. For administrative convenience, the country was divided into four units; the Colony of Lagos, the Northern, Eastern and Western provinces.

Evidence of contact between the peoples on the northern part of the desert and Nigerians can be found in the legends of some Nigerian ethnic groups. The Hausas, for example, have a legend which traces their ancestry to migrants from the Near-East. So also does a Yoruba legend. One can assume that as the Sahara began to desiccate, some of the groups who lived in what was changing into an inhospitable region moved out. The few who probably moved south into what became Nigeria would in turn displace those already living there, forcing the latter to repeat the process elsewhere.

NOK CULTURE

Archaeology also offers a glimpse of the earliest culture that emerged in Nigeria. This has been given the name Nok from the site in which it was first discovered, but it seems to have been fairly widespread in the region north of the Benue. The characteristic features of the Nok culture which flourished from 500 BC to AD 200 are the terracotta figurines associated with it and the extensive use of iron. The source of the knowledge of an iron technology has been attributed to the civilization of 'Meroe' in what is today the Republic of Sudan, as well as to Carthage in North Africa.

KANEM-BORNO EMPIRE

Contact with the north was a major factor that contributed to the size of the Kanem-Borno Empire and the Hausa States. Kanem-Borno was the earliest empire that came clearly into the light of history within the region. It was well placed geographically to receive ideas and probably settlers from the north. Its location around the great Lake Chad, situated at the extreme northeast of Nigeria, enabled the inhabitants to prosper from fishing and agriculture. Furthermore, its position at the southern terminus of an ancient and most important trade route extending through the Fezzan and the oasis of Kavar to Cairo and the Middle East, fostered a thriving exchange of goods which stimulated economic growth, leading to the emergence of the Kanem-Borno Empire. This development paralleled similar developments

to the far west of Western Sudan where the Ghana Empire emerged about the same time.

HAUSA STATES

To the West of the Kanem-Borno empire were the Hausa states. The Hausa legend of a common origin also identifies seven of the states - Biramo, Daura, Gobir, Kano, Katsina, Rano and Zauzau - as the oldest, while another seven - Gwari, Yoruba, Kebbi, Kororofa, Zamfara, Nupe and Yauri - are regarded as relatively more recent. The Hausa states were not united until the opening years of the 19th century, although in the 16th century the borders of the Songhai Empire extended to some of the western states. Nevertheless, their geographical position enabled them to thrive and prosper, for they were able to exploit the agricultural potentials of the northern region and to carry on a vigorous trade with caravans from across the Sahara as well as with the people of southern Nigeria.

YORUBA KINGDOMS

Like the Hausa states, the Yorubas of southwestern Nigeria were organized into independent kingdoms. Although they had traditions of origin that attempted to explain their common language, culture and political institutions from their descent through a single ancestry, Oduduwa, the Yoruba were never united under a single political authority. During the 17th century, one of the kingdoms, Oyo, began to gain in influence and importance. By the 18th century it had overshadowed the other Yoruba kingdoms and absorbed some of them. Even then, at the height of its power, the Oyo Empire never incorporated the whole of Yorubaland. Indeed, the Benin Empire to the east had a number of tributary Yoruba states including Ekiti, Owo, Ondo and Eko (Lagos). However, one of the most important unifying elements in Yoruba history is the role of Ile-Ife which is regarded by the people as their spiritual capital.

OTHER KINGDOMS

Other peoples such as the Nupe, Borgu, Igala and Jukun also evolved large independent kingdoms in the course of their history; but among other peoples inhabiting the eastern and middle areas of Nigeria, the political system was quite different. These peoples, who included the Igbo (probably numbering as many as the Yorubas and Hausas), the Ibibio, the Ijaw, etc., preferred to live in autonomous village communities ruled by elders and family heads. Among them, economic and socio-political institutions such as common markets, exogamous marriages and oracles were adopted which extended their range of association beyond their villages.

ARTISTIC TRADITIONS

Regardless of their political and social institutions, the Nigerian peoples developed an artistic tradition which has become recognizable throughout

the world. Specially significant are the bronze castings for which Ife, Benin and Igbo-Ukwu have become famous. Other artistic traditions include the leather works and the cloth designs of the Hausa, Yoruba and Akwete, as well as the wood-carvings that adorn the heads and faces of masquerades throughout southern Nigeria.

ISLAM

The earliest external influence to reach the area now known as Nigeria was that of Islam. Beginning from about the ninth century, Islamic faith and ideas began to filter from North Africa first into Kanem-Borno and then into the Hausa states. Islam introduced a new way of life and thought into the region at the same time as it brought literacy in Arabic. Through the visits and writings of Arabic scholars there emerged the first written sources for the historical study of the northern parts of the country. However, until the 19th century, Islam remained the religion of a small elite found mostly around the courts of the Hausa rulers.

SLAVE TRADE

The second external influence came from Europe through the coastal areas of Nigeria. From the late 15th century, Europeans began frequenting the Bight of Benin and later that of Biafra (now the Bight of Bonny), in search of tropical products and later of slaves. By the 18th century, the ports of the Nigerian coastlines, mainly Lagos, Brass, New Calabar (Kalabari), Bonny and Old Calabar, had become thriving centres of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Trade routes from those ports extended through the communities of the south to the Hausa states. The trade also affected political developments in the hinterland.

THE JIHAD

Influences arising from the introduction of Islam to northern Nigeria and the intensification of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in the south were to dominate and alter the history of Nigeria during the 19th century. Among the Islamic Fulani minority in northern Nigeria arose a reformer whose aim was the establishment of a muslim theocracy guided by the teachings of the Koran. He was Usman Dan Fodio, and with the support of the Fulani and some Hausa peasants, he launched a Jihad (Holy War) in 1803 which overthrew the ruling Hausa dynasties and established an empire that covered almost the entire northern Nigeria.

Apart from spreading the Islamic faith far beyond its previous confines and gaining a vast number of new adherents, the Jihad gave northern Nigeria a unity which it had never known. Sokoto, the city founded by Usman Dan Fodio, became and remains the focal point of Islam in Nigeria.

LEGITIMATE COMMERCE

While the Jihad was ending in northern Nigeria, the British, who had become the principal slave traders in the world, abolished the trade in human traffic and demanded its substitution with what was called legitimate commerce, that is, trade in tropical produce.

The desire to penetrate the hinterland in search of this produce led to the exploration of the Niger. The name of Mungo Park, a Scottish doctor, had by the end of the 18th century become famous for exploring the Niger. In 1830, the fact that the great river emptied into the Atlantic through the Delta where Europeans had been trading for centuries, was announced by two brothers, Richard and John Lander.

That discovery encouraged the British to sponsor trading expeditions to the lower Niger. The first, in 1814, failed because of the high mortality among the explorers due to malaria fever. It was not until the expedition of 1856, when quinine was first used and no lives were lost, that the possibility of regular journeys became established. The Liverpool entrepreneur, Macgregor Laird, pioneered legitimate trade on the lower Niger.

CHRISTIANITY

At the same time, a programme by the abolitionists with regard to conversion of Nigerians to Christianity was launched. Led by the Church Missionary Society (CMS), evangelism spread first from Badagry to the Yoruba hinterland and then, under the inspired leadership of the Yoruba ex-slave, Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther, it spread to the lower Niger and its delta. With the missions came Western ideas and education to rival the spread of Islam further north.

COLONIZATION

Meanwhile, as interest increased with the phenomenal growth of the palm oil trade, the British Government in 1849 appointed John Beccroft as Consul for the Bights of Benin and Bonny with the task of regulating commercial relations with the coastal city states. His interference in the internal affairs of those states, backed by British gunboats, began a process which culminated in the imposition of colonial rule.

As a result of internal conflicts in Lagos and the prodding of commercial and missionary interests, the British proclaimed Lagos Island a Crown Colony in 1861. During the last two decades of the 19th century, the British, faced with competition from the French and Germans, abandoned their earlier policy not to expand their colonial possessions in the area.

Through the initiative of the United Africa Company (UAC) formed by George Goldie through an amalgamation of British firms in 1879, most of what subsequently became Northern Nigeria was preserved as

British sphere. In 1885 the company received a Royal Charter to administer the territory which it did until 1899 when the charter was revoked and the British government began to administer it directly under the name "Protectorate of Northern Nigeria".

The Delta area had in 1885 been proclaimed the Oil Rivers Protectorate following the signing of a number of treaties between the local rulers and British consular officials. It was extended inland by 1893 when the name was changed to the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, Lagos Colony was merged with this territory to form what became known as Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Finally in 1914 the two British administrations were merged to form a single territorial unit known as Nigeria.

MODERNIZATION

In the aftermath of the imposition of British rule, Nigeria entered a phase of rapid modernization which is still continuing. A major development was the establishment of modern means of communication such as railways, roads and ports which helped in binding the country together. The cultivation of cash crops such as cotton, groundnuts, rubber, cocoa and palm trees was also encouraged.

Equally important was the steady expansion of Western education which produced an elite that in turn spear-headed the rise of modern nationalist movements in Nigeria.

NATIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

The history of Nigeria from the early 1920s is, in a sense, the history of movements towards independence. Under the 1922 Constitution, the British introduced for the first time in Nigeria the principle of direct election into the Legislative Council for Lagos and Calabar. The 1948 Constitution conferred on the provinces the responsibility of advising the central government on matters affecting the provinces.

The administration in each province was upgraded to a regional government by the 1951 Constitution. The next constitution, which came into effect in 1952, increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a greater participation in the policy making process as well as in the running of the executive government.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, 1954

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

As a result of those conferences, a new constitution came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a federation consisting of five component parts, namely, 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 regions.

Jurisdiction was shared between the Federal and Regional Governments on such subjects as bankruptcy, electricity, industrial development, insurance, labour, registration of business names, scientific and industrial research, statistics and water power. Residual matters for which no provision was made in either the exclusive or the concurrent legislative list or in the Constitution Order-in-Council became the responsibility of the regional legislatures.

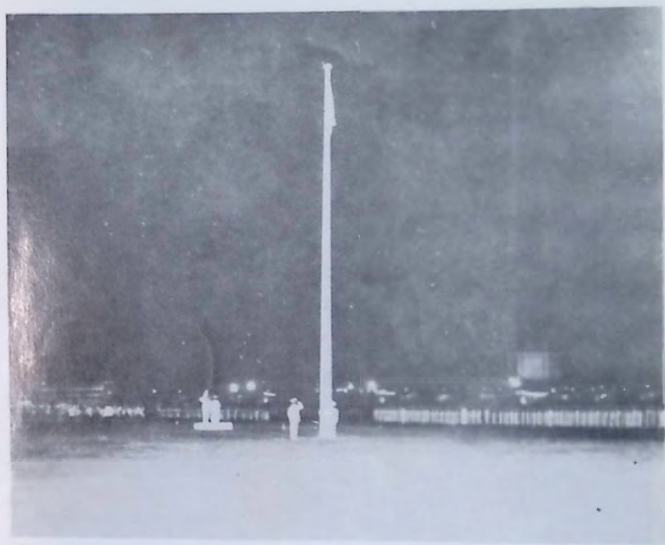
SELF-GOVERNMENT

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

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

INDEPENDENCE

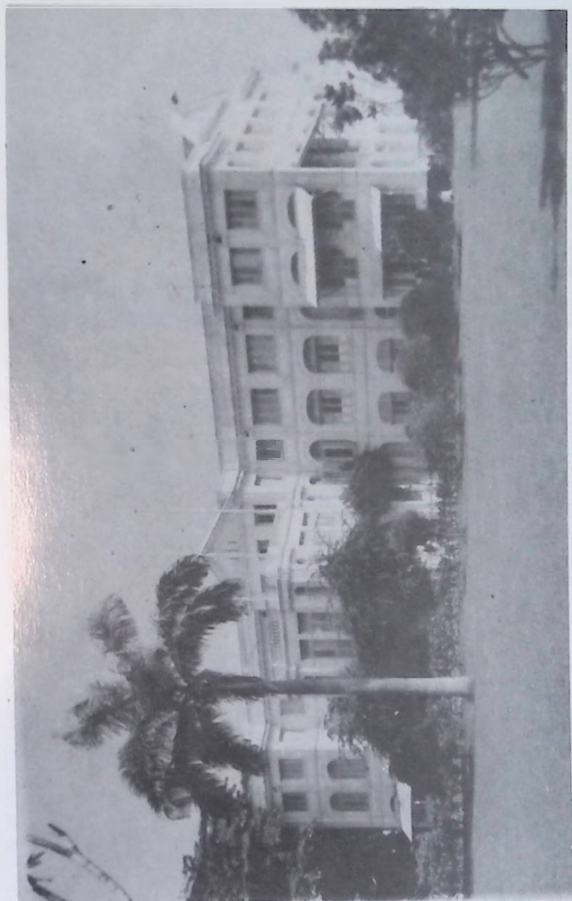
Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both houses unanimously passed a resolution calling for independence. The British Government, in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament.



Lowering of the Union Jack, Lagos, October 1, 1960



1972 1973



State House, Marina



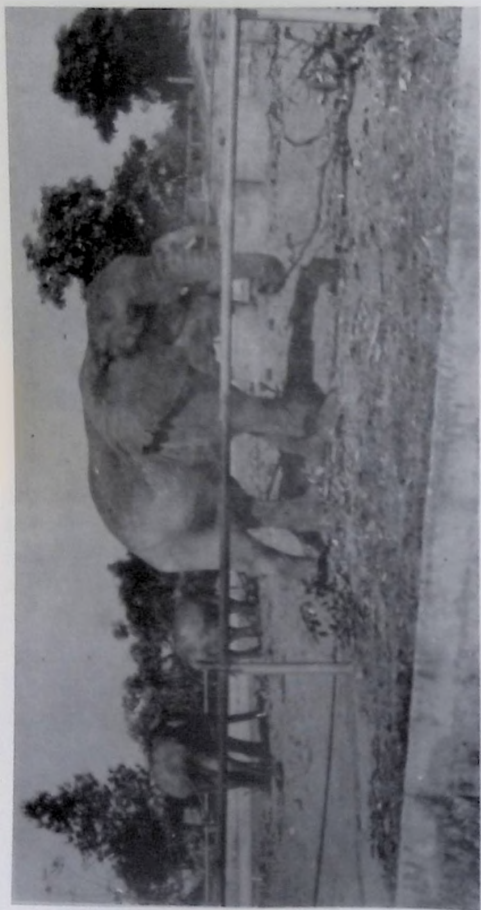
Federal Secretariat, Ikoyi, Lagos.



National Assembly Complex, Lagos



*Launching of the Manifestoes of the two Political Parties by
President Babangida.*



Elephants at Jos Zoo



ECOMOG Troops leaving Nigeria for Liberia



Refugees in Nigeria

The Nigerian (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960, was passed on September 12, 1960. The Order came into effect on October 1, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation from that date. The first Nigerian Governor-General, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), took office in November of the same year.

PLEBISCITE

The former British Cameroons, a United Nations Trust Territory, comprising the Northern and Southern Cameroons was administered by the British Government as an integral part of Nigeria. The Northern Cameroons, formed part of the Northern Region while the Southern Cameroons was first administered as part of Eastern Nigeria and later as a separate administration within the Federation of Nigeria.

The United Nations had recommended that both parts of the Cameroons should be constitutionally separated from Nigeria by October 1, 1960, when Nigeria would become independent. It had also recommended 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 Cameroun.

The plebiscite was held on February 11 and 12, 1961. The Northern Cameroons voted for unification with Nigeria and was formally incorporated into the Nigeria Federation on June 1, 1962, and later renamed Saradauna Province. The Southern Cameroons was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Cameroun on October 1, 1961, and ceased to be administered as part of the Federation of Nigeria.

REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

The Mid-Western Region was created in August 1963, following a referendum held on July 13, 1963. On October 1, 1963, Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. From that date, the British Queen ceased to be the Head of State and was replaced by a President without executive power. Dr. Azikiwe was the first and last such President.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Following a military coup on January 15, 1966, the Nigerian Armed Forces took over the government of the Federation. Certain sections of the Constitution were suspended; all political activities were banned, the federal and regional legislatures were suspended and a military governor was appointed for each of the regions.

By Decree No. 34, promulgated in May, 1966, the Federal nature of the Republic was abolished and the regions became provinces. The Decree, which was seen as introducing a unitary form of government, was not well received in parts of the country. It sparked off a chain of reactions

culminating in another military coup in July, 1966. That was followed by civil disturbances in several parts of the country and an exodus of people from their places of residence back to their regions of origin.

From October 1966 to May 1967, series of efforts at conciliation were made by the Head of the Federal Military Government, religious organizations and others, without success. After a meeting of the Supreme Military Council (SMC) at Aburi, Ghana, Decree No. 8 of 1967 was promulgated to restore the status quo as existed before the May-July 1966 disturbances. Conflicting interpretations of some clauses of the Aburi Agreements further deepened the disagreement between the Federal Military Government and the Military Governor of Eastern Nigeria.

The failure of the military leaders to reach a compromise exacerbated mistrust, uncertainty and insecurity throughout the country and it appeared that Nigeria was on the brink of disintegration. The Supreme Military Council (SMC) decided in April 1967 to split the existing regions into states. This move was designed to stem the drift to national disintegration as well as restore faith and confidence in the corporate existence of the country as one indivisible entity by removing the fear of ethnic domination that had been the bane of Nigerian politics.

CREATION OF STATES

On May 27, 1967, the Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Major General Yakubu Gowon, announced the division of the country into 12 states. By Decree No. 14 of 1967, the former Northern Region was divided into six states; the former Eastern Region into three states; the former Colony Province of the Western Region and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form Lagos State; what remained of the Western Region became the Western State, while the Midwestern Region was renamed Midwestern State.

SECESSION

On May 30, 1967, the former military governor of the defunct Eastern Region, Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, announced that he had been empowered by the Consultative Assembly of the Eastern Region to pull out the region from the Nigerian Federation and proclaim it the independent Republic of Biafra. Before that announcement, Ojukwu had made several proclamations appropriating all assets of the Federal Government located in the Eastern Region. He had also ordered that all revenues normally due to the Federal Government be paid into the coffers of the Eastern Region.

The Federal Military Government condemned the secession, reaffirmed its determination to protect, defend and preserve the unity and territorial

integrity of Nigeria, and dismissed Ojukwu with ignominy from the Nigerian Army and from his position as Military Governor of the newly created East Central State.

CIVIL WAR

When it became clear that Ojukwu and his advisers were determined to dismember the country, the Federal Military Government, on July 6, 1967, commenced police action to end the rebellion. The Federal move was fiercely resisted by the secessionists and the conflict later escalated into full scale civil war. Thousands of lives were lost on both sides. The Civil War ended on January 12, 1970, with the unconditional surrender of the Biafran forces after Ojukwu had fled the country to the Ivory Coast (now Cote D'Ivoire), one of the five countries that had recognized secessionist Biafra.

With the end of hostilities, the Federal Military Government proclaimed a policy of "no victor, no vanquished" and immediately embarked on a massive three-pronged programme of Reconciliation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (The Three Rs) to reintegrate the Igbos, who were the main architects and protagonists of the secession, into the Nigerian polity.

FALL OF GOWON

On July 29, 1975, a group of senior army officers successfully carried out a bloodless coup, removed General Gowon as Head of the Federal Military Government and replaced him with Brigadier (later General) Murtala Ramat Muhammed, who was Inspector of Signals in the Army and Federal Commissioner for Communications in the Gowon administration. Gowon was accused of being unable to fulfil the legitimate expectations of Nigerians and allowing the nation to drift despite her great human and material resources.

All military governors were removed and retired from service and new ones appointed in their place. The structure of the Federal Government was also reorganized to consist of three organs - the Supreme Military Council (SMC), the Council of States and the Federal Executive Council.

The new Head of State cancelled the controversial 1973 census figures and announced that for planning purposes, the country would continue to use the 1963 census figures. The Administration embarked on what was called the "clean up campaign" or the "removal exercises" in which about 10,000 public officers, including some of the most senior civil servants, lost their jobs. About 1,000 officers of all ranks were also either dismissed or were retired from the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

TOWARDS CIVILIAN RULE

On October 1, 1975, the 15th anniversary of Nigeria's independence, the Federal Military Government announced a five stage programme to return the country to civilian rule by October 1979. It stated that new states would

be created and that the preliminary steps for the establishment of the new states would be completed by April 1976. A Constitution Drafting Committee, headed by one of the country's leading constitutional lawyers, Chief F.R.A. Williams, was inaugurated on October 18, 1975, and was given up to September 1976 to produce the first draft constitution.

NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL

The SMC accepted a recommendation by the panel on the location of the Federal Capital, that "the nation's Capital should move out of Lagos to a Federal Territory of about 8,000 square kilometres in the central part of the country". The site recommended satisfied the criteria of centrality, good and tolerable climate, land availability and use, adequate water supply, low population density, physical planning convenience, security and multi-access possibility. And the area was not within the control of any major ethnic group in the country.

"We believe that the new capital created on such virgin land as suggested will be for all Nigerians a symbol of their oneness and unity. The Federal Territory will belong to all Nigerians. The few local inhabitants in the area who need to be moved out of the territory for planning purposes, will be resettled outside the area in places of their choice at government expense" the Head of State had assured in a broadcast on February 3, 1976.

NEW STATES

In the same broadcast of February 3, 1976, General Muhammed announced the creation of seven new states, bringing to 19 the number of states in the Nigerian Federation (two more states were to be created by the Babangida Administration in September 1987 to make Nigeria a federation of 21 states). Under the Muhammed formula, seven of the existing states remained unchanged, except for minor boundary adjustments. Capitals remained unchanged, except for Lagos whose capital was moved to Ikeja. Those whose boundaries were adjusted were North-Central, Kano, Rivers, Mid-Western, South-Eastern and Kwara states.

In the case of Kwara, the Igala area was excised and merged with Benue State; parts of Opopo Division in the South-Eastern State and Ndoni area in the Mid-Western State, were merged with the Rivers State; the Mid-Western State was renamed Bendel State; North Central State became Kaduna State and South-Eastern State, Cross River State.

The Western State was split into three, namely, Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States; East-Central State was broken into two (Imo and Anambra States); North-Western State was broken into two (Niger, consisting of Niger Province less Zuru, and Sokoto State, consisting of Sokoto and Zuru); Benue-Plateau State was split into two, namely, Benue and Plateau States,

with the new Plateau State absorbing Jarawa District formerly part of Bauchi Province, and Benue State taking in Idah, Dekina and Ankpa divisions, formerly in Kwara; the North-Eastern State was divided into three, namely, Bauchi State, consisting of Bauchi Province less Jarawa District, Borno State, consisting of Borno Province less Shani District, formerly in Benue-Plateau State, and Gongola State, consisting of Sardauna and Adamawa Provinces and Wukari in the former Benue-Plateau and Shani district. The two states created by the Babangida Administration in 1987 are Akwa Ibom, carved out of Cross River State, and Katsina, excised from the former Kaduna State.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL MUHAMMED

On February 13, 1976, General Murtala Muhammed who was promoted full General in January was assassinated in Lagos on his way to his office in Dodan Barracks, by those, an official statement described as "dissident elements in the Armed Forces, who had attempted to overthrow the government". Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, until then Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, was immediately appointed Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He pledged to continue the policies and programmes of the assassinated leader. A seven-day period of national mourning was proclaimed.

A military tribunal, headed by Major-General Abisoye was set up to try those allegedly implicated in the abortive coup attempt and the assassination of General Murtala Muhammed. On March 31, 1976, 31 army officers, including Major-General I.D. Bisalla, former Federal Commissioner for Defence, a colonel, four lieutenant-colonels, seven majors and a senior employee of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Abdulkarim Zakari, were executed in Lagos after the Abisoye Tribunal had found them guilty of complicity in the coup plot. And on May 15, 1976, Lieutenant-Colonel B.S. Dimka, said to be the leader of the coup plotters, and six others, including Mr. Joseph Dechi Gomwalk, a police commissioner and former military governor of Benue-Plateau State, were executed in Lagos by a firing squad for their part in the aborted coup.

NEW CONSTITUTION

The Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) completed its work on August 20, 1976, and submitted its report to the Federal Military Government on September 14, 1976. The Draft Constitution was thrown open for public debate in what soon became known as the Great Debate. The debate lasted for about a year. A Constituent Assembly, chaired by Dr. Udo Udoma, a judge of the Federal Supreme Court, reviewed the Draft Constitution and submitted its recommendations to the Supreme Military Coun-

cil which, after further deliberation and amendment, promulgated it into law to come into force on October 1, 1979. The constitution provided for an elected Executive President who was also to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He was to hold office for four years and was to be assisted by a Vice-President elected on the same ticket.

RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE

Under Decree 41 promulgated on May 18, 1977, a Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was constituted to register political parties, organize and conduct elections into local government councils, state and federal legislatures as well as for president and state governors. In September 1978, the Federal Military Government lifted the ban on political organizations. More than 40 political associations were formed but only five satisfied the conditions prescribed by FEDECO to qualify for registration to contest the elections.

They were: the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), led by Chief M. A. Akinloye; the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo; the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP), led by Chief Olu Akinfosile; the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) led by Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri; and the People's Redemption Party (PRP), led by Mallam Aminu Kano..

On October 1, 1979, the Head of the Federal Military Government, General Ohasanjo, handed over to Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the Presidential candidate of the NPN as the first elected Executive President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, thus ending 13 years of uninterrupted military rule.

THE SECOND REPUBLIC

In January 1980, President Shagari called a meeting of the leaders of the five political parties and appealed to them to cooperate with the Federal Government in the interest of the nation. He told them: "Nigerians of all shades of opinion expect us as leaders to cooperate with one another for their welfare, progress and prosperity. The task of creating a peaceful Nigeria is squarely on our shoulders."

President Shagari invited the other parties to join the NPN to form a national government, but only the NPP accepted. An NPN-NPP Accord was signed and some NPP members were appointed federal ministers. The accord lasted for only 15 months and the two parties again went their separate ways.

PARDON FOR GOWON AND OJUKWU

On October 1, 1981, the 21st Anniversary of the country's independence, President Shagari announced a state pardon for the former Head of State,

General Yakubu Gowon who had been living in Britain since his overthrow in a bloodless coup in July 1975. Gowon had been declared a wanted person by the Obasanjo military administration which had accused him of complicity in the abortive coup of February 1976 in which the Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed was killed. Gowon had repeatedly denied any involvement in the coup plot.

In June 1982, President Shagari also announced an unconditional state pardon for former Lieutenant-Colonel Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu who led the Biafran secessionist movement (1967-1970). Ojukwu had been living in self-exile in the Ivory Coast (now Cote D'Ivoire) since the collapse of Biafra in January 1970. Ojukwu was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his return to Nigeria and was installed a Chief – the Ikemba of Nnewi — by the chiefs and people of Nnewi, his hometown, in Anambra State. He was also similarly honoured by various communities in Imo and Anambra states.

1983 ELECTIONS

FEDECO registered another political party- the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), led by a Lagos lawyer, Mr. Tunji Braithwaite — to join the other five parties registered in 1978 to contest the 1983 elections.

THE RETURN OF THE MILITARY

On December 31, 1983, the NPN – controlled Federal Government, headed by President Shahu Shagari, barely 90 days after being sworn in for a second term in office, was overthrown by the Nigerian Armed Forces and Major-General Muhammadu Buhari became the new Head of State. The new regime declared itself an offshoot of the Muhammed/Obasanjo Administration (1975-1979), suspended parts of the 1979 Constitution and established military tribunals to probe the assets of former politicians and recover property unjustly or corruptly acquired by former public functionaries. It introduced stern measures to stem economic drift. The regime also embarked on socio-economic and socio-political measures that quickly alienated the public.

The Buhari Administration was overthrown on August 27, 1985, and Major General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida who, until then was Chief of Army Staff and a member of the ruling Supreme Military Council (SMC), became the new Head of State, taking the titles of President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Under the Babangida Administration, the highest decision making body is the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC). On July 1, 1987, President Babangida announced a detailed timetable to return the country to democratic civil rule by 1990 (later shifted to 1992).

GOVERNMENT

THE TRADITIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM

Long before colonial rule, the peoples of Nigeria had established their own indigenous system of government. The various ethnic groups in Nigeria had different patterns of government. The Hausa-Fulani, Igbo and Yoruba in particular had each established political organizations that were distinct.

The Traditional System in Northern Nigeria

The dominant system in northern Nigeria before the colonial era was the emirate system. The paramount authority in the emirate was the Emir.

The emirate was divided into a number of districts, each headed by a district head called "Hakimi". It was the duty of the Hakimi to maintain law and order in his district. He also collected taxes and tributes for the Emir. Just as the Hakimi was appointed by the Emir, he in turn could appoint subordinate village heads who were to oversee the affairs of their villages.

The supreme law of the emirate was the Islamic or Sharia Law. These were regarded as the laws of God. Where the law was clear, it was to be enforced; where Islamic law was silent, the emir could make law to provide for peace, order and good government. Being a religious leader, the emir was well respected and powerful and he interpreted the Islamic laws to his people.

The judiciary of the Emirate was a special kind of body. Since the laws of society were those set out by the Islamic religion as well as those issued by the Emir, the interpretation of the religious laws could only be made by those specially trained for that purpose. Those who were educated in Islamic laws and principles were called "Alkalis". They interpreted Islamic laws or Sharia laws. The Alkali courts were established in every emirate with the purpose of performing judicial functions and interpreting Sharia laws. However, there were other situations in which the Emir might sit in court to settle land disputes or other issues not covered by Sharia laws.

Thus, while it seemed that the emirate system was a dictatorship, in practice it was a system with internal decentralization and separation of duties and it functioned very well to produce effective government with checks and restraint from below.

The Yoruba Political System; Generalizations about the political organization of the Yorubas is not easy. There were differences varying from the monarch of Oyo to the republic of Ibadan. It is, therefore, usually conven-

tent to focus attention only on the similarities among the Yoruba states by which they were distinguished from other groups in Nigeria.

Across most of Yorubaland, the governmental unit consisted of a King who was the head, advised by a council of elders. Members of the council were chosen from particular lineages so that all the ethnic groups and clans, other than strangers, could be represented. The king ruled with the help of the supporting authority of the council and he consulted that body before major decisions were taken and if he had to act in cases of emergency he would legitimize that action by seeking council approval or ratification. For this reason, it was said that the Yorubas had constitutional monarchies.

The units across Yorubaland were connected in a loose form of federal or imperial relationship. The local chiefs or clanheads owed nominal responsibility to higher chiefs at the district level. The higher chiefs were similarly responsible to the tribal heads, who, along with other tribal heads, owed allegiance to the Alaafin of Oyo. This allegiance was nominal.

Unlike the traditional system of the northern emirates, the Yoruba system made the distinction between politics and religion. At the local level, the political and religious authorities were separated and placed in different hands - the chief acting as the political head while the community priests executed the religious functions. While Oyo was considered the political headquarters, Ife was the religious capital. This separation of secular and theological authorities significantly served as a check on arbitrary rule. A tyrannical or authoritarian king would be cautioned by the priest and if the king persisted, the priest could petition the King to commit suicide. If he refused to do this he could be forcibly dethroned; in other words, his staff which had always signified authority and power would be removed. As a result of all these checks and restraints on the abuse of power, the chiefs and kings were compelled to listen to the complaints and grievances of the people or run the risk of losing their offices and their lives.

Decision making among the Yorubas could be seen as 'representative or indirect democracy'. Before the king made the final decision, he contacted the clan heads or elders, who in turn passed the message to the adults in their wards. After a preliminary meeting in which the elders sought the feelings of their constituencies about the proposal, the elders would be better informed and placed to convey to the king what the popular opinion on the issue was and the king was expected to make his decision in the light of such popular opinions. The ratification of the king's decisions was vested in the council of elders.

The Igbo Political System

Though the eastern part of the country was viewed as the provinces of the Igbo and the Ibibio, it contained a variety of other ethnic groups such as the Efik, the Ijaw, and others. The village was the largest unit of government. Villages managed their own affairs independently of other groups. Though with minor variations, the kindred (a group of families held together mainly in their descent from a common ancestor) was the all-important social unit. The political organization of Igboland was quite different from the large emirate of the northern provinces and the kingdoms of the west. Collectively, the villages recognized no common ancestor similar to Oduduwa for the Yorubas, neither had they a common leader like Uthman Dan Fodio for the Fulanis. Though each small village had its own myths and beliefs, all the Igbo groups had a sense of cultural unity which distinguished them from the other major groups in Nigeria.

To a large extent, government in Igboland was an exercise in direct democracy. It involved participation by all the male adults. Leadership was provided by men and women who had risen in their communities and had developed their influence. The village assembly was the supreme body and at the regular assembly meetings (which were open to all adults), matters of public interest were thrown open for discussion; when all opinions and points of view had been heard, the village leaders or elders (as they were called) retired for consultation. There, they arrived at compromises and returned their verdict to the general assembly. As a result, the Igbo traditional system was regarded as republican and not hierarchically graded.

There were councils of elders which played roles similar to the chiefs of Yorubaland. Political offices were shared among the members of the council of elders. Some of the members dealt with matters such as land tenure and market disputes, while others dealt with other groups of subjects such as divorce or succession.

The official authority designated as the chief in an Igbo village did not have actual executive powers but merely served as the symbol of such powers. For example, he could not extract taxes or tributes from the people but he was entitled to free labour from some age grades during the farming season. Public functions were performed by the age groups into which the adult population was divided; one group was responsible for communal property, another for policing the villages and yet another for looking after the roads and so on.

Leaders of Igbo society had to prove themselves by presenting a record of achievements, and outstanding men of ability, whether young or old, were

awarded status relative to their proven ability. Leadership among the Igbos was never granted for life. The tenure was fixed for periods of time and to continue in office, the leader must constantly validate his achievement record.

Efik Political System

Among the minorities of the East, the political system of the Efik (Calabar) stood distinct from that of the Igbos, Ibibios and the Ijaws.

The system was not republican. It was monarchical. And rather as in Yorubaland, the Efik had a constitutional monarchy.

The remarkable Efik point of deviation from other forms of ancient governments in Nigeria was that the village was a lord's personal backyard and did not count in civic matters. Efik life did not start there; it only devolved into it. With all life and the large-scale management of same centred in the town, the village was a conglomeration of kindred farmlands engaged in feeding the city-state.

Efik citizens did not primarily live in the village. They only retreated there for food planting and harvest or to rest from the din of city life. It is for this reason that nowadays, Efiks shy away from assuming the post of village head. They dāub it "etubom inwang" and that is humiliating to them.

The kingdom of Calabar was made up of clans. Each clan was a formation of kindred large families, each such family being termed House comprising several nuclear families. The House or fold of extended families had a head called "etubom ufok". From this college of etuboms, a clan head or "etubom obio" was elected.

The council of clan heads thus formed a higher college of leaders who were the king's advisers, the oldest of whom served as prime minister to the king. In very ancient times the king was also the chief priest advised by a college of priests. Following organic evolution which forced the splitting of powers, the king saw only to civil matters whilst the college of advisers became a college of theocrats. The king could reign; he could not rule without the authorisation of the theocrats. Thus was royal power kept in check. It was from the temple of religion that agents of law enforcement went out to the public after due consultation between king and his senate from whose rank the next king would be nominated or elected depending on the prevailing circumstance.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

The British Government in 1849, appointed John Beecroft as Consul of the Bights of Benin and Bonny with the task of regulating commercial relations with the coastal city states. His interference in the internal affairs of those states, backed by British gunboats, began a process which culm

nated in the imposition of colonial rule.

As a result of internal conflicts in Lagos and the prodding of commercial and missionary interests, the British proclaimed the island a Crown Colony in 1861. During the last two decades of the 19th century, the British, faced with competition from the French and Germans, abandoned their earlier policy not to expand their colonial possessions in the area. Through the initiative of the United Africa Company, formed by George Goldie through an amalgamation of British firms in 1879, most of what subsequently became Northern Nigeria was preserved as the British sphere of influence. In 1885 the company received a Royal Charter to administer the territory which it did until 1899 when the charter was revoked and the British Government began to administer it directly under the name "Protectorate of Northern Nigeria".

The Delta area had in 1885 been proclaimed the Oil Rivers Protectorate following the signing of a number of treaties between the local rulers and British consular officials. It was extended inland by 1893 when the name was changed to the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, Lagos Colony was merged with this territory to form what became known as the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Finally in 1914, the two British administrations were merged to form a single territorial unit known as Nigeria.

NATIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

The history of Nigeria from the early 1920s is, in a sense, the history of movement towards independence. In 1922, the Clifford Constitution conceded for the first time the elective principle in the Legislative Council. Progress became more rapid after the Second World War. In 1946, the Richardson Constitution provided a federal framework dividing the country into three regions with regional assemblies and a Central House of Representatives. It also widened the franchise and elective principle to include most Nigerians. In 1951, the constitution was revised under Governor Macpherson to provide for representative government.

Regional self-government was attained by both Eastern and Western Nigeria in 1957 while the Northern Region attained the same status in 1959. The federation as a whole became a fully independent and sovereign state on October 1, 1960. In 1963 Nigeria became a Republic.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Federalism was the basis of government and administration on which Nigeria attained independence on October 1, 1960. Nigeria became a federal republic in 1963. But the failure of politicians to adhere to both the

spirit and the letter of the constitution in governance, the resultant civil disorder in various parts of the country and threats to national unity and stability led to military intervention in January 1966. Since then successive governments have made determined efforts to maintain the principle of federalism dictated by circumstance. The Military Government of July 1975 to September 1979 laid the foundation on which the federal structure of the Second Republic was built. The next military regime of January 1984 to August 1985 maintained the federal republican status of Nigeria. The Babangida Administration which took office on August 27, 1985 inherited that tradition and has made its imprint on it, by the creation of two additional states, Akwa Ibom and Katsina, in September 1987; the creation of 149 additional local governments in May 1989; and the Civil Service Reforms of April 1988.

TIERES OF GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA

The Babangida Administration inherited the three tiers of government stipulated in the 1979 Constitution, that is the Federal, State and Local Governments. It has, however, modified it by creating two additional states and 149 new local governments to further democratize governance at the grassroots. Those new creations have been enshrined in the 1989 Constitution which was promulgated in May 1989. Today Nigeria has 21 states as enumerated in Section 3 and in the First Schedule of the 1989 Constitution.

At the Federal level, Government is composed of three major organs: the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The last is strictly entrusted to the judges. The functions of the Legislative and Executive organs in the present Military Administration overlap. Legislative work is entrusted to the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), which ratifies all decrees either proposed by the National Council of Ministers, the main executive organ of government, or initiated by the AFRC itself or the National Council of States. The National Council of States is composed of all the military governors. It plays an advisory role in legislative matters relevant to states administration. When directives are issued for implementation in the states, the Council of States provides the forum for deliberation. Thus, the Council of States shares in the executive functions of government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS

The Civil Service is the organ of government through which executive policies are formulated and executed. In the wake of wide ranging reforms introduced by the Babangida Administration since its inception in 1985, the Nigerian Civil Service could not have been left untouched. It was, indeed, ripe for another reform. The Nigerian Public Service of

which it is an integral part was last reformed through the Report of the Udoji Commission in 1974. A decade after, the Nigerian Public felt that the Civil Service per se needed reforms. The Babangida Administration responded to that demand. Thus, in his 1988 Budget address to the nation, the President announced fundamental changes in the Civil Service structure, the major ones of which affect the following six areas:

- (a) The Ministry - The minister rather than the Permanent Secretary became both the Chief Executive and Accounting Officer.
- (b) Tenure of Office - The Permanent Secretary's appointment is political, and its duration is at the pleasure of the President. Henceforth, holders of that position will retire with the Government which appoints them unless, of course, an in-coming administration decides to re-appoint them. Any officer, who is offered the post of Permanent Secretary may have an option whether or not to accept it.
- (c) Professional Service - Each Ministry has been professionalised. Every Officer, whether a specialist or generalist, thus makes his career entirely in the Ministry or Department of his choice, and thereby acquires the necessary expertise and experience through relevant specialised training and uninterrupted involvement with the work of the Ministry or Department.
- (d) Federal Civil Service Commission - Under the new arrangement, each Ministry undertakes the appointment, discipline and promotion of its staff under general and uniform guidelines provided by the Federal Civil Service Commission.
- (e) Ministerial Structural Changes - The Ministries of Finance and National Planning were merged and called the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The Central Bank of Nigeria became autonomous, and its Governor now reports directly to the Office of the President. Furthermore, a Permanent Planning Commission was set up to undertake functions which were administratively spelt out.
- (f) Budget Office - The Budget Department (Revenue, Recurrent and Capital Estimates) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development was transferred to the Presidency to afford the necessary fiscal supervision and control. In turn, the Productivity, Prices and Incomes Board, which was a part of the Presidency, was transferred to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to

enable the Board function properly within the economic policies of Government.

On February 1, 1988, an Implementation Task Force was set up under the chairmanship of the then Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral P. Koshoni. The approved recommendations of the Task Force emerged as the Implementation Guidelines of the Civil Service Reforms. The measures constituted the content of Decree No. 43 of 1988, titled the Civil Service Re-organization Decree. It became applicable with effect from April 1, 1988, to all Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments, State Civil Services and Local Governments. The objective of the re-organization as stated in the preamble of the enabling Decree No. 43, is "to ensure a virile, dynamic and result-oriented civil service".

The reform vests the Ministers/Commissioners with full executive powers in their respective portfolios. It restructured the civil service in a manner to make it more result-oriented by professionalising the career opportunities in each ministry. It introduced new titles and repealed the old ones. Thus, the administrative head of each Ministry or Extra-Ministerial Department is now known as Director General. He is assisted by Directors, Deputy and Assistant Directors, Chief and Assistant Officers, etc. The Civil Service Commission was enlarged to assume functions which include establishment matters and pensions, manpower development, and training and an appellate jurisdiction.

The underlying principle of the reforms is meritocracy. Each department is vested with the power of promotion and discipline of its staff, particularly the upper echelons of the respective professions. That has the merit of eliminating characteristic frustration in the service due to long delays in promotion, resulting from the in-built bureaucratic bottle-necks. Both discipline and promotion are to be carried out with despatch, equity and goal-orientation.

The Presidency is the creation of the Babangida Administration. In the main, it consists of the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Local Governments in Nigeria have been popularly described as governments of the grassroots, and through representative councils established by law, they exercise specific responsibilities within defined areas. The responsibilities give the councils substantial control over local affairs as well as institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services, and so determine and implement projects to complement the activities of the state and federal governments in their areas. They are also to

ensure through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximised.

AIMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal Government prescribes a framework for a national system of local government to:

make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and needs by delegating authority to local representative bodies; facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the grassroots of the society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potentials, mobilisation of human and material resources through the involvement of the public in local development.

THE JUDICIARY

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the highest court in Nigeria. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The power to interpret the constitution is vested in the Supreme Court. It adjudicates in disputes between 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 organisation outside Nigeria. 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.

COURT OF APPEAL

The Federal Court of Appeal is the intermediate appellate court between the Supreme Court on the one hand and High Courts of States, the Federal High Court and certain special tribunals on the other hand. It exercises jurisdiction throughout the Federation.

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

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court of Justice in each state consists of a Chief Judge and other judges. The High Courts are superior courts of records and have unlimited jurisdiction in first matters, except in certain cases which are referred to the Supreme Court. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrate and Customary Courts.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT

The Federal High Court was set up under Decree No. 13 of 1973 and has jurisdiction over all revenue matters. The court handles both civil and criminal matters relating to companies, taxes, banking, copyright

and merchandise marks. It also sits over matters concerning trade marks, admiralty, currency counterfeiting and excise matters. It was formerly known as Revenue Court. The name was changed by Legal Notice No. 5 of 1979 which came into effect on October 1, 1979.

MAGISTRATE COURTS

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

CUSTOMARY AND SHARIA COURTS OF APPEAL

Apart from magistrate courts, any state that requires them can establish Customary Court of Appeal and Sharia Court of Appeal. The Customary Court of Appeal of a state exercises appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving question of customary law. It also exercises such jurisdiction and decides such questions as may be prescribed by a law of the House of Assembly of the state for which it is established.

The Sharia Court of Appeal of a state exercises, in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by the law of the state, such appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic law where all the parties are Muslims.

POLITICAL TRANSITION PROGRAMME

On January 13, 1986, the Babangida administration constituted a 17-member Political Bureau with the following terms of reference: (a) review Nigeria's political history and identify the problems which led to failure in the past and suggest ways of resolving and coping with those problems; (b) identify a basic philosophy of government which will determine goals and serve as a guide to government; (c) collect relevant information and data for the government as well as identify other political problems that may arise from the debate; (d) gather, collate and evaluate the contributions of Nigerians to the search for a viable political future and provide guidelines for the attainment of the consensus of objectives; and (e) deliberate on other problems as may be referred to it from time to time.

The Bureau, headed by Dr. S.J. Cookey, pro-chancellor, University of Benin, met 149 times, visited all the local government areas in the country, and received a total of 27,324 contributions, among them 14,961 memoranda, 1,723 recorded cassettes and video tapes and 3,933 newspaper articles. The Bureau's public sessions lasted nine months (January 1986 - September 1986). The Bureau's recommendations, contained in the report submitted to the Federal Military Government on March 27, 1987, formed the basis of government's six-stage graduated programme for return to democratic rule in October 1992.

A major conclusion reached by the Bureau is that Nigeria's past political misfortunes could be blamed in part on inadequate and defective structures, institutions and orientation which colonialism bequeathed to Nigeria at independence as well as on the reluctance of succeeding Nigerian governments to tackle basic problems, such as an unbalanced federation, regionalism, sectionalism, alienation of the populace from the institution of government and major state apparatus and the conception of the state as an instrument for exploitation rather than an instrument for the promotion of welfare and development. The Bureau therefore called for a new political culture and liberating philosophy directed towards the promotion of the welfare of the people to whom sovereignty must be restored by constitutional provisions. These should ensure social justice and equality for Nigerians, irrespective of state or ethnic origin, religious affiliations and social status in order to enhance the continued unity of the country as an indivisible political entity.

The government noted that view and accepted the challenge that Nigeria's new political system must seek to restore the balance between rulership and responsibility on the one hand, and power and accountability on the other. It however rejected the Bureau's recommendation that Nigeria should adopt a socialist socio-economic system in which the state shall be committed to the nationalization and socialization of the commanding heights of the national economy. Government's view was that, that would amount to an imposition of a political ideology on the nation. It believes that an ideology will eventually evolve with time and political maturity. The Government, however, renewed its commitment to the goals set out in the Second Development Plan (1970-1974), viz:

- (a) A united, strong and self-reliant nation;
- (b) A great and dynamic economy;
- (c) A just and egalitarian society;
- (d) A land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens; and
- (e) A free and democratic society.

These ideals of a greater and better Nigeria are also contained in the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy in Chapter II of the 1979 Constitution, and buttressed by Chapter IV on Fundamental Rights. Government was satisfied that the fundamental rights listed under Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy in the 1979 Constitution, Chapter II, and the Fundamental Human Rights Section, Chapter IV, are sufficient to guarantee an era of social justice and great advancement of the nation-state within a free and democratic society.

Other recommendations of the Bureau accepted by the Government included:

- (1) Establishment of a new national commission to replace the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) provided for in Sections 202-208 of the 1979 Constitution. The role of the commission will be the recommendation and registration of the two political parties for the Third Republic; organization and conduct of all elections; the monitoring of the financing of political parties and campaign and determining the total amount of public funds to be made available to the political parties.
- (2) Establishment of an independent and completely autonomous National Population Commission before the military disengages from governance.
- (3) Establishment of a permanent revenue and fiscal commission, to be charged with the responsibility of monitoring the accruals from and

disbursements of revenue from the Federation Account; reviewing from time to time revenue allocation formulae and principles in operation to ensure that they conform with changing realities, thereby dis-connecting the exercise from unnecessary political pressures, and determining the remuneration appropriate for political office holders such as members of the executive and legislative branches of government.

- (4) Establishment of a body to be known as the National Directorate of Social Mobilization and Political Education whose role shall be:
 - (a) To awaken the consciousness of the mass of the Nigerian citizens to their rights and obligations within the Nigerian nation;
 - (b) Inculcate in them the spirit of patriotism and commitment to social justice and self-reliance through
 - (i) mobilizing and harnessing their energies and natural resources into production;
 - (ii) making them shun waste and vanity and shed all pretence to affluence as was evident in our past life-styles in general;
 - (iii) promoting equality of opportunities in all spheres of life;
 - (iv) creating necessary basic democratic institutions such as farmers' cooperatives, village, clan and ward councils to promote discussion of local affairs and taking decisions on them; and
 - (v) preparing them to fight internal and external domination of our resources by a few groups;
 - (c) Make them realize that the sovereignty and the resources of the nation collectively belong to them and it is their right and duty to ensure that they at all times take necessary steps to resist any attempt to deprive them of those valuable rights;
 - (d) Make them realize that it is equally their right and duty to ensure that those in government primarily serve their collective interests and, if necessary, such people could be removed if found wanting;
 - (e) Inculcate in the citizens the need to eschew all such vices as corruption, dishonesty, election and census malpractices, ethnicity and religious bigotry, which have bedevilled our body politic, and uphold the virtues of honesty, hard work, and commitment to the promotion of national integration; and
 - (f) Inculcate in them generally all other virtues of patriotism and active participation in national affairs.

The Bureau recommended that it should be the duty of the Directorate to work out specific programmes for the achievement of those objectives. It also recommended that the Directorate should be com-

posed of men and women of integrity and proven commitment or potential for carrying out mass mobilization in accordance with the national philosophy of government. The Directorate should be made permanent because the task of social and political mobilization should be a continuous exercise, noted the Bureau.

- (5) The entrenchment of a Code of Conduct for Public Officers in the Constitution and the existence of a Code of Conduct Bureau and a Code of Conduct Tribunal as institutions for enforcing compliance. In line with the Political Bureau's recommendations, the Federal Military Government, in Decree No. 19 of 1987, titled: 'Transition to Civil Rule (Political Programme) Decree 1987, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, No. 43, vol. 74, dated 28th July 1987, outlined its programme for military disengagement from governance as follows:

1987

3rd Quarter

Establishment of the Directorate of Social Mobilization.

Establishment of a National Electoral Commission

Establishment of a Constitution Drafting Committee.

4th Quarter

Election into the local governments on non-party basis.

1988

1st Quarter

Establishment of National Population Commission

Establishment of Code of Conduct Bureau

Establishment of Code of Conduct Tribunal

Establishment of Constituent Assembly

Inauguration of National Revenue Mobilization Commission.

2nd Quarter

Termination of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)

Consolidation of gains of SAP

4th Quarter

Consolidation of gains of SAP

1989

1st Quarter

Promulgation of a New Constitution

Release of New Fiscal Arrangements

2nd Quarter

Lift of ban on Party Politics

3rd Quarter

Announcement of two recognized and registered Political Parties

4th Quarter

Election into local governments on political party basis

1990

1st Quarter

- * Printing and distribution of parties' constitutions and manifestoes.
- * Readiness of parties' offices - national, state, local government and wards.
- * Translation and printing of constitutions and manifestoes in major languages by state governments.
- * Appointment of administrative staff for federal, state, local governments and wards.
- * Public enlightenment on manifestoes and constitutions.
- * Training of federal and state administrative secretaries.
- * Training of administrative secretaries at local government level.
- * Training of registration officers at ward level.
- * Provision of stationery (registers, forms, membership cards).
- * Registration of parties' members begins.
- * Public enlightenment on manifestoes and constitutions continues.

2nd Quarter 1990

- * Registration of parties' members continues
- * Public enlightenment on manifestoes and constitutions continues.
- * Registration of parties' members ends.
- * Public enlightenment on constitutions to continue.
- * Party congress/convention at - (a) ward level (b) local government level.

3rd Quarter - 1990

- * Party congress/convention at - (a) state level (b) national level.
- * Workshop for newly - elected party executives to be organised by Centre for Democratic Studies.
- * Handing over of party offices to party officials.
- * Submission of final draft party manifestoes and constitutions to the Armed Forces Ruling Council by the political parties.
- * Armed Forces Ruling Council's final approval of party manifestoes and constitutions.
- * Preparation of local government elections - electioneering campaign

4th Quarter - 1990

- * Electioneering campaign continues.

- * Local government elections.

1st Quarter — 1991

- * Inauguration of local government councils nationwide.
- * Census.

2nd Quarter — 1991

- * Census.

3rd Quarter — 1991

- * Census

4th Quarter — 1991

- * State executive and legislative elections.
- * Inauguration of States Chief Executives and state legislative houses.

1992

1st and 2nd Quarters

- * Elections into Federal legislatures and convening of National Assembly

3rd and 4th Quarters

- * Presidential Election.
- * Swearing in of New President and final disengagement by the Armed Forces.

The Babangida Administration's commitment to democratic rule come 1992 remains inviolable despite a few changes in the timing of some aspects of the transition timetable.

THE STATES

AKWA IBOM STATE

Area:	7,081 square kilometres
Capital:	Uyo
Population:	5,077, 540 (1988 estimate); 2,533, 440 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Abak, Eket, Etinan, Ikono, Ikot-Abasi, Itu, Oron, Uyo, Ikot-Ekpene, Ukanafun.

Akwa Ibom State is one of the two states created by Decree No. 24 promulgated on 30th September 1987. The other is Katsina. Carved out of Cross River State, Akwa-Ibom State consists of 20 local government areas, namely: Abak, Eket, Etinan, Ekpe Atai, Essien Udim, Ikono, Ikot Abasi, Ikot Ekpene, Itu, Mkpai Enin, Mbo, Nsit-Ubium, Oron, Okobo, Onna, Oruk Anan, Ukanafun, Uyo, Uquo Ibeno, and Uruan.

It is bounded in the north by Imo and Cross River states, in the south by the Atlantic Ocean, in the east by Cross River State and in the southwest by Rivers and Imo states.

Akwa Ibom State is made up of three main tribes, namely, Ibibio, which forms more than 70 per cent of the population, Annang, and Oron. The main language is Ibibio, which is spoken/understood by every group in the state.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Akwa Ibom State is the third largest producer of petroleum in Nigeria. Other mineral resources include gas, salt, iron, coal, gold, clay, limestone, laterite and gravels.

The state has the largest palm forest in the Federation. It also has extensive areas of hardwood timber. These forests harbour large varieties of wild life such as gorillas, lions, snakes, buffaloes and monkeys among others.

INDUSTRY

At its inception, the state inherited a number of industries sited in the area by the former Cross-River State government. These include the breweries at Uyo, brewers of Champion and Choice lager beer and Champ Malta; the Plasto Crown and the Autopack Industries also in Uyo. Others

are Sunshine Batteries Limited and International Biscuits Limited at Ikot-Ekpene; the Asbestonit Industries Limited, Oron; the Pamil Industries Limited, Abak; Peacock Paints Limited, Etinan; Quality Ceramics Limited, Itu and Qua Steel Mill, Eket.

In the private sector are industrial ventures such as the Dr. Pepper Bottling Company - producers of a variety of soft drinks; the Petshfoot Productions Limited, which handles food processing; the Ekeng and Asutan Industries - both producers of toiletries; Sainly Ventures Associates Limited - manufacturers of soap and the Raffia Industries in Ikot Ekpene.

Others are the A-Z Industries at Abak which produces plastic papers, the Everbright International Limited - makers of school chalks as well as the Rubber Processing factory in Itu. Pineapple wine is also being produced in commercial quantity in the state.

In addition to these is the Federal Government-owned Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Company Limited (NNMC) at Oku Iboku, Itu.

AGRICULTURE

Akwa Ibom State is primarily agrarian. The cultivation and extraction of agricultural and forest products such as palm produce, rubber, cocoa, timber, yams, cassava, maize, rice, plaintain etc. occupies roughly 78 per cent of the male working population. Other food items are derived from livestock and fishery.

Rice, an important staple food is grown mainly in Ikpe Ikot Nkon in Ikono Local Government Area. Experimental rice farms have also been established in Eket and Abak.

The Ebughu Fishing Terminal established by the Federal Government in Oron and Uta-Ewa in Ikot Abasi produces and processes fish, shrimps, lobsters and crabs for both domestic consumption and export. The existence of oyster shells, fish bones and other wastes from sea foods could attract animal feed industries. The people of Akwa Ibom State concentrate on the breeding of local animals like goats, sheep, birds, and native cows. There are two private hatcheries and five feedmills.

Akwa Ibom State is one of the oldest centres of education in Nigeria. The Etinan Institute; the Methodist Boys High School, Oron; Holy Family College, Abak; Comelia Comelly College, Uyo and Union Secondary School, Ibiaku Itu; are ranked as some of the oldest post-primary institutions in southern Nigeria.

There were 48 privately-owned pre-primary institutions in the state, 1,031 public primary schools with an enrolment of 475,673 and a staff strength of 11,800 in 1988. The state government owned 234 post-primary institutions with an enrolment of 63,026 and 5,368 staff in 1988. There were also eight technical colleges, two vocational training

centres, three teachers training colleges and four tertiary institutions - the School of Arts and Science, the School of Computer Science and the School of Management all in Uyo. There is also a University - the University of Cross River State, with two campuses in the state, inherited at the state's creation.

The state has 20 hospitals with 2,569 beds. Besides, there are 75 health centres, five Maternity homes, 22 Dispensaries, 10 Child Welfare Clinics and six Polyclinics. In addition to these facilities are four Schools of Nursing and four Schools of Midwifery while a School of Health Technology and a School of Psychiatric Nursing have been established in Etinan and Eket respectively.

The state is rich in culture expressed through dances, songs, arts, crafts, fashions and the general way of life of the people. Its wood carvings, tomb and other stone sculptures, raffia and cane works, pottery and silver works are among the best of their kind anywhere.

The culture of the citizenry derives inspiration from numerous cults, oracles, mythologies, rituals, folklores and festivals which are most picturesquely expressed through masquerades and traditional dances, popular during festivals or other notable occasions throughout the year.

Annual festivals include the traditional fattening of virgin girls as brides for their suitors, yam festivals, Ekpo masquerades for adults, Ekpo Ntokeyer masquerades for youth, and Ekong and Ebre Societies for women. Some groups in the state observe traditional annual festivals with greater fanfare than others.

Ibendo stands out as the most outstanding tourist centre in the state. The Ibendo beach, famous for its recreational facilities for yachting and swimming is located on the Atlantic Ocean and stretches several miles along the sea shore. Ibendo Town itself has an historical significance being the spot on which the first Qua Iboe Church missionaries began their pioneering evangelical mission over 100 years ago. Of significant interest to tourists is the first Qua Iboe Church building established in 1912 by one Samuel Alexander Bill of Northern Ireland. Within the church parsonage is the historical site of the grave of the Late Samuel Bill who was born on January 10, 1864 in Belfast and visited West Africa in 1887 as a Missionary. There too, can be found the graves of his wife and pioneer missionary partner, Mrs Grace S. A. Bill and the first indigenous pastor of the mission, Pastor William Usen.

ORON MUSEUM

The Federal Government Museum at Oron town, situated at a very accessible location along the Oron beach, harbours some of the finest carvings in Africa. There can be found antiquities that reflect Akwa Ibom's rich

cultural heritage and identity. Other tourist attractions in the state include the Qua River Terminal at Eket, the natural sand beaches at Ikot Abasi with their picturesque continental shelf, and the Opobo Boatyards as well as the Ekpene Ukpa Beach and the Qua Iboe Church Headquarters in Etinan.

ANAMBRA

Area:	17,675 square kilometres
Capital:	Enugu
Population:	7,879,900 (1988 estimate) 3,596,618 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Enugu, Onitsha, Abakaliki, Njikoka, Nnewi, Nsukka, Amawbia/Awka, Oji River.

Anambra State is one of the two states carved out of the former East-Central State on February 3, 1976. The other is Imo. The state is bounded in the north by Benue State, in the west by Bendel State, in the south by Imo State and in the east by Cross River State.

The industrious and hospitable people of Anambra State are Igbo who speak Igbo language, although English language, Nigeria's official language, is widely spoken. The people of the state are great craftsmen. Recent archaeological excavations at Igbo-Ukwu discovered great works of art in bronze consisting of pots, altar stands and amulets which dated back to the ninth century AD.

The state consists of 29 local government areas, namely Abakaliki, Aguata, Awgu, Anambra, Anaocha, Awka, Enugu, Ezeagu, Ezza, Idemili, Igbo-Etiti, Igbo-Eze, Ihiala, Ikwo, Ishielu, Isi-Uzo, Izzi, Njikoka, Nkanu, Nnewi, Nsukka, Ogbahu, Ohaukwu, Oji-River, Onitsha, Orumba, Oyi, Udi and Uzo-Uwani.

Enugu is the state capital and seat of the Anambra State Government. The town is also the base of Nigeria's coal industry. There is a campus of the University of Nigeria at Enugu while the largest hospital in the state, the 450-bed University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital which produced its first medical graduates in 1975, is also sited there.

The main campus of the University of Nigeria is at Nsukka, 75 kilometres north of Enugu. Culturally, the state has a very rich heritage. The yearly Ofala Festival at Onitsha, Njikoka, Idemili, Aguata and other areas of the State is essentially the Obi's or Igwe's royal festival to celebrate the success

of his people for the year. There are also the Odo festival in Ngwo, Udi Division, the Ijele masquerade from Aguleri, the Omaba masquerade and the yearly new yam festivals. The Mmanwu or "Masquerades" festival which features more than 2000 Masquerades and is held in the third week of November every year is a major tourist attraction in the State.

There is the Odinani Museum at Nri in Njikoka Division, established jointly by the local community and the Department of African Studies, University of Ibadan. The museum serves as a good show-piece of the archaeological and historical background of the people of that area.

Anambra State has good communication and transportation links with other states of the Federation. The River Niger with the famous Niger Bridge, links the bustling commercial town of Onitsha, with the Ports of Port Harcourt in the Rivers State, and Burutu and Warri in Bendel State. There are also connections with the northern river ports up to Yola on the River Benue, near the border with the Cameroun Republic, and the railway terminus of Baro on the River Niger.

The establishment of the Central Water Transportation Company (CWTC) in 1970, with its base at Onitsha, was a bold step by the then six shareholding state governments to strengthen inter-state economic and social relations. The shareholders were the then Benue-Plateau, East-Central, Midwest, Kwara, North-Western and North-Eastern States. The company operates river transportation with a fleet of tugs and barges from the ports of Warri and Burutu in Bendel State and Port-Harcourt in the Rivers State to the river ports of Onitsha in Anambra State; Idah, on the River Niger and Makurdi, Ibi, and Balmare on the River Benue.

The CWTC also offers ferry and passenger services at Idah in Benue State, connecting the town with Agenebode in Bendel State.

Enugu, the state capital has an airport of international standard which is already boosting trade and tourism in Anambra and Imo states.

Several raw industrial minerals are located in various parts of the state. They include iron ore, limestone, coal, fine clay, marble and silica sand. Others are lead and zinc, petroleum and natural gas, salt and lignite. Agricultural resources include cocoa, oil palm, maize, rice and cassava.

There are enterprises such as the cement factory at Nkalagu (Nigercem), burnt bricks industry at Enugu, gas factory, steel industry and asbestos factory, all at Emene near Enugu. Others are rice milling industry at Abakaliki, textile mill and enamel ware factories at Onitsha, which also boasts of one of the most modern and largest markets in West Africa.

Literacy in the state is comparatively high, and qualified personnel can be found in virtually all areas of endeavour. School enrolment in the state

is one of the highest in the country.

BAUCHI

Area:	64,605 Square Kilometres
Capital:	Bauchi
Population:	5,326,800 (1988 estimate); 2,432,299 (1963 census figure)
Main towns:	Bauchi, Gombe, Azare, Misau, Jama'are Ningi, Billiri and Dass.

Bauchi, the seat of the state government was named after a great hunter known as Baushe by the founder and first traditional ruler of Bauchi, Malam Yakubu I. Baushe first settled in Bauchi before the arrival of Malam Yakubu I. The two of them met later and their meeting place was named after the hunter, Baushe, a name that was later adulterated into Bauchi.

Bauchi State is situated on the Bauchi Plateau which stretches into the Adamawa Highlands in Gongola and Borno States.

The state is made up of 20 Local Government Council areas.

They are :- Alkaleri, Bauchi, Dass, Tafawa-Balewa, Ningi, Toro, Yamaltu/Deba, Gombe, Dukku, Akko, Itas/Gadua, Jama'are, Shira, Katagum, Gamawa, Misau, Balanga, Darazo, Nafada and Billiri/Kaltungo.

The state is bounded to the north by Kano and Borno States, to the west by Kaduna State, to the south by Plateau State and to the east by Gongola State.

Like any other state in the Federation, Bauchi State comprises many ethnic groups, including the Tangale, the Waja, the Fulani and the Hausa.

The state's minerals include gold, columbite, cassiterite, coal, limestone, iron ore, antimony and marble.

About 90 per cent of the people are farmers, growing such crops as millet, guinea corn, maize, yams, tomatoes and vegetables. Other agricultural products include coffee and cotton. The people also rear cattle.

The major industry in the state is meat canning based on the livestock reared in the state. There is a groundnut processing factory in Bauchi; oil mills in Gombe and cotton ginneries in Kumo, Misau and Gombe. Also there is a cement factory at Ashaka

The state's rich culture and tradition are reflected in the people's life-styles. The Kunshi festival in Bauchi town which is performed by young girls on the seventh day of the Ramadan (moslem fasting period), and the Gere masquerade, by the Girawa, which is celebrated in the seventh month of every year, are typical of the state.

Bauchi State Government places high priority on education. Apart from secondary schools, technical secondary schools and an Advanced Teachers' College, there is also a Federal University of Technology in Bauchi.

In tourism, Bauchi is one of the most promising states in the country. The Yankari Game Reserve, with its wonderful warm spring at Wikki, is one of the many tourist attractions.

The Yankari Game Reserve covers an area of about 207,800 hectares of open woodland, and rises between 215 and 369 metres above the sea level. It is situated in the savannah which affords it a fine atmosphere for a good and varied collection of wild life. The reserve was first opened to the public in 1972. Elephants, hippos, antelopes, water bucks, bush bucks, buffaloes, crocodiles, warthogs, different species of monkeys and birds abound there-in. There are also lions, giraffes and leopards.

Another game reserve has been established at Lame Burra some 29 kilometres from Bauchi, along the Bauchi-Jos road. This new reserve has a wide variety of animals not frequently seen at Yankari Game Reserve. Giraffes, lions and leopards are also available in the newly established reserve.

Among other interesting tourist attractions in Bauchi Township is the wall of a cave with the drawings of domesticated animals (mainly horses, dogs, and goats) believed to have been built by the early herdsmen of the neolithic era. The tomb of the Late Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the first Prime Minister of the Federation is another important tourist attraction in the state.

BENDEL

Area:	35,500 square kilometres
Capital:	Benin-City
Population:	5,391,700 (1988 estimate); 2,460,962 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Benin-City, Warri, Sapele, Ughelli, Aghor Burutu, Asaba, Forcados, Ubiaja, Oleh, Amai, Auchi, Abudu, Abraka, Aladja, Effurun, Ozoro, Uromi, Ekpoma and Orerokpe.

Bendel State came into existence on August 9, 1963, as a result of a plebiscite conducted in July of that year on the recommendation of the Willink Commission set up in 1958 by the Federal Government. Bendel, known then as Midwest, thus became the fourth region of Nigeria. It was one of the 12 states created on May 27, 1967, and one of the 19 states created in February, 1976. When the Federation was further split into 21 states on September 23, 1987, Bendel State was left intact. It is thus the oldest state in Nigeria.

Bendel State shares boundaries with five other states of the Federation, namely, Kwara and Benue States to the north, Ondo State to the west, Rivers State to the south and Anambra State to the east. Its 128 kilometres coastline in the south and south west is bounded by the Bight of Benin in the Atlantic Ocean. Generally, it is a low-lying area except in the north where it is marked by undulating hills rising to a peak of about 572 metres.

The State is made up of the following ethnic groups: Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ishan, Igbo, Ijaw, Isoko, and Afemai.

There are 20 local government areas namely: Agbazilo, Akoko-Edo, Aniocha, Bomadi, Burutu, Ethiope, Etsako, Ika, Isoko, Ndokwa, Okpe, Okpebho, Oredo, Orhionmwon, Oshimili, Ovia, Owan, Ughelli, Sapele and Warri.

The State produces about 80 per cent of the country's rubber and crepe; it also supplies 60 per cent of Nigeria's total timber and about 35 per cent of its crude oil. Other resources available in the State include natural gas, limestone and lignite. The main commodities Bendel produces for export are timber, plywood and veneer sheets, rubber sheets and crepe, palm produce, cocoa and cotton.

Industrial enterprises in the state include the Bendel Textiles Limited, Asaba; Bendel Cement Company Limited, Okpella; Bendel Glass Industry, Ughelli; Bendel Brewery Limited, Benin-City; Bendel Pharmaceuticals Limited, Benin-City; Delta Boatyard Limited, Warri; Bendel Soap Factory, Sapele; Bendel Steel Structures, Warri; Bendel Feed and Flour Mills, Ewu; Aladja Steel Industry, Aladja.

Major ports in the state are: Warri, Koko, Burutu and Forcados which handle a substantial part of the nation's trade.

About 70 per cent of the people of the state are farmers. The state government assists small-scale farmers through loans and advisory services and purchase of fertilizers and seedlings. Under the Agricultural and Rural Development Project which is being financed partly by the World Bank, more than 774.9 kilometres of rural earth roads are under construction. The state government has also established eight communal farms at

Obayantor, Deghele, Iri-Emede, Sabongidda - Ora, Usugbenu, Anegbette, Ikiran-Ile and Ogwashi-Uku. For the eight farms already established, 800 participants (young school leavers) have been employed, trained and deployed to farms nearest to them, to reduce transportation and accommodation problems.

The Small-Scale Industries/Enterprises Loan Management Scheme, designed to identify investment opportunities has been of immense funding and advisory assistance to small-scale industrialists.

Education is a major industry in the state. Primary school enrolment at December, 1988, stood at 914,059; senior secondary schools, 109, 094; technical colleges, 65,997; and teachers training colleges as at January, 1989 was 337.

Institutions of higher learning include the Bendel State University, Ekpoma; College of Education, Warri; College of Physical Education, Afuze; Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi; College of Education Agbor; College of Education, Ekiadolor-Benin; the University of Benin; and the Federal Technical College of Education, Asaba.

There were 432 adult education centres with an enrolment of 18,064 at December 1988. They are manned by 945 instructors. Of the 18,064 learners, who enrolled in the literacy programme, 806 sat for the first schooling certificate examination.

Health facilities are fairly distributed throughout the state. As at December 1988, there were 44 government hospitals and 51 health centres. The state is divided into nine medical zones. Each zone has at least five hospitals and three health centres. Each local government area has at least one hospital and two health centres. There are also about 249 registered private health institutions approved by government operating in the state. Bendel State has three Schools of Nursing, one School of Health Technology and one School of Midwifery. The State has a rich cultural heritage. Benin City, the state capital is world famous for its unique bronze, brass and ivory works of art which are found in museums all over the world. Tourist attractions in the state include the royal palace of Benin, Benin Museum, Benin Moat (Iya), Emotan Statue, Somorika Hills in Akoko Edo, Escravos Sand Bars and Udo tourist centre in Aghazilo local government area.

The State is well connected by road, air and water routes to other parts of the Federation. The Bendel State Government through the Bendel Development Property Authority has erected houses at affordable prices. The authority has erected 386 housing units at Ugbowo, Ighudu, Ugborikoko and Asaba. New sites have been acquired and layout

designs have been completed at Agbor, Amukpe, Uromi, Oghada, Enwhe and Irujekpen.

BENUE

Area:	45,174 square kilometres
Capital:	Makurdi
Population:	5,317,500 (1988 estimate) 2,427,017 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Gboko, Katsina-Ala, Otukpo, Idah, Dekina and Ankpa, Aliade and Vandeikya.

Benue State derives its name from the River Benue. The State is bounded in the north by Plateau State, in the west by Bendel and Kwara States, in the south by Anambra and Cross River States and in the east by Gongola State. The main ethnic groups in the state are Igala, Tiv, Idoma, Etulo and Igedde. Other language groups include Junkun, Agatu, Nupe, Bassa-Nges, Bassa-Komo, Kotonkarfes, Utonkon and Akweya.

There are 19 local government council areas. These are: Ado, Ankpa, Bassa, Dekina, Gboko, Guma, Gwer, Konshisha, Makurdi, Idah, Katsina-Ala, Ofu, Kwande, Otukpo, Okpokwu, Oju, Olamabor, Vandeikya, and Ushongo.

The people of the state are mostly farmers, growing food and cash crops such as beniseed, soya beans, groundnuts, rice, yams, millet, cassava, banana, cotton, oil palm, cocoa and coffee. The food crops are grown in such large quantities that the surplus is sent to other parts of the country for sale.

Cash crops also provide raw materials for industries such as seed crushing for oil extraction, rice milling, soap and margarine manufacture as well as the production of beverages. With the large herds of sheep and goats in the state and fish from the Rivers Benue, Katsina-Ala and other rivers, the prospects for meat and fish canning industry are very bright.

The state is also endowed with mineral wealth. Coal is found at Okabba, Ogboyaga, Odokpone, Otukpo and Edumoga. Deposits of limestones at Yandev, Agilla and Igumale; and marble in large quantities at Eletu and Itobe near Idah add to the mineral wealth of the state. Petroleum is found at Okogbo also near Idah. Tin and Columbite are also found in the State.

The Benue Investment Company was incorporated in 1979 but, commenced operation in March, 1980, with the objective of managing the shares of the state government in various companies. It also provides consultancy and business advisory services to investors in the State. Benue Investment Company at present manages the investments of the state

government in over twenty companies among which are BEPCO Ltd., Jos, U.A.C. Ltd, Julius Berger Nigeria Ltd, Hill Station Hotel etc.

Existing industries in the State include the Benue Cement Company Ltd, Gboko; New Nigeria Timber Co. Ltd., Okura Olafia; Benro Packaging Company Ltd, Mbayion; Benue Brewery Ltd, Makurdi; Benue Palm Products Ltd, Ayamgba; Benue Burnt Bricks Ltd, Makurdi; Benue Sanitary-ware Industries, Idah; Benue Bottling Company and Taraku Oil processing and Animal feeds Industry, Taraku. With the establishment of Lobi Bank by the State Government, banking services were brought to the doorstep of Benue citizens and potential investors.

Benue State possesses immense tourist potentials. There are many enchanting scenic views like Niger-Benue Confluence, the Ushango Mills and the Enemebia Falls. The historical monuments in the state, and the spectacular festivals of the people are also sources of tourist attraction. The Inikpi Statue in Idah for example, captures the heroic saga of an Igala princess who sacrificed her life to save her father's kingdom. Apart from scenic beauty and historical monuments, the traditional cultural displays of the people of the State have wonderful entertainment value. The "Kwaghir" theatrical display, the "Ingough" Dance, the "Alekwu Masquerade", the "Ogagany" Dance, are some of the many traditional displays which have endeared the State to visitors. The numerous fishing festivals and the many pleasant beaches also have tremendous appeal for tourist.

BORNO

Area:	116, 400 square kilometres
Capital:	Maiduguri
Population:	6,567,200 (1988 estimate) 2,997,498 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Bomo, Bade, Fika, Biu, Dikwa, Gwoza, Nguru, Geidam, Gashua, Konduga, Monguno, Potiskum, Bama and Damaturu.

Borno State is the largest of all the 21 states in the Federation, covering an area of 116,400 square kilometres. It shares borders with the neighbouring Republic of Niger to the north, Chad to the northeast and Cameroun to the east. Apart from English, other languages spoken in the state are Kanuri, Bolewa, Ngizim, Karai-Karai, Ngamo, Fulani, Babur, Bedde, Waha, Guduf, Marghi and Shuwa.

The state comprises 24 local government areas. They are: Bade, Fika, Biu, Askirah Uba, Dikwa, Bama, Gwoza, Geidam, Kukawa, Mobbar, Ngala, Machina, Konduga, Nguru, Monguno, Kaga, Nangere, Damaturu, Shani, Gujba, Func, Damboa, Yunusari and Maiduguri.

A network of good roads covers the state while the railway system links Maiduguri with other towns within and outside the state.

In the agriculture and agro-allied sector, Borno State abounds in mangoes, oranges, tomatoes, sweet-melon, pepper, onions, carrots, sorghum, bitter melon for vegetable oil, groundnuts, okra, cotton, garden eggs, cow peas, tamarind, baobab leaves, neem seeds and gum arabic. In the livestock and fishery sector, there is leather tanning, ornamental leather works, shoe making, bone and blood meals, glue and gelatine, horns, hooves and bones for export, dried fish, fish meal for feed mills and fresh and frozen meat.

Borno Investment Company Limited (BICL) was incorporated in February, 1981 as a private limited liability company wholly owned by the Borno State Government. The main aim of the company is to stimulate the promotion of both private and public investments in order to hasten the industrial development of the state. This is to be achieved by promoting, financing and implementing viable small, medium and large scale projects in the manufacturing, commercial and service sectors of the economy through equity and loan investment. It is also to manage Government portfolio of investment. The Company formally commenced business in April 1987 with an authorised share capital of N3.5 million.

Opportunities of industrial and agricultural investments are many and varied. The Chad Basin Development Authority set up by the Federal Military Government envisages a great boost in irrigation farming in the area.

Recent industrial development includes establishment of a shoe factory. The Maiduguri Oil Mill produces groundnut oil and cakes, in addition to other groundnut by-products. About 300 Nigerians are employed by the Company. There is also the Borno tannery, which produces pickled skin for export. Other industries are Borno Aluminium Company Ltd., Maiduguri, Borno Clay Products Company, and Vegetable and Fruits Processing (VEGFRU) Company Ltd, Jauro Gargum, Biu. There are many small-scale industries involved in confectionery, block-making, meat slaughtering and soap making scattered all over the State.

The structure of the health care delivery system in Borno state is pyramidal. At the apex are the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital and the Maiduguri Specialist Hospital complex, comprising the General

Hospital, Maiduguri, the Eye Hospital, the Dental Centre, the Psychiatric Clinic, the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Nursing Home and the Molai Medical Leprosy Centre. At the intermediate level are 10 General Hospitals, 12 Comprehensive Health Centres, 74 Health Clinics and 200 dispensaries. There are also seven private clinics, 12 Pharmaceutical chemists, and numerous patent medicine stores. These institutions provide curative health services mainly, and to a lesser extent, the preventive aspects of health care.

In the state are the University of Maiduguri; Ramat Polytechnic; Borno College of Education; Borno College of Science and Technology, Bama; Borno College of Legal and Islamic Studies (BOCOLIS) and College of Agriculture, Maiduguri. There are also Advanced Teachers' Colleges at Damaturu, Waka and Gashua. In addition there are 98 secondary schools; 15 Teachers' Colleges, including the day Women Teachers' College, Maiduguri; four Technical Colleges and nine Vocational Training Centres; Federal Government College, Maiduguri; the Federal Girls College, Potiskum and the Federal Staff Training Centre, Maiduguri.

Culture and tradition play important roles in the lives of the people of the state. The Kanuris, in particular, have rich and unique traditions which have been influenced by Islam. There are varieties of music and dances, the most outstanding being the maliki dance, of the Kanuris. The dance is popular for its elegance, rhythm and the melodious algaita (flute).

Tourist attractions in the state include the Kyarimi Park in Maiduguri which offers animal and bird lovers a lot for sightseeing; the only hippopotamus in captivity in West Africa lives in this park. The Shehu's Palace, Lake Chad, Sambisa Game Reserve, Fishing festival at Gashua (Usur) and Ngeji Warm Springs are among the many others.

CROSS RIVER

Area:	20,156 square kilometres
Capital:	Calabar
Population:	2,505,766 (1988 estimate); 944,691 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Akamkpa, Ikom, Obubra, Odukpani, Ogoja and Ugep

Cross River State was one of the 12 states created in 1967. Akwa Ibom State was part of it until September 1987. The State is bounded in

the north by Benue state, in the west by Imo and Anambra, in the east by the Cameroun Republic and in the south by Akwa Ibom and the Atlantic Ocean.

Many languages are spoken in Cross River State. In the south, Efik and Biase are spoken. The Qua Community in Calabar Municipality, the Ejagham in Akamkpa and the Etung in Ikom, all speak Ejagham. Other communities (Biosa, Yakur, Bahumono, Agbo and Mbembe) general known as Ikor and occupying the middle parts of the State are ethno-dialectically akin to Ejagham. Bekwera, Ekajuk, Mbube, Ukelle and Yalla/Yeche are languages spoken in some local government areas.

The predominant occupation of the people of Cross River State is farming and animal husbandry. The State is naturally endowed with rich soil, forest and water resources. Its main crops include oil palm, palm kernel, rubber, cocoa, plantain, cassava and kolanut. There are also maize, rice, cocoyam, banana and melon. The state is among the major producers of palm produce and rubber in the country. It is also an important producer of industrial wood for domestic use and for export.

Cross River State is made up of eight local government areas, viz Akamkpa, Calabar, Ikom, Obubra, Obudu, Odukpani, Ogoja and Ugep. The state is heavily forested, though in parts of Ogoja and Obudu local government areas to the north, grassland is the predominant feature.

Each of the local government areas in the state has at least one notable daily market and a number of weekly markets. Calabar Municipality has a modern market located at a strategic position. Known as Ika Ika Oqua Market, it was built at a cost of N6.3 million. The facilities include a bank, a 24-hour security service, two large refuse bins, an administrative block, cold storage facilities, lock-up stores, a warehouse, a restaurant, a clinic and fire service. The three other daily markets in the municipality are the Watt market, located at the centre of the Municipality; the Mbukpa market, located along Mbukpa Road; and the Akim market.

The State has 15 hospitals, with a total of 1,569 beds; one comprehensive health centre at Akamkpa; two primary health centres, both at Akamkpa; 43 health centres with a total of 296 beds; polyclinics; 30 dispensaries; three leprosy clinics and seven maternity and child health centres.

The University of Calabar Teaching Hospital uses the St-Margaret's Hospital (Calabar General Hospital) as part of the School of Medical Sciences, of the University. The State government contributes 30 per cent

of the Teaching Hospital's recurrent and capital expenditures. There is also the School of Health Technology, Calabar, which offers a variety of courses for community health aides, community health assistants, community health supervisors, public health superintendents, public health sisters and medical health recorders.

Education receives priority attention. It is largely financed and controlled by the state government though religious organizations, communities and private individuals are allowed to establish schools up to secondary level. There are 574 primary schools in the State with a total enrolment of 107,393 pupils. They are managed by the local government authorities. Post-primary schools total 113 made up of 12 Junior Secondary (JSS); 94 Junior/Senior Secondary Schools (JSS/SSS); two Senior Science Schools (SSS); two Technical Colleges, two Teachers' Training Colleges (TTC), and one Vocational Training Centre (VTC).

The State government now runs the School of Basic Studies at Akamkpa, which undertakes GCE 'O' level geared towards preparing students for admission into universities. The school is one of eleven such schools in the country set up initially by the Federal Government as a remedy for the educationally disadvantaged areas which are unable to turn out sufficient university-entry materials. There is also the State Management Development Institute (formerly Civil Service Training Centre) which trains various grades of middle level manpower civil servants, some of them in specialized areas such as accounting and management. The State government also owns the Polytechnic, Calabar, and the College of Agriculture, Obubra. Federal Government institutions in Cross River State include the University of Calabar; the Federal School of Arts and Science, Ogoja; Federal Government Girls' School, Calabar; Federal College of Education, Obudu; and the Federal Training Centre, Calabar.

The major industrial ventures in the state include the Calabar Veneer and Plywood Company; Eastern Match Industries Ltd., Calabar; Cross River Limestone Ltd., Calabar; Crosslines Ltd., Calabar; Niger Mills Company Calabar; Seromwood Industries, Ltd. Calabar; Cross River Estates Ltd., (CREL), Akamkpa; and Oban Rubber Estates Ltd., Oban. The State government has established two industrial estates in Calabar and Ogoja for leasing to private entrepreneurs. More of such estates and parks are to be established in all local government areas. The State government encourages small scale industries by making loans available to them. Industries that have benefitted vary from weaving, auto mechanic, tailoring to iron and steel works.

Between April 28, 1988 and May 3, 1988 the State government laid the foundation stones of three cottage industries. They are the Plastic and Rubber Factory at Akamkpa estimated to cost N4 million in its first phase; the Cassava Processing Mill at Wakande in Obubra and the Meat Processing and Packaging Industry at Obudu. There are plans for two more cottage industries, viz an integrated fruit processing factory at Odukpani, and an edible oil mill at Ogoja.

Cross River State is extremely rich in fish production. Major commercial species of fish include shrimps, croakers, catfish, the bonga and shark. Aquatic animals include crocodiles, sea cows, hippopotamuses and turtles. Mineral resources include limestone, titanium, tin ore, ceramic raw materials and hardstone.

Cross River State is also endowed with game reserve areas. Game reserves are in Obudu local government area and are located at Okwangwo which has a game reserve area of 4,680.79 sq. km., and Boshi, which has a reserve area of 41.44 sq. km., with a possible extension area of 67.34 sq. km. Games found in the reserve areas are mammals (chimpanzees, mangabey, monkeys, sea manatee, bush pigs, gorillas, buffaloes, hippopotamuses, squirrels, cane rats and grey cats), reptiles (rock python, crocodiles, soft-shelled turtles, African tortoise and spitting cobra), and birds (pea hen, black kite, and palm-nut vulture or eagle). Other tourist attractions include the Obudu Cattle Ranch, the Aghokim Falls and the Kwa Falls near Oban.

The people of Cross River State have a rich and wide variety of culture that manifests itself in dances, songs, arts, crafts, fashion and general behaviour. Sporting activities such as swimming, wrestling, regatta and acrobatics are usually the order of the day during harvests and festive occasions.

Cultural festivals are largely organized by the State Cultural Centre Board. Individual groups organize their internal festivals, particularly during special seasons such as new yam celebrations.

Monuments include wood carvings, stone sculpture, pottery and cane works. There is a zoological garden and park in Calabar, the state capital.

GONGOLA

Area:	91,390 square kilometres
Capital:	Yola
Population:	15,708,200 (1988 estimate) 2,605,263 (1963 census figure)

Main Towns: Numan, Jalingo, Gembu, Mubi, Gombi, Zing, Wukari, Yola.

Gongola, the second largest state in the Federation after Borno, is one of the seven states created on February 3, 1976. It shares borders with four other states: Borno and Bauchi to the north and northwest; Plateau and Benue states to the west and southwest. To the east and south, it is bounded by the Republic of Cameroun.

The State is a combination of the former Adamawa Province with Sardauna Province (both of which were provinces in the former North Eastern state) and Wukari Province (which was carved out of the former Benue Plateau State and merged with the present Gongola State).

Many ethnic groups inhabit Gongola State. The major ones include the Fulani, Junkun, Bachama, Kilba, Mumuye, Chamba, Higgi, Gude, Vere, Bate, Longuda, Jen, Nooro, Kaka, Jibu, Mambilla and Kuteh. Each group has a dialect, though Hausa and Fulfulde are spoken by all.

There are 21 local government areas in the State. They are Bali, Futore, Ganye, Gashaka, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Jalingo, Karim-Lamido, Moyo-Belwa, Maiha, Michika, Mubi, Numan, Sardauna, Song, Takumi, Torro, Wukari, Yola and Zing.

The Gongola State Government gives priority to education in its development programme. There are 115 secondary schools in the State; 13 teachers colleges; two colleges of education; 17 vocational training centres; one college of agriculture and one technical college. There is also the Federal University of Technology in Yola. The State has also established educational centres for nomadic herdsmen.

Healthcare also receives special attention. Gongola has 12 hospitals; 157 health centres and dressing stations as well as 98 basic health clinics and maternity centres.

Gongola State has vast areas of virgin land suitable for large scale farming as well as rivers for irrigation and fishery. Mechanized farm units at Ganye, Lau, Garin and Michika have successfully grown crops like maize, rice, guinea-corn, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, groundnuts and yam. Arabica coffee, tea, and kola nuts thrive on the Mambilla Plateau. Mambilla Plateau, the most remarkable feature of Gongola State, stands well over 1,830 metres above sea level and has temperate climate with pasture green vegetation. The grazing land on the plateau is among the best in West Africa. The favourable climatic condition provides an environment for the cultivation of valuable cash crops such as tea, coffee, and potatoes and flourishing livestock breeding. Present cattle

population on the plateau stands at 900,000 heads with stocking rate of 0.66 heads per beast per annum. The overall livestock population in the state is about four million.

Mineral deposits available in the State include iron, lead, zinc, and associated metals. Limestone is found 50 kilometres north of Numan and in Song and Hong areas. Barytes occur in several localities of Dungal and Ibi, while galena and salt deposits are located around Akwana and Arufu in Wukari local government area.

There is a fairly developed road network within the State. Most cities and towns within the State are linked with major trunk roads. The State airport in Yola operates an average of three flights daily, one from Lagos and two from Kano via Maiduguri and Jos. There are airstrips in Serti, Gembu, Mubi, Jalingo, Wukari, Ganye, Takum and Karim-Lamido. Telex and telephone services are available in the State capital.

Gongola State is divided into seven regions for development planning to ensure rapid and even development. The planning regions are based on such criteria as physical, soil and climatic characteristics, existing population distribution, settlement patterns as well as industry patterns.

There are 29 manufacturing enterprises spread over all local government areas in the State; six under implementation, and nine potential projects for which feasibility studies are available.

Among the major existing industries are the Savannah Sugar Co. Ltd, Numan (growing and processing of sugar); Gongola Tomato Industries Ltd., Lau (growing and processing tomatoes); Nigerian Beverages Co. Ltd., Gembu (growing and processing tea); Baissa Timber Development Corporation, Baissa (timber processing); Faro Bottling Company, Yola (producers of assorted soft drinks); Bajabure Industrial Complex, Yola (manufacturer of foam mattresses and pillows); and Benue Valley Farms Ltd., Yola (cattle fattening and meat processing).

Potential projects for which feasibility studies are available include starch and glucose manufacturing, fish smoking, rice milling, flour mill, large-scale mechanized food grain farm, drug manufacturing and tissue paper mill. Small and medium scale industries in the State include bakeries, furniture and shoe-making and printing establishments.

The variety of music and dance of Gongola State reflect the dynamic cultural lives of the ethnic groups. Music and dances are mostly social, although some of them are ritual or occupational.

The richness of the state's culture is also generally reflected in the works of arts and crafts. Works include leatherwork, calabash carving, mat-weaving, pottery, metal work, canoe carving and cloth dyeing which is

most prominent in Wukari.

Gongola State is a land of mountain ranges and highlands, rivers and valleys. The Kamale Peaks of Mubi area, the "Three Sister Rocks" at Song, the Jangani mountain range of Ganye and the rolling uplands of Mubi are all of great scenic beauty. Also the magnificent Mambilla Plateau, the winding roads with their "hair-pin" corners are great tourist attractions.

Gongola State also has enormous wildlife. Areas around Wukari and Gashaka are reputed for their several species of large animals, birds and rodents. Chimpanzees, elephants, hyenas, leopards and lions are also found in the bushes. The Gashaka Game Reserve in the Sardauna Local Government Area, the Dom and the Njua and Ibi fishing festivals as well as the Farai annual traditional event, all attract a lot of tourists.

IMO

Area:	11,850 square kilometres
Capital:	Owerri
Population:	8,046,500 (1988 estimate) 3,672,654 (1963 census figure)
Major Towns:	Aba, Umuahia, Okigwe, Orlu, Oguta, Afikpo, Abiriba and Arochukwu.

Imo State was one of the seven states created by the Federal Military Government on 3rd February, 1976. It was carved out of the former East-Central State. Situated east of the River Niger, it shares common borders with Anambra State to the north, Rivers State to the south, Cross River State and Akwa Ibom State to the east. To the west, it is bordered by the River Niger across which lies Bendel State.

Imo State has 30 local government areas: Aba, Aboh-Mbaise, Afikpo, Ahiazu-Mbaise, Arochukwu, Ohafia, Bende, Ehime-Mbano, Ezinihitte, Ideato, Ikwuano/Umuahia, Isiala-Ngwa, Isuikwuato, Okigwe, Mbatoli, Ikeduru, Isiala-Mbano, Nkwere, Isu, Ngor-Okpala, Ihitte-Uboma, Obioma/Ngwa, Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta, Obowo, Ohazara, Orlu, Onicha, Owerri, Oru and Ukwa.

The major means of transport is by land through roads and railway. The Port-Harcourt-Jos Expressway links the major towns including Aba, Umuahia and Okigwe. There are roads linking all the local government areas with Owerri, the state capital. The eastern railway line bisects the State into two in a north - south direction. Aba, Umuahia, Mbawsi,

Omoba and Ishiagu are important railway stations in the State. Water transport in the State is localized. The main rivers are Imo, Otamiri, Njaba and Ulasi; major lakes are Ogwuta Lake, Uhuru Salt Lake and Abadaba Lake.

The foundation stone of the Imo State Airport at Obingwa, near Owerri, was laid on June 5, 1986. The airport estimated to cost N50 million, is being financed by the State government and the people through voluntary contributions. As at the end of August 1989, more than N15 million had been raised through voluntary donations. The terminal building, control tower, fire brigade building and the three - kilometre runaway have already been completed.

Imo State is a major oil producing state. Other minerals found in the State include lead, zinc, white clay, natural gas, fine sand, limestone and salt.

Agriculture provides employment for about 75 per cent of the people. The main food crops are yams, cassava, rice and maize; the main cash crops are oil palm, rubber and cocoa.

Education receives top priority in the State. In the 1987 school year, there were 2,015 primary schools, 453 secondary schools, 15 other post-primary schools and six post-secondary institutions. Primary school enrolment for the 1987 school year was 914,462 while that of secondary schools was 168,858. Total enrolment in technical colleges and teacher training colleges for the same year was 6,822. Total number of teachers in primary and post primary institutions for the same year was 33,365. More than 90 per cent of the primary and post-primary schools were built through community efforts.

There are six institutions of higher education in the State, namely, Imo State University, Okigwe; Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri; the Polytechnic, Nekede; Michael Okpara College of Agriculture, Umuagwo; Federal University of Technology, Owerri; and Federal Polytechnic Uwana, Afikpo.

There are 21 government hospitals and three dental centres with a total bed capacity of 2,143. In addition, there are 16 mission hospitals with bed capacity of 1,379; three joint hospitals with bed capacity of 525; 149 private hospitals/clinics; six industrial hospital/clinics; 15 community hospitals with bed capacity of 457 and 395 maternity homes with bed capacity of 1,915.

There are also 16 Basic Health Services Clinics already completed in the State by the Federal Government and nine others were at various stages of completion at the end of 1988. On the whole, there are 90 health centres/clinics in the State, and a total of 88 dispensaries all, except

one, run by the local governments.

The State Government has three schools of nursing located at Owerri, Aba and Umuahia; four schools of midwifery at Aba, Umuahia, Aboh-Mbaise and Abiriba, and a school of psychiatric nursing at Aba. The school trains student nurses/midwives who serve in government and private medical institutions. Voluntary agency schools of nursing/midwifery operate in the State, thus supplementing the efforts of the government in the production of para-medical staff.

Major state-owned industries in Imo State include the Golden Guinea Breweries, Umuahia, which produces beer and stout; Modern Ceramics, Umuahia, which produces assorted sanitary and table wares; Standard Shoes Company, Owerri, which produces different types of foot wears; Clay Products, Ezinachi, Okigwe, which produces burnt bricks for all kinds of buildings; SACHS - Hercules, Owerri, which assembles motor-cycles and bicycles; the Aluminium Extrusion plant, Inyishi, which produces aluminium profiles for the building and construction industries; the International Glass Industry, Aba, which produces all kinds of bottles, containers, louvres, car windscreens, safety glasses and laminated glasses; and the Metallurgical Complex, Aba and Umuahia, which produces vehicles spare parts and other precision parts.

Industries under partnership include FUASON Industries Owerri, which produces galvanised iron sheets; the Afrik Enterprises, Awo-Omama, a pharmaceutical company; and Concord Hotel, Owerri.

Industries in the private sector include Robert Asbestos Limited, Umuahia, which manufactures asbestos roofing sheets; Standard Poly-Plastic Industries, which produces polythene bags, plastic containers and beer crates; Sah Spare Parts and Allied Accessories, Okigwe which makes motor spare parts; Oma Pharmaceuticals, Awo-Omama; which produces ethical drugs and medicines; Magil Industries, Atta, which makes steel sponge, bread, polythene and paper; Lever Brothers Soap Factory, Aba, producers of soap and detergents; and Talmaccon Aluminium Manufacturing Company, Abayi, Aba, which produces aluminium doors, windows and security doors.

There are many natural and man-made tourist centres in Imo State. An outstanding tourist attraction is the National War Museum located at Ebite Amafor/Isiugwu, in the Ikwuano/Umuahia local government area.

Occupying 4.5 hectares on undulating hills, the museum comprises the bunker house of the defunct Voice of Biafra and the Ojukwu Bunker, the underground structure that housed the "Biafran State House and Secretar-

iat" after the fall of Enugu during the Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970). Other important artefacts and relics at the museum include recovered weaponry used during the pre-colonial conflicts, imperial and colonial warfares and weapons fabricated during the Nigerian Civil War. Prominent among the civil war weapons are the armoured cars, called "Biafran Red Devils", "Ogbunigwe" and Ojukwu bucket bombs.

Other places of interest in Imo State include the shrine of the Long Juju of Arochukwu; the Azumini blue river in the Ukwu local government area, with its natural fresh water swimming pool; the Oguta Lake Holiday Resort, with its sand beach measuring one kilometre by 50 metres, 18-hole golf course, colonial buildings and a pontoon; the Abadaba Lake in Etiti local government area with its attractive scenery and various species of birds; and the Umunna Beaches in the Afikpo local government area. There are also the rolling hills of Okigwe, the University town where hill locks of varying heights and ruggedness add to the fascinating environment.

KADUNA

Area:	46,053 square kilometres
Capital:	Kaduna
Population:	3,689, 850 (1988 estimate); 1,653, 302 (1963 census figure).
Major Towns:	Zaria, Kafanchan, Zonkwa, Kagoro, Kachia.

Kaduna State occupies almost the entire central portion of the northern part of Nigeria and shares common borders with Sokoto, Katsina, Niger, Kano and Plateau States. It also shares a common border with the Federal Capital, Abuja, to the southwest.

The main ethnic groups in the State are Hausas, Kagoros, Maro'a Kajex, Jabas, Fulanis, Abajis and Katafs. English and Hausa languages are widely spoken. There are 13 local government areas in the State, namely, Birnin-Gwari, Chukun, Igbabi, Ikari, Jema'a, Kachia, Kaduna, Kaura, Lere, Soha, Zango, Kataba and Zaria.

About 80 per cent of the people are engaged in peasant farming, producing both food and cash crops, such as yams, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, beans, guinea corn, millet, ginger, rice, and cassava. It is estimated that 160,000 tonnes of groundnuts are produced in the State annually. The State is also a leading producer of cotton in the country.

During the dry season, many people in the State engage in irrigation farming along major rivers and near dams. Crops cultivated are mainly vegetables. Another major occupation of the people is animal rearing and poultry farming. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. It is estimated that Kaduna State has more than 1.5 million sheep and goats; 350,000 cattle, 40,000 pigs and one million chickens.

Mineral deposits found in the State include clay, serpentine, asbestos amethyst, kyannite, gold, graphite and sillimanite. Graphite, which is found in Sabon Birnin Gwari, in the Birnin-Gwari local government area, is an important raw material for the manufacture of lead pencils as well as for the manufacture of crucibles, electrodes, generator brushes and foundry parts.

Apart from the many good roads that link the various towns and villages in the State, a good number of Trunk 'A' roads (national highways) pass through the State by virtue of its central position. Two railway junctions directly link the State to most state capitals in the Federation. Kaduna State is also well served by the Nigeria Airways and private airlines. Modern telecommunication systems connect the State with virtually all parts of Nigeria and the outside world.

There are many centres of learning in the State. Apart from the community schools in the various local government areas, there are 130 government secondary schools spread all over the State. Institutions of higher education include the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria; Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna; School of Health Technology, Kaduna; Federal Fishery Training Institute, Kaduna; College of Education, Kafanchan; and College of Advanced Studies, Zaria.

Several important military institutions are also sited in Kaduna State. They include the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna; Nigerian School of Infantry, Zaria; Command and Staff College, Jaji; and the College of Aviation Technology, Zaria. There are also the National Leather Research Institute, Zaria; and the Defence Industries Corporation of Nigeria, Kaduna. Nigeria's third petroleum refinery is located in Kaduna.

There are more than 70 commercial/industrial enterprises in Kaduna State, 58 of them in Kaduna metropolis alone, and about eight in Zaria. The enterprises manufacture a wide variety of industrial and consumer goods, including soft drinks, textiles, reinforced concrete materials, asbestos, groundnut oil, dairy, flour, assembled bicycles, toiletries and cigarettes.

The major industries include Federal Superphosphate Fertilizer Company Ltd., Kaduna; Ideal Flour Mills Ltd., Kaduna; New Nigerian Packaging Company Ltd., Kaduna; Drinco Industries Ltd., Kaduna; United Wire Products Ltd., Kaduna; Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Ltd.,

Kaduna; Bus and Refrigerated Van Manufacturing Company (Burem), Kaduna; Kaduna Furniture and Carpets Company Ltd., Electricity Meters Company Nigeria Ltd., Zaria; and Rigidpack Containers Ltd., Zaria.

With the assistance of the Ford Foundation of the USA, the Kaduna State Government has established Business Apprenticeship Training Centres (BATCs) in all local government areas. Courses offered include building, carpentry and joinery, motor mechanics, electrical installation, plumbing and pipe fitting and welding fabrication. Participants are also taught general subjects such as practical English and Mathematics. The aim of the scheme is to teach basic skills to young primary school leavers, who could not secure admission to post-primary institutions, to become entrepreneurs.

Kaduna State has several tourist attractions scattered all over the various local government areas. Hotels of international standards include Durbar and Hamdala, both in Kaduna. Modern parks and gardens include Government Garden, Kaduna. Historic tourist centres include the Kufena Hills in Zaria local government area, the legendary Lord Lugard Bridge in Kaduna town, the Nok Culture site at Kwoi in Jema'a local government area, the Maitsirga Falls in Kafanchan and the Palace of the Emir of Zaria.

KANO

Area:	43,285 square kilometres
Capital:	Kano
Population:	12,351,100 (1988 estimate) 5,774,840 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Dambatta, Gumel, Gwarzo, Hadejia, Karaye, Kazaure, Kano, Ririwani.

Kano State was created along with 11 others in May 1967. One of the ancient Hausa Kingdoms where custom and tradition still play important roles in the life of local communities, Kano State is Nigeria's third largest and most populated state.

The State is divided into four emirates (Kano, Hadejia, Gumel and Kazaure) each with a first class emir. Functions of emirate councils include appointment and deposition of district and village heads, ward-heads; religious matters, local security and mobilizing people to undertake various public welfare projects.

Apart from the emirate councils, there are 46 local government councils in the state. They are Albasu, Bagura, Bagwai, Bebeji, Bichi, Birnin Kudu, Birniwa, Bunkure, Dala, Dawakin Kudu, Dawakin Tofa, Danbatta, Dutse, Gabasawa, Garki, Gaya, Gerawa, Gwarzo, Gwaram, Gumel, Hadejia, Jahun, Kabo, Kafin Hausa, Kano Municipal, Rimin Gado, Ringin, Rano, Shanono, Sumaila, Takai, Tsanyawa, Tudun Wada, Ungogo, Wudil, Kazaure, Minjibir, Karaye, Kiri Kasama, Kumbotso, Kiyawa, Kura, Maigatari, Malamadori, Nassarawa, and Roni.

Kano State has three major ethnic groups, namely, Hausa, Fulani and Beri-Beri.

Agriculture is the major economic activity and offers employment to more than 90 per cent of the people. Main cash crops are wheat, groundnut and cotton.

Today, Kano State is the largest wheat producer in the country. Under its federal assisted Accelerated Wheat Production Programme, on which N22 million was expended in the 1986/87 cropping season, it produced 180,000 tonnes of wheat in 1986/87, about 80,000 tonnes more than the target from the 115,000 hectares cultivated. Production in the 1987/88 season totalled more than 285,000 tonnes, against the 220,000 tonnes projected. For 1988/89, the figure was expected to exceed 500,000 tonnes because of the cultivation of 200,000 extra hectares. The state government target was the production of one million tonnes of wheat by 1990.

Kano witnessed a groundnut boom in the 1960s when "groundnut pyramids" were arranged in strategic locations for export. The groundnut boom and the flourishing trade in cotton, hides and skins stimulated industrial development on the outskirts of Kano City. Mineral resources include tin, columbite and cassiterite. Side by side with modern economic activities are booming traditional arts and crafts such as leather work, weaving, pottery, and wood carving. Exquisite Kano leather works are exported to Europe and North America. Each local government area is easily identified with a peculiar art and craft. In towns and villages, workshops of various crafts are found and visitors are often allowed to come along to observe craftsmen at work.

There are three popular markets in Kano municipality namely, Kurmi, Sabon Gari and Kantin-Kwari. Other markets exist in the major towns and villages and the people still hold to the ancient tradition of observing market days in their localities. Notable markets outside Kano metropolitan area are located at Hadejia, Gumel, Kazaure, Dambatta, Maigatari, Wudil, Garko and Kachako.

A network of trunk "A" and "B" roads give the State direct access to southern parts of the country and to the major towns and villages of the northern states. Government and private transport companies operate regular bus, coach, taxi and car hire services.

Kano City is a major railway terminus, and there are rail services to Lagos and Port-Harcourt on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays. Nigeria Airways operates daily flights from Kano to Lagos, Kaduna, Sokoto, Jos, Yola, Maiduguri and Enugu. Leading international airlines also operate regular services from the Malam Aminu Kano International Airport to the Middle East, Asia and Europe, etc.

Kano State Government, like other governments in the country, pays special attention to education and primary health care. Most of the medical establishments in the State are in Kano City. They include the Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) Eye Hospital, the biggest and most modern of its type in the country; the Orthopaedic Hospital, Dala; the Dental Hospital; the Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital; the Kano Capital Specialist Clinic and the Gamji Specialist Hospital.

Enrolment into primary and post primary institutions have been increasing yearly. There are four teacher training colleges and over 10 secondary schools. Technical education is accorded high priority. Apart from the Bagauda Technical and Vocational Centre, there are two technical secondary schools and two schools of science. The State has one university - the Bayero University, Kano, formerly the Bayero College of Education.

Kano State has many historical places and festivals. Notable among them are the Baturiya Birds Estuary, the Ayanduwa Fishing Festival, the Emir's Palace, the Ancient City Walls and Gates, first built about 900 years ago; the Gidan Makama Museum; the Kofar Mata Dyeing pits, believed to be the oldest in Africa; the 35 - acre Kano Zoological Garden at Gandum Albasa, which has a collection of 60 species and 200 specimens of animals, birds and reptiles; the Kazaure Rock Ranges, made up of 57 rocks of different sizes and heights amidst beautiful trees and flowers; the Kurmi Market, which for centuries was the commercial nerve centre of Western Sudan -- the meeting point of the camel caravans that traversed West Africa;

and the Birnin-Kudu Rock Paintings, some 135 kilometres from Kano City, which are as ancient as those in Spain and the USSR. There is also the famous Tiga Dam situated about 16 kilometres from Bagauda.

KATSINA

Area:	24,192 square kilometres
Capital:	Katsina
Population:	5,389,950 (1988 estimate) 2,445,004 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Daura, Katsina, Dutsin-Ma, Malumfashi, Funtua, Mani Kankia, Kankara, Batsari, Mastu, Bakori and Jibiya.

Katsina State came into existence with the proclamation by President Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida on 23rd of September 1987. It was carved out of the old Kaduna State.

Lying between latitude B/W $11^{\circ} 07' 13''$ to $12^{\circ} 57' N$ and longitude B/W $60^{\circ} 52' 03'' E$ and $9^{\circ} 02' 40'' E$, Katsina State is bounded in the north by Niger Republic, in the west by Kano State, in the south by Kaduna State and by Sokoto State in the east. It has an area of 24,192 square kilometres and a population of over 5.3 million people.

There are 20 local government areas in the State, namely: Katsina, Bakori, Batsari, Bindawa, Daura, Dutsin-Ma, Faskari, Funtua, Ingawa, Jibia, Kaita, Kankia, Kankara, Malumfashi, Mani, Mashii, Musawa, Rimi, Safana, and Zango.

The indigenes are Hausas and Fulanis with patches of other ethnic groups such as the Ibo and Yorubas. The major crops include maize, cotton, groundnut, guinea corn and millet.

The State government in its bid to provide effective and comprehensive health care services for all and sundry has embarked on the renovation and expansion as well as up grading of health centres. Rural health centres in Bakori and Faskari have become general hospitals. The government has also constructed the Katsina Specialist Hospital in its effort to provide specialist health care services. Another hospital in Malumfashi caters mainly for children.

Attention is also being paid to dental care, ophthalmic services and the control of leprosy and tuberculosis.

Four health centres have been constructed thus bringing health care

services to the doorsteps of the people. Drugs and ambulances and power generators have been bought and distributed to hospitals, clinics and health centres throughout the State. More doctors are being recruited from both within and outside the country while more para-medical staff are sent on training courses in nursing, midwifery, community and public health.

Katsina government has also set up four semi-autonomous zonal directorates to oversee all educational activities in the zones. There is also a directorate of science and technology which promotes the growth of scientific and technological studies in the State. Some schools have thus been converted to science secondary schools. They include Government College, Katsina; Government Girls' Secondary School, Malumfashi; Government College, Katsina; Government Secondary School, Funtua and Government Secondary School, Daura. Science and Technology equipment are acquired and stored in the education resources centre in Dutsin-Ma prior to distribution to schools.

The State has a total of 58 workshops for both metal and wood-work. Two vocational centres are at Charanchi and Katsina while a Technical College is at Funtua.

Women education in the State is also receiving attention. To this end, an independent department has been set up in the Ministry of Education headed by a Chief Education Officer and the newly introduced Women/Adult Education Programme is a manifestation. The State has also re-introduced boarding schools for its female students. To accomplish this, the government gave a grant of N3,737, 302.68 to be spent on rehabilitating some of the post primary schools for its female students. These include the Women Teachers' College in Katsina, Government Girls' Secondary School, Kankia; Government Girls' Secondary School, Jibiya; Women Arabic Teachers' College Dutsin-Ma and Married Women Day Teachers' College in Katsina to mention a few.

Because of the importance the state government attaches to higher education, the government gave a subvention of N21.4 million to the Katsina Polytechnic; Kaduna Polytechnic got N3.5 while N2 million went to the College of Education, Kafanchan. It also ordered N50 million worth of machines and equipment for laboratories and workshops. Scholarships were awarded to indigenes to study science and technology in institutions of higher learning at home and abroad.

In the field of special education, adequate plans are being made to provide each local government with special schools for the blind and the deaf.

To ensure qualitative education in the State the government establi-

shed an Education Resource Centre with headquarters at Dutsin-Ma. The centre has the responsibility of inspecting schools, designing and developing curriculum and an effective supervision of the teaching of individual subjects in schools.

Katsina State has large deposits of kaolin and asbestos among other raw materials vital for industrial take-off. For investors, it has special incentive package designed to encourage the private sector train needed manpower and undertake research and development. The State's industrial policy objectives include improved living standard, provision of regular employment, self reliance through local raw materials, balanced industrial growth due to deurbanisation of industries and finally, backward and forward linkages of various sectors of the economy especially industries.

Existing industries in the State include those of iron rods and wires, carpets and rug, cloth, baft and blankets, cotton seeds, burnt bricks, soap and detergent. Industries that are based on local raw materials include wheat, cornflour milling, glucose, textile and cotton oil for pharmaceuticals and battery making.

Government has extended its incentives to large scale industrialists by giving them 10 years tax relief and fiscal concessions of 10 per cent over and above the initial capital depreciation allowance allowed.

Special customs and export duties are offered to compensate for higher production costs. The Federal Government also assists in the provision of infrastructural facilities through a programme of estates development in industrially and economically disadvantaged areas.

Katsina is one of the few states in the country where crops are grown all the year round. Apart from cropping during the rainy season, dry season farming is done along river banks and the numerous dams built by the State and the Federal Government. The State has two distinct zones. In the southern part of the State, rice, yam, guinea corn, groundnut, maize and cotton are produced in large quantities while the northern zone produces millet, guinea corn, wheat, groundnut, tomatoes and onions.

The Federal Government gave the State the sum of N8 million to start a wheat pilot programme at Zobe Dam in Dutsin-Ma local government area. This amount was used for the purchase of equipment and tractors to launch the scheme.

The plan was to irrigate 7,800 hectares expected to yield about 58,000 tonnes of wheat during the harvest season. The programme had been given priority by both the State government and Federal Government. It is aimed at not only making Katsina State a large-scale producer of wheat

but also making Nigeria self sufficient in wheat production. Last year (1990) about 22,000 hectares were cultivated exclusively for wheat under the irrigation facilities at Jibia and Zobe Dams.

However, the State has two major problems. These are drought and desert encroachment. To combat these, the state government established the Katsina State Agricultural Development Project. Its functions include: supply of fertilizer to farmers; supply of improved seedlings; provision of agricultural extension services; construction of feeder roads and dams; and purchase and distribution of agricultural chemicals.

The Farmers' Supply Company is for the supply of necessary agricultural equipment and inputs to farmers, and the purchase of surplus produce from farmers for sale in time of scarcity. The two bodies undertake the storage of improved seedlings and grains in strategic locations in the State. They also make contingency plans to combat the occasional menace of locusts, pests and drought.

Because of the nearness of Katsina State to the Sahara Desert, most of its northern areas face the problems of wind erosion and desertification.

To combat this, government has spent a lot of money on afforestation projects and the establishment of plantations in Kogo and Jare and 15 shelter belts representing 90 hectares of land within the five northern local governments. The State is one of the leading cotton producers in the Federation and adequate provisions are being made to construct permanent cotton markets throughout the State.

As part of government efforts in boosting the activities of farmers in the State, nine irrigation pilot schemes are spread throughout the State. As a result, about 2,000 hectares of land are being irrigated under the scheme and over 30,000 farmers of different crops are benefitting from the scheme. Government has invested much money on the construction of the Daberam Scheme in Daura local government area and the Jare River valley in Funtua local government area. Government also loans irrigation pumps to individual and groups of farmers.

The Federal Government has also acquired 4,000 hectares of land which are irrigated through the Zobe Dam for the cultivation of wheat and rice.

Government procures drugs and vaccines to control animal diseases and animal feeds are procured and distributed free to livestock owners, while periodically, vaccination is administered to cattle throughout the State. Furthermore government develops pastures and offers grazing

services in all the local government areas. A good example of grazing land is the Runka Reserve on which about half a million cattle graze.

Veterinary centres have also been established in the local government areas to insure livestock against animal diseases while eight poultry demonstration centres have also been established to ensure improvement in the production of both chickens and eggs.

Katsina city itself is a tourist attraction because of the wall that surrounds it with its seven different gates. The wall is said to be about 900 years old having been built during the reign of King Murabus.

Apart from this, the Emirs' palaces in Katsina and Daura are also tourist attractions because of their unique architectural structure.

The Katsina Teachers' College built in 1922 is the oldest institution of learning in the whole of the northern states. Its main attraction is the red baked clay and mud with which it was built. Both the entrance hall and main auditorium are being preserved for posterity. One other important tourist attraction is the Gobirau Minaret built about 300 years ago and is still standing because of the skill of the ancient craftsmen. It was built of baked clay and mud and must have been a thing of wonder to the inhabitants of the city. Legend has it that they believed the holy city of Mecca could be seen from the top of the minaret.

Other attractions include the Dan Marina Tomb which is said to be the grave of a famous saint called Dan Marina.

The Durbi-Takusheyi is the first settlement of the Katsina Hausa rulers. The Kusugu Well in Daura is of historical importance. It is believed that it was in this well that the snake known as sarki was killed by Bayajida, a hero from the Middle East. In return for killing the snake which had tormented the inhabitants for some time, the reigning Queen, Daurama married him.

The offsprings of the marriage later became the rulers of the seven Hausa Bokwai states.

KWARA

Area:	66,869 square kilometres
Capital:	Ilorin
Population:	3,685,100 (1988 estimate) 1,706,464 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Lokoja, Jebba, New Bussa (Kainji), Kabba, Offa, Oro, Okenc, Esie, Omu-Aran.

Lafiagi, Pategi, Bacita, Ajase-Ipo, Obangede, Bode-Sadu.

Kwara State was created in 1967. It then consisted of the former Ilorin and Kabba provinces before the creation of more states in 1976 when the three Igala divisions-Dekina, Idah and Ankpa were excised and merged with the former Benue Province to form the present Benue State.

Kwara State is bounded in the north by Niger and Sokoto states; in the south by Oyo, Ondo and Bendel states; in the east by Benue and Plateau states and in the west by the Republic of Benin. Because of its unique geographical position, the State is referred to as the "gateway" between the north and the south of the country.

The 14 local government councils in the State are: Asa, Ilorin, Oyi, Oyun, Okene, Okehi, Irepodun, Moro, Ifelodun, Edu, Borgu, Kogi, Kaiama, and Yagba.

Kwara State possesses several fascinating historical and cultural monuments, including the Esie stone images at Esie/Iludun, in Igbomina-Ekiti area of the State. The ages of the stones have not been determined, but it is believed that some of them are as old as creation. Another tourist attraction in Kwara State is the Pategi Regatta.

The State has two of the largest dams in the Federation, namely, the Kainji Dam and the Jebba Dam, which are major sources of hydro-electric power for the country.

Other important tourist attractions are Lokoja, the confluence town of Rivers Niger and Benue; and Borgu Game Reserve, situated between Kainji Lake and the Republic of Benin border, and the Mungo Park Monument at Jebba.

Kwara State is well linked by a good network of roads with seven other states and Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory. The Nigerian Railway Corporation extends services from Lagos through the State to the northern part of the country. The Ilorin Airport is a major centre both for domestic and international (Hajj) flights.

Good telecommunication services also link the State with other parts of the country. There is an airport of international standard in Ilorin.

The main ethnic groups are Yoruba, Hausa/Fulani, Ebira, Nupe and Baribas. Islam and Christianity are the major religions in the State.

Mineral resources abound in the State; coal, limestone and marble, iron ore, feldspar, clay, tin, talc and gold. The deposits are largely located in the southern and south-eastern parts of the State. Food processing industries in Kwara State are the sugar producing company, Bacita, the Agricultural Products Company and the Fag Gems, Bacita. Other in-

dustrial concerns are match and cigarette factories at Ilorin; paper manufacturing-mill, Jebba; and marble quarrying and processing at Jajura and Lokoja.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and the principal cash crops are cotton, coffee, cocoa, kolanut, tobacco leaves, beniseed and palm produce. Agricultural institutes located in the State are the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute, (ARMTI), Ilorin; the Agricultural Research Project of the Obafemi Awolowo University at Balla and the Niger River Basin Authority which provides farmers with vital information on modern agricultural techniques.

Education receives priority in the State. Apart from the Kwara State College of Technology and the College of Education at Ilorin, there is also the Federal College of Education, Okene, and the University of Ilorin.

The State Ministry of Education has a curriculum development section which deals with pre - and primary school syllabuses and review of text books. There is also a science equipment centre which is responsible for the servicing and repairs of science equipment in all primary and post primary schools in the State.

In 1987, the State had 71 government schools with total enrolment of 31,521 students; 241 voluntary agency schools with an enrolment of 89,847; 13 Teachers' Colleges with 6,726 on roll; nine Government Technical Colleges with an enrolment of 3,603. There were also 13 private secondary schools with an enrolment of 3,338 and three Arabic and Islamic Colleges with 1,135 students.

Higher education institutions include the federally-owned University of Ilorin; Federal College of Education; two state Colleges of Education at Ilorin and Oro; two Colleges of Agriculture at Kabba and Osara; a state Polytechnic at Ilorin; three schools of Nursing at Ilorin, Obangede and Egbe, and one school of Midwifery in Ilorin. Also, there is the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI) in Ilorin.

Health Services also receive preferential attention. Apart from the private health and medical establishments in the State, there are the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin; eleven General Hospitals, two Specialist Hospitals and Seven Rural Health Centres.

The Ajaokuta Steel Complex and the Associated Ores Mining Company, Itakpe, Okene are all located in Kwara State.

The State Government is committed to the rapid industrialisation of the State. Industrial estates are being established with necessary infrastruc-

tural facilities such as water, electricity and roads. Government has a liberal incentives package for potential investors. Certificates of Occupancy for land are issued to investors within two months of approval of project.

Existing Industries include Kwara Breweries, Ijagbo; Nigerian Sugar Company, Bacita; Kwara State Investment Company, Ilorin; Kwara State Printing and Publishing Company, Ilorin; Kwara Furniture Manufacturing Company; United Match Company and Tate & Lyle Company.

Kwara State has a rich and interesting cultural heritage, Durbar, associated with Borgu, Edu and Ilorin Local Government Areas, is usually held in honour of a new Emir or Chief, to welcome an august visitor and on Muslim festivals of Id-El-Kabir and Id-El-Adha. There is also the Pategi Regatta which is an annual festival featuring boat displays, fishing and swimming competitions.

The Ekuechi Festival is held annually at the end of a lunar year among the Ebiras. It is an occasion for festivity as masquerades and local musicians entertain the people.

LAGOS

Area:	3,345 square kilometres
Capital:	Ikeja
Population:	4,569,400 (1988 estimate) 1,443,568 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Lagos, Epe, Badagry, Ikorodu.

Lagos State is the smallest state in Nigeria in terms of size. It was created in May 1967, when the Colony Province of the former Western Region and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged. The State was not touched in the 1976 state creation exercise, but the capital was moved from Lagos to Ikeja. About 80 per cent of the population live in metropolitan Lagos.

Lagos State lies in the northwestern part of Nigeria on the West Coast of Africa. It is bounded in the north and the east by Ogun State; in the west by the Republic of Benin and in the south by the Atlantic Ocean which washes 180 kilometres of its coast.

Lagos State is inhabited by the Aworis and Eguns in Ikeja and Badagry respectively and the Ijebus in Ikorodu and Epe. The original settlers of Lagos Island were an admixture of Benin and Eko Awori. Today Lagos

State is a melting pot for all Nigerians and even non-Nigerians.

Lagos Island is called Eko by the indigenes. The name Lagos was derived from the name 'Lagos De Curamo' which the Portuguese merchants christened the city in the 15th century.

The city of Lagos, which has been the administrative capital of Nigeria since 1914 when the southern and northern provinces were amalgamated, is the country's main commercial and industrial centre. It hosts the nation's two largest seaports - Apapa and Tin Can Island. Its suburban areas are Tarkwa Bay, Victoria Island, Ikoyi, Otto, Ijora, Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Makoko, Iwaya, Yaba, Surulere, Bariga, Shomolu, and Idi-Oro.

There are 12 local government areas in Lagos State - Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin, Shomolu, Ikeja, Badagry, Ikorodu, Epe, Ibeju/Lekki, Eti Osa, Ojo and Agege. Major indigenous languages spoken in the State are Yoruba and Egun. Ijebu dialect (of the Yoruba stock) is spoken in Ikorodu and Epe local government areas; Egun is spoken by Egun people in Badagry Local Government Area, and Yoruba is spoken by all.

Lagos State Government gives priority to science and technical education. In the 1987/88 school year, there were 868 primary schools with a total enrolment of 792,202 pupils; 334 secondary schools, with 338,400 total enrolment; four teachers' colleges, with 1,330 on roll; one Polytechnic with 1,831 students; one college of education with 2,450 enrolled; two schools of basic studies with 1,390 students and five government technical colleges with a total enrolment of 2,523 students.

In addition, the Lagos State University had 2,778 students. Five rural-based model colleges were opened early in 1989. As at September 1989, 385 science/classroom blocks had been completed and more than 180 schools had well equipped laboratories.

Health services also receive preferential attention. Professional services (consultation, nursing and care) are free in all government hospitals in the State. But there is a nominal fee of N100 for drugs, consumables, accommodation and diet.

Apart from the numerous health and medical establishments dotting the State, especially Lagos Mainland and Ikeja, Lagos State has six specialist hospitals, nine general hospitals and 13 health centres.

Sixty per cent of the total industrial investment in Nigeria is in Lagos State and 65 per cent of Nigeria's commercial activities also take place in the State. There are more than 2,000 industries of various sizes and descriptions in Lagos State. Among them are Guinness Nigeria Ltd., Nigerian Breweries, Dunlop Industries, UAC of Nigeria Ltd., Volks-

wagen, BEWAC, UTC, CFAO and Nichemtex. But there still exist vast areas of undeveloped land in Lagos, Badagry, Epe and Ikorodu, and the State government has a liberal package of incentives to encourage industrialists to invest in the rural areas of the State. Land lease term is now 99 years, in place of the former 25 years, and government provides supportive services such as roads, rural electrification, water and waste disposal for industrial establishments. Government also provides credit facilities and management advisory services for small-scale industries. More industrial estates are springing up in Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu. An industrial data bank is also being established to provide potential investors, project profiles and feasibility studies for medium and large-scale industries.

Despite the complex industrial activities coupled with a teeming population and heavy traffic, transportation in Lagos State has improved considerably owing to heavy investment in road construction by the Federal and Lagos State governments.

Means of transportation in the State include municipal bus services, taxi and car rental services. Ferries shuttle between Lagos Island and Apapa; and the Nigerian Railway Corporation runs a daily commuter service to parts of the State.

The Murtala Muhammed Airport is the major air outlet from Lagos both for domestic and international flights. The airport is about 24 kilometres away from central Lagos. The Nigerian Airways also operates domestic air services which link Lagos with other principal towns in the country.

Lagos State has a rich and interesting cultural heritage. The Eyo Masquerade is the most popular festival in the State. The festival is held to celebrate memorable occasions or the death of an important person, especially a distinguished member of the royal family. The celebration is performed only within the Lagos Island.

The Bar Beach at Victoria Island, Tarkwa Bay, Badagry Beach and the Lekki Peninsula are the most prominent seaside attractions and resorts in Lagos. Other holiday resorts are the historical towns of Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu. There is also the National Museum which houses important relics such as the traditional Benin Bronzes and the replica of the Festac 77 symbol.

NIGER

Area:	65,037 square kilometres
Capital:	Minna
Population:	2,214,700 (1988 estimate)

1,079,750 (1963 census figure)

Main Towns: Bida, Agaie, Kuta, Lapai, Suleja, Pandogari, Mokwa, Kontagora, Zungeru and Wushishi.

Niger State came into existence in February, 1976. It was carved out of the former Northwestern State and comprises most of what was known as Niger Province, the area from which it derives its name. It shares borders with Kaduna and Plateau states to the east and south-east, respectively; Sokoto State to the north and Kwara State to the south.

Agaie, Lavun, Gbako, Lapai, Shiroro, Kontagora, Suleja, Magama, Chanchaga and Rafi are the 10 local government areas in the State. Minna, a famous railway town, which served as headquarters of the former Niger Province, was chosen as the state capital because of its central location and easy accessibility from all parts of the State.

The main railway from Lagos to Kano passes through the state capital, while Baro rail terminus runs 176 kilometres southeast. Roads are also being constructed to facilitate direct link between Minna and Kaduna, as well as other towns in the State. Because of its proximity to Abuja, the new Federal Capital, Minna has high industrial potentials.

Niger State has a number of ethnic groups which can easily be classified into two main linguistic blocks: the Afro-Asian and the Kwa-sub branch language families. The first group is made up mainly of the Koro, Kadara and Bassas. In the second group are the Nupe, Gwari and Kamuku. Some of the other languages in the State are Hausa, Kamberi and Fulani.

Grains and root-crops abound in the State with appreciable surpluses which are transported to other states in the Federation. The major crops are rice, maize, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, sheanut, yam, soya beans and cotton.

Niger State is pursuing industrial development based on its diversified agricultural and mineral resources which include glass sands, marble, kaolin and clay. There are over 18 industries in operation. They include Chanchaga Clay Project Ltd., Minna; Niger Aluminium, Kontagora; Mona Juice, Minna; Vespa Manufacturing Company, Bida; Dr. Ladi Kwali Memorial Pottery, Suleja; and Badeggi Rice Mill Limited, Bida. Fifteen industries are under construction. They include Minna Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.; Camel Flour Limited, Minna; Bida Bottling Industry Co. Ltd., Bida; Joint Chemicals Co. Ltd., Minna and others. Industrial estates have been planned for six towns in the State. The Niger State Inter-city Bank provides industrial loans for the establishment of small scale ventures in the State.

Niger State has seven general hospitals; 13 rural health centres; 625 private clinics; 32 basic health clinics, 160 pharmacies; two Schools of Health Technology located in Minna; one School of Midwifery in Minna; one School of Nursing in Bida; one Leprosarium located in Minna; 100 leprosy clinics and 254 dispensaries spread in all local government areas of the State.

The State has made substantial progress educationally. In 1988, there were 1,138 primary schools with an enrolment of 256,473 pupils; 54 junior secondary schools with 46,058 students; 61 senior secondary schools, with an enrolment of 25,188 students. There were three technical schools with 2,839 students; eight teachers' colleges with 5,189 students; eight vocational colleges with 3,135 students and two commercial colleges with 1,214 students.

Higher institutions in the State include the Federal University of Technology, Minna; Federal College of Education, Kontagora; College of Education, Minna; Zungeru College of Advanced Studies, Zungeru; Federal Polytechnic, Bida; School of Agriculture, Mokwa; and School of Arts and Science, Suleja.

Niger State is well known for arts, crafts and culture. Notable among these are hand-made pottery, glass beads and bangles, mat-making, brass works, embroidery and dyeing. Music and dance groups such as the Kaburu Instrumental and Dance Group, the Gyandu Dance Group, the Jale Music and Dance Group, the Magam and Angele Dance Group in the Nupe speaking areas, are well known within and outside the State and country.

Tourist attractions in the State include the Gurara Falls in Bonu Village; Zuma Rock, Suleja; Zugurma Park, Zugurma; Shiroro Hydro-Electric Dam, Shiroro; Mungo Park's Cenotaph, Jebba North and Abuja Pottery depicting both traditional and modern pottery-making methods.

OGUN

Area:	16,762 square kilometres
Capital:	Abeokuta
Population:	3,397,900 (1988 estimate) 1,550,966 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Aiyetoro, Ijebu-Igbo, Ijebu-Ode, Ilaro, Odeda, Ogbere, Ota, Owode, Sagamu, Idogo and Iperu.

Ogun State was created in February, 1976. It was one of the states carved out of former Western State, the others being Ondo and Oyo.

The State is bounded in the west by the Republic of Benin, in the south by Lagos State and the Atlantic Ocean, in the east by Ondo State and in the north by Oyo State. Its main inhabitants are the Eighas, Eghados, Ijebus, Ijebu-Remos, Aworis and Eguns.

There are 12 local government areas in the State, namely: Abeokuta, Ado-Odo/Ota, Egbado North, Egbado South, Ifo, Ijebu-East, Ijebu-North, Ijebu-Ode, Obafemi/Owode, Odeda, Ogun Waterside and Remo.

Ogun State has 1,276 primary schools, 245 secondary schools, seven technical colleges, one teachers' training college, two colleges of education, two polytechnics, two universities and two Federal Government Colleges.

The major food crops grown in the State are rice, maize, cassava yam, plantain and bananas. Cash crops include cocoa, palm produce, citrus, rubber and coffee.

The State is the largest producer of kolanuts in the country. Rubber and timber are also produced on a large scale. The State has large deposits of limestone, chalk, phosphate, clay, kaolin, stones, gravels and tar sand.

There are modern industrial estates at Agbara, Egbado South, Ota, Ilaro, Abeokuta, Sagamu and Ijebu-Ode. There are about 65 large-scale industrial ventures in the State producing assorted goods such as carpets, textiles, salt, ceramics, tyres, bicycles, drugs, processed food, building materials, poultry feeds, asbestos (roofing and ceiling sheets) and paper products.

In the health care sector, there are 16 government hospitals, 15 primary health centres, four comprehensive health centres, four dental clinics, five eye and chest clinics apiece, one family planning school, one school of health technology, over 60 health centres, 107 maternity centres and 94 dispensaries as well as 57 private hospitals, 53 maternity homes and 28 out-patient clinics.

Ogun State celebrates several traditional festivals such as "Agemo" and "Obinrin Ojowu" "egungan" "oro" and "igunuko" masquerades.

The Idi-Iroko border which falls within the State serves as the gateway for thousands of foreigners coming into Nigeria by land through the Republic of Benin. The Lafenwa Railway Station in Abeokuta has also grown to become an important market centre as all train services linking Lagos to other parts of the country pass through it.

Tourist attractions in the State include the Olumo Rock, the Oha's

Palace at Ake and the Centenary Hall, all in Abeokuta and the Obanta Cenotaph and Birikisu Sugbon Shrine, both in Ijebu-Ode.

Olumo Rock, according to history, served as a refuge for early Egba settlers. It is regarded as a protective shrine, and yearly sacrifices are made to its deity.

The Oba's Palace at Ake, built in 1854 as the official residence of the Alake, the traditional ruler of Egbaland, is noted for its heavy concentration of antiquities and relics.

ONDO

Areas:	20,959 square kilometres
Capital:	Ondo
Population:	5,980,700 (1988 estimate) 2,729,690 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Ikere-Ekiti, Ilawe-Ekiti, Owo, Ondo, Efon-Alaaye, Oka-Akoko, Ikare-Akoko and Ise-Ekiti.

Ondo State, the leading cocoa producing area in the country, was one of the seven states created on February 3, 1976. It was carved out of the former Western State of Nigeria. The State lies south of Kwara State, west of Bendel State, east of Ogun and Oyo States and north of the Atlantic Ocean.

The area is characterised by lowlands and rugged hills with granite outcrops in several places. Notable among the hills are Idanre Hills, and those at Ikere-Ekiti, Efon Alaaye, Akoko and Ado Ekiti. Among the numerous rivers in the State are Oni, Owena, Oluwa, Ala, Ofara, Ofosu, Ose, Ominla, Ero, Oghese and Osun.

The people of the State are mostly Yorubas; there are also the Arogbos and the Apois who are Ijaws. The main languages spoken in the State are Yoruba, Ijaw and English. More than 75 per cent of the people are farmers.

There are 22 local government areas in Ondo State:- Ado-Ekiti, Akoko North, Akoko South, Akure, Ekiti East, Ekiti West, Ekiti Southwest, Idanre/Ifedore, Ido/Osi, Ifesowapo, Ikale, Ikere, Ikole, Ijero, Ilaje/Ese Odo, Irepodun/Ifelodun, Isokan, Moba, Ondo, Ose, Owo and Oye.

Education is a major industry in the State. The Ondos boast of having produced more university professors, educationists and top civil servants than most other states in the Federation.

Tuition is free in all schools in the State but parents make token

financial contributions. In the 1986/87 school year, the State had 1,546 primary schools, 362 secondary schools (which included nine unity schools), four technical colleges, and two teachers' training colleges. There are also the Federal University of Technology, Akure; Federal Polytechnic, Ado-Ekiti; Ondo State University, Ado-Ekiti; Ondo State College of Education, Ikere-Ekiti, Ondo State Polytechnic, Owo; the Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU) Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (School of Agricultural Research and Training (School of Agriculture), Akure, and Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo also part of the OAU. There are three schools for handicapped children - School for the Deaf, Akure; the School for the Blind, Owo; and the School for the Physically Handicapped, Ikare-Akoko.

The Ondo State Government accords priority to health care delivery services. Health and medical institutions in the State include four specialist hospitals, nine general hospitals, five district hospitals, a neuro-psychiatric hospital, 27 comprehensive health clinics, nine dental centres, 10 health clinics, 28 basic health clinics and six leprosy control units.

There is a network of all-season roads linking many parts of the State. The major roads are Akure-Ondo, Ore-Ondo, Ondo-Ife, Akure-Ilesa, Akure-Owo and Ore-Igbokoda. There is also an airport at Akure from which the Nigeria Airways operates flights to Abuja and other state capitals.

Incentives offered by the state government to attract industries include provision of industrial estates in major urban centres and allocation of land at generous fees, granting of certificate of occupancy to prospective industrialists even when they have not paid full premium on land allocated to them as well as free advisory and counselling services on investment opportunities to prospective industrialists. The state government also participates in projects promoted by the private sector and offers assistance by guaranteeing loans for such projects.

Major industries in the State include the N6 million Textile Mill at Ado-Ekiti; the N23.358 million Nigerian/Romania Wood Industries, Ondo, both established by the Odu'a Investment Company jointly owned by Ogun, Ondo and Oyo states; the N2.8 million Okitipupa Oil Palm Mill; the N6 million Burnt Bricks Projects, Ire-Ekiti; the N3.1 million Alpha Industries, Arigidi-Akoko; the N20 million Cocoa Processing Factory, Ile Oluji; and the N200 million Oluwa Glass

Company, Igbokoda.

Other big industrial establishments are the Electric Bulbs Industry, Ikole-Ekiti; the Afri-Cola Bottling Company Akure; the Time-Cola soft drinks factory, Ayede-Ogbese and Onward Electronic Industry, Akure.

The carved house posts and decorated doors from Ekiti and Idanre are among the best known in Nigeria. Small scale museum of antiquities exist in several parts of the State, mostly in the palaces of traditional rulers, who are the custodians of the people's culture and traditions.

There is a National Museum at Owo, which houses the wood and ivory carvings, brass and bronze works excavated at Egbaren Estate, Owo, in 1971. Other tourist attractions in the State include the popular Ikogosi Warm Spring, the Idanre Hills, Igbokoda Water Front, Ipole-Iloro Waterfalls, Oke Maria Hills at Oka-Akoko, Ebomi Lake at Epinmi-Akoko and the Aiyetoro Holy Apostle Community Island.

OYO

Area:	37,705 square kilometres
Capital:	Ibadan
Population:	11,442,300 (1988 estimate) . 5,208,844 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Oyo, Iseyin, Ogbomoso, Ikirun, Ile-Ife, Ilesa, Osogbo, Ila, Ede, Iwo, Eruwa, Saki.

Oyo State came into being in 1976 as a result of the creation of three states out of the former Western State. It is bounded in the south by Ogun State, in the north by Kwara State, in the west by the Republic of Benin and in the east by Ondo State.

Oyo State is divided into 42 local government areas. They are: Afujo (Afijio), Aiyedale (Aiyedade), Aiyedire, Akinyete, Atakumosa, Boripe, Ede, Egbeda, Egbedore, Ejigbo, Ibadan, Ibarapa, Ido, Ifelodun, Ifedapo, Ifeloju, Ife Central, Ife North, Ife South, Ila, Ilesa, Iseyin, Irewole, Irepo, Irepodun, Iwo, Kajola, Lagelu, Obokun, Odo Ofin, Ogbomoso, Ogo Oluwa, Ona-Ara, Ola Oluwa, Olorunda, Oluyole, Orelope, Oriade, Orire, Osogbo, Oyo and Surulere.

The people of the State, like other Yoruba communities in the country, trace their origin to Oduduwa and the town of Ile-Ife. Ibadan the state capital, is the largest indigenous city in Africa, south of the Sahara, with a population of about 1.4 million.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria and the Federal Agricultural Research Institute are all located in Ibadan. Farmers in the State and from all other states in the Federation in need of up-to-date farming techniques, benefit from these institutions.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and the climate naturally favours the growth of a variety of food and cash crops, which include yam, maize, cassava, beans, millet, plantain, tobacco, cocoa and palm fruits from which oil and kernels are extracted.

Major industries operating in the State produce a variety of items: canned fruit by Lafia Canning Industry - Ibadan; soft drinks by Coca Cola, Ibadan at its Asejire Plant and Seven-up - Ibadan; cigarettes by the Nigerian Tobacco Company and tyres by Oduola Tyre Industry, Ibadan. There are three breweries: the Nigerian Breweries Ltd., Ibadan; International Breweries Ltd., Ilesa (Trophy and Major beer) and Standard Breweries, Ibadan (Club beer). Other industries produce such items as cable and wire - Nigeria Cable and Wire Industry, Apata, Ibadan and biscuits by Elewi Food Industries. Other industries include burnt bricks production, cocoa processing and marble processing.

Mineral resources such as tin, columbite, gold and marble exist in commercial quantities in Oyo State.

The State has a good network of roads. The Lagos - Ibadan Expressway has further shortened the distance between the south and the north.

Remarkable achievements have been recorded in education. In 1989 education received 39.76 per cent share of the State's annual budget.

Provision of adequate infrastructural facilities and materials in schools including furniture and instructional materials is given top priority.

The State maintains 2,534 primary schools, with an enrolment of 1.5m pupils; 613 secondary schools, with an enrolment of 324,404 students; six technical colleges, with 4,036 students; eight grade two teachers' colleges, with 4,247 trainees. There are three universities in the state - the University of Ibadan - Nigeria's premier university, the Obafemi Awolowo University (O.A.U), Ile-Ife and the Oyo State University of Technology (OSUTECH), Ogbomosho.

There are three Advanced Teachers' Colleges of Education at Oyo, Ilesa and Ila-Orangun. There is also the Ibadan Polytechnic which has four campuses.

The implementation of the new national education policy, otherwise known as 6-3-3-4 education system, took off in the State during the 1985/86 school session. A total of 115 junior secondary school workshops have

been completed while 174 others have reached advanced stages of completion.

The people of Oyo State have preserved a wide range of their music, arts, cultural festivals and dresses. They are acknowledged masters of the talking drums and "Bata" music. Among the well-known arts and crafts of the State are the Oyo calabash carvings and leather works. Weaving and wood carving are also practised.

Traditional festivals are held in high esteem among the people of Oyo State. The major ones include the Egungun, Oke-Ibadan, Osun Osogbo, Olojo and Ogun festivals which are celebrated yearly.

The Ife Museum, where several of the world famous Ife bronzes can be found on display, is one of the foremost tourist attractions in the State and in the whole country.

Another impressive object of attraction in Ile-Ife is the Oranmiyan Staff. The staff, a stone column of about five-and-a half metres high, is believed to be the fighting stick used by Oranmiyan, the warrior son of Oduduwa. Oranmiyan was the first Alafin of Oyo.

Other tourist attractions in the State include the Ibadan University Zoo, the Agodi Zoological Garden, Mbari Arts Centre at Osogbo, Ife City Walls, Olumiran Water Falls at Erin-Do via Ilesa, and the palaces of Owa Obokun in Ilesa, Alafin in Oyo, Oni in Ife and Soun in Oghomoso.

The main strategy adopted by the state government in solving the problem of unemployment in the State is the introduction of programmes geared towards self-employment. Oyo State introduced the Integrated Self-Employment Scheme (OSISES) which began in 1986. One category of the scheme caters for secondary school leavers. It is sub-divided into three segments - agriculture, vocational and technical skills. Successful participants have all been resettled in co-operative groups with a loan of N1,092 million from the state government.

The second category, the Agricultural Graduates Scheme caters for agricultural degree graduates as well as those with Higher National Diploma (HND), and National Certificate of Education (NCE).

The efforts of the Administration in agricultural development are aimed at increased food production to make the State self-sufficient in food supply as well as in boosting export crops. The state government has launched an Accelerated Food Production Campaign to mobilize the entire community for increased food production.

Local Governments are being encouraged by the state government to give agriculture priority attention and each local government is directed to

cultivate a minimum of 25 hectares of land for food production, a target which some local governments have exceeded. Government has increased the number of farmers in the state's farm settlements from 641 in 1985 to 1,318 farmers in 1987 with improved high yielding planting materials.

The Ministry of Agriculture in 1985/86, established 60 hectares of rice, 200 hectares of maize and made 24,000 yam heads available to farmers. In 1986, 30 hectares of rice, 120 hectares of maize, 10 hectares of cowpeas and 10 hectares of soyabeans were cultivated by the ministry.

Healthcare delivery is also given top priority. Government makes regular supply of drugs to all health institutions. Drugs valued at N4 million were purchased in 1986 while another N12 million was committed for purchases in 1987. Every health institution has at least an ambulance. The Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) have taken off in all the 42 local governments of the State.

PLATEAU

Area:	58,030 square kilometres
Capital:	Jos
Population:	4,385,100 (1988 estimate) 2,013,497 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Akwanga, Awe, Bukuru, Barkin Ladi, Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Nassarawa, Pankshin, Shendam and Vom.

Plateau State derives its name from the geographical landscape that predominates this part of the country, which is often referred to as Jos Plateau. The Plateau highland stands at an average height of 1,200 metres above sea level, with peaks like the famous Shere Hills, the location of the Citizenship and Leadership Mountain School, Jos, rising to 1,777 metres above sea level. Nature has richly endowed the State with scenic beauty. Jos Plateau though lying within the tropical zone, has a temperate climate.

In February 1976, Plateau State was carved out of the former Benue Plateau State which was one of the states created in May 1967. Before the 1967 state creation exercise, the area now known as Plateau State was part of Bauchi Province in the defunct Northern Nigeria.

The State is located within the middle belt zone of the country. It is bounded to the south by Benue and Kwara states, to the south-west by Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory and to the north-west, north and north-east by Kaduna, Bauchi and Gongola states respectively.

Plateau State has more than 50 ethnic groups with no group large enough

to claim a majority position. The people are hospitable and accommodating and have similar cultural and traditional ways of life. People from other parts of the country and aliens also co-exist peacefully with the indigenes. Some of the tribes on the Plateau are Berom, Ngas, Taroh, Goemai, Alago, Youm, Montol, Gwandara, Rukuba Nigili, Kwalla, Piapung and Buji Challa, among others.

Jos is the state capital, and the cradle of tin mining operations on the Jos Plateau. Jos has an enviable weather and a fascinating rock environment. It houses many institutions of research and learning, prominent among which are, University of Jos, Police Staff College, Bukuru, National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru, National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, St. Augustine Major Seminary, Jos, and the Theological College of Northern Nigeria.

The Jos Wildlife Safari Park, Museum, Zoological Garden, the Ultra Modern Market, Shere Hills Mountain School and Standard shopping malls are some of the tourist attractions in and around the state capital.

There are 16 local government areas in Plateau State: Akwanga, Awe, Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Doma, Jos, Kanawa, Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Mangu, Nassarawa, Pankshin, Guan/Pan, Shendam and Wase.

Plateau State government gives priority to the development of educational facilities and opportunities in the State. There are in addition to the federal-owned University of Jos, a Federal Polytechnic and a College of Education, two state Colleges of Education, a state Polytechnic, Schools of Agriculture, Vocational Training Schools, Primary and Secondary Schools and Teachers' Colleges.

Healthcare delivery services also receive preferential attention. There are the Jos University Teaching Hospital, and Jos Specialist Hospital. General Hospitals and Health Centres spread across the State. Similarly, private clinics and hospitals abound in many parts of the State.

Plateau State has undergone tremendous industrial and commercial growth within the past few years. The government has over the years emphasised the development of industries with bias towards import substitution and export-oriented labour intensive industries.

It also gives priority to agro-based industries which utilise local raw materials. Some of the industrial and commercial concerns in the State are: Jos International Breweries Ltd., brewers of Rock Lager Beer; Brewery Agro-Research Company; Plateau Bottling Company; Plateau Glass Containers Industries; ROC Hotel Ltd., and Nasreddin Group of Companies International Ltd.

There is a good network of roads within the State linking all the

major towns and rural areas. Plateau State is linked with neighbouring states by Trunk 'A' roads. Taxis and buses form the major means of transportation in and around the State while heavy trucks are used extensively for the movement of goods. The inauguration of the Plateau Express Services Ltd., has afforded the masses an efficient and cheap means of transport within and outside the State.

The Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) operates train services from Lagos through Kaduna and Kafanchan to Jos which is one of the railway network terminals. Another line also runs from Kuru, a few kilometres from Jos, to Bauchi, Gombe and Maiduguri.

The Jos Airport, located at Heipang, 29 kilometres south of Jos, is serviced by the scheduled domestic flights of the Nigeria Airways and some private airlines on a daily basis to various parts of the country.

Plateau State has a very rich cultural heritage which the people cherish. No wonder, the Nok culture, one of the earliest iron smelting cultures dating between 500 B.C. and A.D. 200, is associated with the area.

The people are predominantly farmers and keep livestock. The State is blessed with a unique and beautiful climate which is conducive for the production of many crops and livestock varieties that flourish in both tropical and temperate environments. Food and cash crops such as yam, rice, guinea corn, Irish potatoes, maize, groundnuts, cassava, soyabeans, cotton, vegetables, and a host of other crops are grown in the State.

The siting in the State of the National Museum, Jos, the oldest in the country established in 1952; the Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture, containing various architectural designs of major Nigerian ethnic groups and the National Centre of Museum Studies, for the training of junior and intermediate museum personnel, give credence to the rich culture of the people.

The Jos Wildlife Safari Park, Zoological Gardens, Assop Falls, Kura Falls, Wase Rock, Kerang Volcanic Mountains - where the popular Swan brand spring water is produced and Shere Hills, are prominent tourist attractions and resorts.

RIVERS

Area:	21,850 square kilometres
Capital:	Port Harcourt
Population:	3,768,100 (1988 estimate); 1,719,925 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Ahoada, Bonny, Bori, Twon Brass, Buguma, and Yenagoa.

Rivers State came into being on May 27, 1967, when the 12-state structure was created in the country. Some parts of Ndoni in Bendel State were merged with the State when additional seven states were created in 1976. It is the second smallest state in the Federation, the smallest being Lagos State.

The State is bounded in the west by Bendel State, in the east by Akwa Ibom State and in the north by Imo State. The shores form part of the West African coastline and two-thirds of the area of the State lie within the Niger-Delta Basin. A network of creeks spans the southern part which stretches into the Atlantic Ocean through Akassa, Opobo, Brass and Bonny.

Rivers State is made up of various ethnic groups. The major ones are the Ijaws, Ogonis, Ikwerres, Etches, Ekpeyes and Ogba/Egbemas. There are 14 local government areas namely: Asari-Toru, Gokana/Tai-Eleme, Port Harcourt, Degema, Ahoada, Ikwerre, Etche, Brass, Bori, Yenagoa, Sagbama, Bonny, Khang/Oyigbo, and Obio/Akpor.

The main occupation of the people is fishing and farming. Other traditional occupations are hunting, weaving, carving and trading. Among the major crops grown are plantain, bananas, cassava, oil palm, coconut, rubber and citrus fruits. Timber is also produced in the State. The State was known as the "Oil Rivers" in pre-colonial days because of its wealth in palm oil.

Rivers State has enormous reserves of crude oil and natural gas. More than 60 per cent of Nigeria's crude oil is produced in the State. Port Harcourt, the state capital, is also Nigeria's second largest sea port. The country's first petroleum refinery is located at Alesa-Eleme, near Port Harcourt.

There are many industries in the State. Among them are the West African Glass Industries Ltd. which manufactures bottles; Pabod Breweries, which brews Grand Beer; Nigerian Engineering Works Ltd., which makes air-conditioners, refrigerators, fans and file cabinets; the Eastern Wrought Iron Ltd., which manufactures foam and quality furniture; Metaloplastica, which makes plastic wares; Crocodile Matchet Company Ltd., which makes matchets and razor blades; Water Glass Boatyard, which makes fast moving boats, and the Port Harcourt Flour Mills, which produces the 'Golden Crown' flour.

New industries are springing up in various parts of the State and the state government, like other governments in the Federation, has incentive packages designed to encourage private investors to come to the State. The vegetation is mainly mangrove but proper exploitation is yet

to be undertaken. North of the delta is covered with piassava, so is the Ahoada area which has large deposits of clay yet unexploited.

Rivers State is linked with other states in the Federation by air, land, rail and sea. Port Harcourt has an international airport which operates daily flights to and from Lagos. There are also scheduled flights to Calabar, Enugu, Kaduna and Benin. It also operates direct weekly flights to London, Rome and other major cities in Europe and other parts of the world. Port Harcourt is the terminus of the eastern railway line. In the riverine areas of the State, transportation is by ferry boats, launches and self-propelled barges.

There are two universities in the State and a college of education which award degrees, diplomas and certificates. Other educational institutions include the School of Health Technology, School of Nursing, School of Basic Studies, several technical colleges and secondary as well as primary schools.

General hospitals, health centres, cottage hospitals, dispensaries and clinics exist in every local government area of the State. In Port Harcourt municipality, there are two general hospitals - the Braithwaite Memorial Hospital and the Niger Hospital as well as a University Teaching Hospital. Among the private clinics in Port Harcourt are Sea Side Clinic, Seiyefa Clinic, Poly Clinic, Teme Clinic and Santana Clinic.

The culture of the people of Rivers State is distinctive. Masquerades, mostly colourful and artistic in their make-up and paraphernalia, are a common sight during festive occasions. Masquerades are either religious or historical personifications of the rich legends of the people.

The Iria (puberty and marriage ceremony) of the Kalaharis, the fishing festivals in Kaiama and Amassoma, the yam festivals in Ikwerre and Ogba, the burial rites and wrestling ceremonies in Yenagoa and Dege-ma and the war canoe displays or boat regattas in Bonny are among the major cultural activities of the people as well as the main tourist attractions.

SOKOTO

Area:	102,535 square kilometres
Capital:	Sokoto
Population:	9,944,100 (1988 estimate) 4,538,787 (1963 census figure)
Main Towns:	Gusau, Birnin Kebbi, Yelwa, Gwandu.

Argungu, Dabai Anka, Bin Yur, and Kurawu.

Sokoto State was created in 1976 out of the former Northwestern State. It falls on the boundary between semi-arid region and the Sahel Savannah. The topography of the State is dominated by rolling peneplain which rises from an elevation of 300 metres in the northwest to an average of 450 metres in the southwest.

Sokoto State comprises 37 local government areas. They are: Anka, Argungu, Arewa-Dandi, Bagudo, Birnin-Kebbi, Bodinga, Bunza, Bungudu, Dange-Shuni, Gada, Goronyo, Gummi, Gusau, Gwadabawa, Illela, Isa, Jega, Kaura Namoda, Kware, Maiyama, Maradun, Rabah, Sabon Birni, Sakaba Wasagu, Silame, Sokoto, Suru, Talata Mafara, Tambawal, Tangaza, Yauri, Tsafe, Wamakko, Wurno, Yabo, Zurmi and Zuru.

The three main ethnic groups are Hausa, Fulani and Dakarkari. There are other ethnic groups from various parts of the country. Hausa or "Sakkwatani" is the language generally spoken in the State. Islam is the predominant religion with about 90 per cent of the population practising it. There are christians and pagans in parts of Zuru and Yauri emirates.

Although Sokoto State is one of the least developed areas in terms of education in the Federation, it has always remained a major centre of Islamic scholarship in the country. The state government is pursuing vigorously a programme titled "Operation Move Ahead" which places emphasis on improving education in primary schools. The government recognizes that education, both Islamic and western, is the basic ingredient for socio-economic and technological development. It is therefore committed to ensuring that the people attain high standards in both Islamic and western education.

The state has 2,455 primary schools with a total enrolment of 608,302 pupils and 176 post-primary schools, with a total enrolment of 85,920 pupils. Post-Primary schools in the State comprise one commercial school; two government science and technical schools; 10 science secondary schools; 19 teacher training colleges; 54 senior secondary schools and 89 junior secondary schools.

There are four post-secondary institutions namely, Sokoto State Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi, which offers courses in engineering, technical education and business education, and has more than 2,000 students, 95 per cent of whom are indigenes of Sokoto State; the College of Administration Sokoto, an affiliate of Sokoto State Polytechnic which offers

professional courses in business and secretarial studies; State College of Arts and Science, Sokoto, mainly concerned with provision of pre-degree and remedial courses; and the College of Education, Sokoto, (formerly Advanced Teachers' College), upgraded in 1979 to a degree awarding institution. The State has a university - Usman Dan Fodio University, formerly University of Sokoto.

There are 1,800 adult literacy classes in the State with a total enrolment of 32,000. The state government also awards scholarships to deserving indigenes of the State to study in institutions of higher learning in the country and abroad. In 1986/87, it sponsored 3,407 students to study in various universities and polytechnics at a cost of N3.5 million.

Sokoto State is essentially an agricultural state with traditional mode of production predominating and more than 90 per cent of the population engaged in subsistence farming. The main crops produced in the State are millet, guinea corn, maize, rice, beans, wheat, cassava, potatoes, groundnut, cotton, sugar cane and tobacco. Fruits and vegetables grown in the State include oranges, mangoes, cashew, bananas, lettuce, spinach, okra, cabbage, pawpaw and guava.

Livestock production is a major activity in Sokoto State. There is an estimated 15 million heads of livestock - cattle, camels, sheep, goats, etc - making the State second to Borno State in livestock production. The state government encourages the development of the livestock industry by providing good pastures for grazing, modern facilities for processing livestock products and efficient animal healthcare services.

Special attention is paid to treating and vaccinating animals against such diseases as rinderpest, anthrax and Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP). Gudale Cattle, a special breed famous for meat and milk production, are being bred at the Livestock Improvement and Breeding Centre (LIBC) at Bulasa, Dogon Daji, Kotorkoshi, and at the cattle ranches at Kyabe and Faru. An artificial insemination unit has been established in Sokoto for livestock farmers who wish to avail themselves of such facility.

There are four general hospitals, 16 rural health centres and eight primary health centres in various parts of the State. The largest and best equipped hospital is the Sokoto University Teaching Hospital. Sokoto metropolis has six clinics. There are three model primary healthcare centres funded by the Federal Government at Kaura Namoda, Jega, and Bodinga.

Manpower development for health is another area that receives much attention. The School of Nursing and Midwifery and the School of Health

Technology, Sokoto, train middle level manpower for the state healthcare services. The Usman Dan Fodio University also has a medical school attached to the University Teaching Hospital for training of medical doctors.

In the sphere of industrialization, the state government makes every effort to encourage entrepreneurs, both foreign and indigenous, to invest in the State, especially in the manufacturing sector which has received little attention from local entrepreneurs who seem to prefer investing in distributive and/or service related trades. Mineral resources in the State include gold, clay, kaolin, gypsum, salt, marble, lignite, flipper and limestone. Opportunities exist for industries such as tomato puree and onion processing, cane sugar refining, flour mills, textiles and tannery.

The Sokoto State Investment Company is the government's industrial and commercial development agency. It promotes business ventures on its own or in partnership with indigenous or foreign entrepreneurs or by providing loans or overdraft facilities for viable projects. Established in 1980 with an initial capital of N5 million, the company has developed the following projects:

1. Three modern bakeries in Sokoto, Gusau and Birnin-Kebbi;
2. Sokoto Limi Industries, Sokoto, a printing outfit which produces stationery, textbooks and school chalk.
3. Tamba Livestock Feeds, Sokoto, which produces livestock feeds;
4. Sokoto Foam Factory, Sokoto, which manufactures various types of foam products, and
5. Synthetic Marble Wares, which makes all types of synthetic marble wares with more than 80 per cent of its raw materials obtained locally.

Major industries in the State include the Cement Company of Northern Nigeria (CCNN) Ltd. better known as the Sokoto Cement Company. It is a joint venture between the Sokoto State Government, Northern Nigerian Development Company (NNDC), Kaduna and Kano state governments with its factory located in the western part of the Sokoto Metropolis Industrial Area; Sokoto Soft Drinks Factory Ltd; Burnt Bricks Ltd. located at Wurno because of the availability there of clay; Gusau Oil Mill - owned 40 per cent by Sokoto State Government, is the first vegetable oil mill in Nigeria to extract oil from cotton seeds for both human and animal consumption; Zamfara Textile Industries Ltd., Gusau - located within the Gusau Industrial Area along Gusau - Zaria Road because cotton, the major raw material for the factory, is grown there, it employs 1,380 skilled and semi-skilled workers; and the Gusau Sweets Factory - located opposite the Zamfara Textile factory, it em-

employs about 250 workers and is the only sweets producing factory in the State.

Other industrial undertakings in the State include Feraceo (aluminium roofing sheets), cotton ginnery at Gusau and Mainchi, rice mill factory in Sokoto, the Ammani Paper Industry, Sokoto and the Sokoto Biscuits Factory. There are also many small-scale industries based on local crafts.

Both men and women engage in weaving and selling locally designed clothes and other kinds of woven finished goods, especially hats (Malfa) and mats which are made from the leaves of date-palm trees which abound in the northern parts of the State. One of the oldest and most profitable trades engaged in by the people is dyeing of clothes. Most of the dyed clothes for which Sokoto is famous are Fulani attires and superior wrapper popularly known as "Wagambari". For centuries, the people of the State have engaged in all classes of leather works, producing water containers, buckets, horse harnesses and sandals, hand fittings and satchets, wallets, shoes and sandals. It is now known that the famous 'Moroccan leather' products of the trans-saharan trade era were in fact leather products from Sokoto State.

Sokoto State has a rich history of culture and traditional festivals as well as many sites of historical or religious value which are of abiding interest to both scholars and tourists. Four major festivals are celebrated in the State - two are religious, celebrated annually and basically the same, while two are occupational in nature. There are other minor festivals that feature at different occasions. But all, both major and minor, have one thing in common - they portray the cultural or religious heritage of the people.

The two religious festivals are the Eid-el-Fitri or Karamar Sallah, which is celebrated, along with other Muslims throughout the world to mark the end of Muslim fasting of the month of Ramadan and the Eid-el-Kabir or Sallah Babba, which is celebrated two months and 10 days after the Eid-el-Fitri. It involves the sacrificing of animals, especially rams.

The two occupational festivals are the famous Argungu Fishing and Cultural Festival and the Uhola Festival. Started as an irregular get-together of local fishermen residing in the vicinity of the fishing site of Argungu, the Argungu Festival was first celebrated as a big event in 1934 when it was staged to mark the visit of the then Sultan of Sokoto, Malam Hassan Dan Mu'azu, to Argungu. Today the festival has blossomed into a major international event featuring regatta, cultural dances, agricultural fair, drama, motor rally and archery competitions.

Uhola is a series of traditional celebrations in the Dakarkari towns and

villages in Zuru local government area. It is staged at the end of the rainy season to thank the ancestral god, Asilo, for the rains and good harvest. It is also to mark the coming of age of young boys and girls after which they are free to get married.

Major tourist attractions include the Sokoto Museum, opposite Federal Prisons, Sokoto; Yelwa Museum of Archaeology, at Emir's Palace, Yelwa-Yauri; and Heritage Museum, College of Education, Fine Arts Department, Sokoto. Other sites of historical or religious values include Jata, an ancient settlement of Zamfara, located among the hills, with a large cave around which awesome traditions and practices were performed; Gilbadi Rocks located in Gada local government area, and containing ancient fossil remains that are believed could provide a clue to the origin of life; and Hubbare, the tomb of Usman Dan Fodio, founder of the Sokoto Caliphate.

ABUJA

THE NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL

The Federal Capital Territory, with an area of 7,315 square kilometres, about two and a half times the size of Lagos State, is located south of the town of Suleja. The Federal Capital Territory does not form part of any of the states in the country. Rather, it is governed and administered by and under the control of the Federal Government.

The conception of Abuja started as far back as the early 1970s when it became obvious that Lagos was no longer suitable as a capital as a result of congestion and the scarcity of land for expansion. A panel headed by Mr. Justice T. Akinola Aguda was set up as a result of the agitation for a new Federal Capital, to consider the suitability or non-suitability of Lagos as Federal Capital, or in the alternative to make recommendations for the site of a new Federal Capital.

The panel toured state capitals and held discussions with state officials, individuals and associations and obtained their views on matters relating to the dual role of Lagos as Federal and Lagos State capital and the problems in fulfilling both roles. The panel had earlier invited written representations from individuals, groups of persons and associations. It had in addition, visited some African, Asian and European countries. Abuja started becoming a reality on February 4, 1976, when Decree No. 6 of the year creating it was enacted.

Until the creation of a Federal Capital Territory by Decree No. 6 of

1976, Lagos was the Federal Capital. Lagos still plays that role but it has now been designated a "special area" along with Kaduna and Port Harcourt.

The Federal Capital Development Authority, which is the chief agent for executing the project, came into existence as a result of the acceptance by the Federal Government of the recommendation of Mr. Justice Aguda's Panel. The Panel had recommended that in place of Lagos, which was no longer economically and administratively convenient, a new Federal Capital should be established for Nigeria.

The Federal Capital Territory named Abuja is excised from Niger, Kwara and Plateau States. The Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), charged with the responsibility of planning and developing Abuja, was established by Decree No. 6 of 1976.

The Master Plan for the city is designed around a city that is crescent shaped, centrally oriented and placed in a prominent position emphasized by an axial focus on the highest point of Aso Hill. Abuja, as the new Federal Capital of Nigeria is conceived as a symbol of Nigeria's aspiration for unity and progress.

Most of the major developments have been completed in the accelerated residential district. All major roads have been tarred and most of the houses and street lightings have also been completed.

In addition, health facilities, electricity supply, modern communication facilities, good banking facilities, effective and efficient transport system, pipe-borne water, first class hotels, a modern airport and educational facilities are all available in the new Federal Capital.

Movement to Abuja commenced in September 1982 and as from that date, the Federal Government began to establish a presence in the new capital city. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development; the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of External Affairs and others have moved to the Federal Secretariat Complex, Abuja. Complete movement of Federal Ministries to Abuja is expected to be effected by 1992.

Under the 1989 Constitution, which comes into force on October 1, 1992, Abuja constitutes one senatorial district and four federal constituencies for purposes of representation in the National Assembly. The administration of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, shall be conducted by a mayoralty comprising four area councils. All legislative powers, executive powers and judicial powers shall respectively rest in the National Assembly, the President of the Federation and in the courts established for the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

CHAPTER 6

DEFENCE

The overall policy objectives of the Ministry of Defence include the following:-

- (a) Maintaining men of the Nigerian Armed Forces in a state of combat readiness on land, sea and air.
- (b) Maintaining a proper balance in arms and men to meet the needs of internal and external security of the country.
- (c) Making provision for the welfare of the men of the Armed Forces in terms of training, accommodation, health care and other benefits aimed at boosting their morale.
- (d) Enhancing the capability and sophistication of the country's defence industries in order to reduce the country's dependence on foreign sources of supply.

The tri-service structure of the Armed Forces is as shown below:

- (a) The Nigerian Army.
- (b) The Nigerian Navy.
- (c) The Nigerian Air Force.

The Defence Staff Headquarters co-ordinates the activities of the three services.

The Ministry of Defence, (MOD) Headquarters operates through departments in consonance with the 1988 Civil Service Reforms.

The three common departments are:

- (a) Department of Finance and Supplies.
- (b) Department of Personnel.
- (c) Department of Planning, Research and Statistics.

There is also an

- (d) Inter - Services Department.

Each department is headed by a director.

The services consist of the Nigerian Army, under the Chief of Army Staff, the Nigerian Navy, under the Chief of Naval Staff and the Nigerian Air Force under the Chief of Air Staff. Defence Staff Headquarters is headed by the Minister of Defence. It handles military matters which are not limited or peculiar to any of the three services.

DEFENCE STAFF HEADQUARTERS (DHQ)

As with other military organizations the world over, the need to create a Defence Staff Headquarters (DHQ) was predicated on the need to have an

organ within the Nigerian Armed Forces whose primary role would be to harmonize and co-ordinate the activities of the three services. In its basic concept therefore, the DHQ is tasked with the duty of removing operational bottle-necks in any tri-service combat environment by giving firm policy guidelines on command, control, communications and intelligence. Other tasks of the DHQ include general administration and meeting the logistic needs of the combat forces.

A Principal Defence Staff Officer (DSO) who is a Major-General directs and co-ordinates affairs in the six Directorates of the DHQ. He reports to the Defence Staff Committee (DSC) whose Chairman is the Minister of Defence. The six Directorates see to the operational, logistics, training, planning, intelligence and administrative needs of the services as they relate to tri-service operations. The Directorates are as follows:

- (a) Directorate of Training, Operations and Plans (DTOP).
- (b) Directorate of Defence Intelligence Services (DIS).
- (c) Directorate of Research and Development (DR & D).
- (d) Directorate of Communications (DOC).
- (e) Directorate of Administration and Logistics (DAL).
- (f) Directorate of Finance and Accounts (DFA).

DIRECTORATE OF TRAINING, OPERATIONS AND PLANS (DTOP)

The DTOP is the focal point of all activities in the DHQ. This Directorate interprets the nation's defence policies. It formulates short and long term joint defence plans which are designed to meet both immediate and future threats to the nation. The Directorate is also responsible for rationalizing an appropriate training of personnel in the three services so as to attain the desired level of forces cohesion and co-operation in tri-service operational situations. The goal is attained by planning and implementing joint exercises regularly. One of such exercises, OP ALAGBARA was conducted in November 1988. Among other issues, the main exercise, JOPEX, will attempt to address the operational flaws observed during the conduct of the first ever tri-service exercise, code named OP SEA DOG, which was held in 1985.

In addition to initiating tri-service operations, the directorate also oversees the conduct of training of foreign officers and men who are undergoing training in our military training institutions.

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (DR & D):

The DR & D attempts to give meaningful interpretation to the current national policy on indigenisation. In concert with the Defence Industries

Corporation of Nigeria (DIC), PRODA and other allied industries, the Directorate has been striving to localize the production of some of Nigeria's military and quartermaster items. Studies are being conducted into communication systems and weaponry. In this connection, the process of acquisition of knowledge which began in 1986 on aspects of explosives, propellants and internal ballistics has progressed steadily.

DIRECTORATE OF DEFENCE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (DIS):

The DIS has only recently acquired its nomenclature, as it used to be the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA). The Directorate attends to the intelligence needs of the nation's defence forces.

DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATIONS (DOC):

The DOC is currently engaged in working out the modalities for the harmonisation of communication procedure and equipment within the services. On completion of the harmonisation process it is expected that the Armed Forces will enjoy enhanced command, control and communications in all tri-service endeavours.

DIRECTORATE OF ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS (DAL):

The DAL is tasked with, amongst others, the formulation of policies pertaining to personnel of the armed forces vis-a-vis, harmonization of promotions, pay and allowances. Also, the Directorate plans and coordinates related logistics activities for the armed forces e.g. supply, maintenance, repairs, evacuation and transportation of troops, equipment and materials.

PROJECTS:

The DHQ has a number of projects at hand.

They include:-

- (a) Defence Mapping Centre: Operational maps and charts in use in the armed forces are still produced abroad. The notion of establishing a Defence Mapping Centre was therefore borne out of the need to have locally produced operational maps and charts that would give a high degree of security while also catering for the needs of the services.
- (b) Kontagora Joint Users Range: The Kontagora Firing Range has been planned as a joint users facility for the Army/Air Force. It is aimed at saving costs and bringing about the co-ordination of efforts, especially in joint exercises.
- (c) Armed Forces Reference Hospital: Modern battle continues to witness more lethal munitions of war with cases requiring specialized hospitals. When functional, the hospital will meet peculiar

medical needs as they occur in combat environments.

- (d) National Defence College (NDC): When on stream, the NDC will meet the Nigerian Armed Forces needs in imparting top level strategic, managerial and geopolitical instructions. Currently, a large number of the military's senior officers' training is undertaken in schools abroad. The tutorials at the NDC will be tailored to meet the challenges of Nigeria's peculiar geopolitical circumstances. The War College is scheduled to take off in September 1992 in Kaduna.

INTER-SERVICES DEPARTMENT (ISD):

The Inter-Services Department consists of the Manpower Development Division, the Production and Procurement Division, the Special Services Division and the Compensation and Land Division.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION:

The division caters for the training needs of the Armed Forces in both local and foreign institutions. It also has responsibility for the affairs of the Nigerian Defence Academy and the Command and Staff College, Jaji.

PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT DIVISION:

This division is responsible for matters relating to the construction of the Ministry of Defence Headquarters building in Abuja which will house the military and civilian staff of the Ministry.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION:

The Special Services Division has responsibility for various matters among which are the following:-

- (a) Organising the Annual Defence Advisers' Conference.
- (b) Attending Joint Commission Meetings. Nigeria maintains bilateral relations with a number of foreign countries leading to co-operation in areas like agriculture, trade, health, education and the military. The division deals with the military aspects of co-operation agreements with a number of countries. These help to foster understanding and promote peace.
- (c) Relating with the United Nations through the Ministry of External Affairs on disarmament issues. The Ministry of Defence is now fully involved in disarmament matters. Currently the ministry has a permanent committee on disarmament headed by a Brigadier assisted by senior officers from the Navy and Airforce and a civilian member who is also the desk officer on disarmament matters. The Desk Officer is from the Special Services Division.
- (d) Processing and advising on military and technical aids to sister African countries especially the Frontline States.

NIGERIAN DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Nigerian Defence Academy was established in 1964 as a tri-service institution, to provide home-trained combatant officers for the three services of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. Since then the academy has not only produced combatant officers for the Armed Forces of Nigeria but has extended training facilities to friendly African countries. From its inception, the production of Regular Combatant Officers has been top priority. In the past, such cadets graduated with the Nigerian Defence Academy Certificate of Education (NDACE). However in recognition of ever-changing military technology, the NDACE programme has been replaced by a full-fledged degree programme.

DEFENCE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION OF NIGERIA (DIC) KADUNA

The Production and Procurement Division also services the DIC in Kaduna. The rifle project for the production of NRI was achieved in August 1987. At present the DIC produces small arms and ammunition. These include NRI rifle, HQ pistol Barett version of the SMG and 7.62 9mm ammunition.

DIRECTORATE OF VETERAN AFFAIRS

The Directorate of Veteran Affairs was set up in 1984 to rehabilitate and re-settle retiring and discharging members of the Armed Forces – Army, Navy and the Air Force. The Directorate also oversees the activities of the Nigerian Legion whose supervisory jurisdiction was transferred from the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs by January, 1983 to the Ministry of Defence.

THE NIGERIAN LEGION

This organisation of ex-servicemen has been growing from strength to strength since its supervision was transferred to the Ministry. The Ministry continues to improve on the goodwill enjoyed from the public by the organisation as demonstrated by the increased public awareness and generous donations and contributions towards the attainment of its objectives, especially during the Emblem Appeal Week. These donations have gone a long way in supplementing the Ministry's quarterly subventions to the Nigerian Legion. In the last two years, the Federal Military Government has donated N.5m yearly during the Emblem Appeal Week. In 1988, the Ministry sponsored officials of the Nigerian Legion to international conferences, namely the 5th International Conference on Legislation on Disabled and War Victims in Vienna, Austria, and the 19th General Assembly of the World Veterans Federation in Manila, Philippines.

One very important achievement was the promulgation of the Nigerian Legion Decree No. 37 of 1988 by the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC). The new Decree replaced the old Nigerian Legion Decree No. 18 of 1974 which had been a clog in the wheel of progress of the organisation. With the new decree, the Legion is now engaged in profit-oriented enterprises for the benefit of its members.

ARMED FORCES REMEMBRANCE DAY CELEBRATIONS:

The planning and execution of the Armed Forces Remembrance Day celebrations usually spill over from one year to another. While the planning normally starts in July through December of each year, the event takes place in January of the following year. The 1989 event was unique for the fact that it took place both in Lagos and in the new Federal Capital, Abuja. The event started with the exhumation of the corpse of the 'Unknown Soldier' from the Memorial Arcade, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos and its subsequent reburial in Abuja. This was followed by religious services and the Wreath Laying Ceremony where the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the Minister of Defence, Service Chiefs, National Chairman of the Nigerian Legion, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps and the Emir of Suleja, laid wreaths.

RESETTLEMENT CENTRES:

Resettlement Centres are located in Oshodi, Ipaja – Agege in Lagos State, Iseyin in Oyo State, Kachia in Kaduna State and Lakushi in Plateau State.

The centres were able to turn out a total of 4,400 trainees, with 2,000 from the NAFRC, Oshodi, while the other centres at Iseyin, Ipaja, Kachia and Lakushi accounted for the remaining 2,400. The centres also contribute immensely to the supply of food items in their areas.

THE NIGERIAN ARMY

The origin of the Nigerian Army can be traced to 1863. It was the year Lt. Glover's boat, *Dayspring*, capsized at Jebba on the River Niger and he decided to make it to Lagos by road. Lt. Glover of the Royal Navy (later Sir John Glover, Governor of Lagos), encountered on the way, some indigenes, mainly from the northern part of the country, who were allegedly trying to escape from slave dealers. He chose 18 of them to escort him to Lagos.

Because of their valour, strength and endurance during the journey, he organised them to form the nucleus of a local force known as "Glover's Hausas", and used them to protect British trade routes around Lagos, and to mount punitive expeditions in the Lagos hinterland.

The British Imperial Government later gave approval for the formation of a force for the defence of Lagos. Glover therefore increased his original

18 men to 100 in June 1863. In October of the same year, sanction was given to increase the force to 600, to be called up for two months' training in batches of 100 a year.

In 1865, the British Government authorised the constitution of the force into a regular force named the "Hausa Constabulary". It was available to the Lagos Colonial Government for police and military duties. Its name was changed later to the Lagos Constabulary, which it retained until its incorporation into the West African Frontier Force, and the Lagos Battalion, in 1901.

Other local forces raised in other parts of the territory under the British included the Royal Niger Company's Constabulary Force in Northern Nigeria in 1886, and the Oil Rivers' Irregulars, later known as the Niger Coast Constabulary, in Eastern Nigeria in 1891. These forces were merged in 1897 with other local forces in the Gold Coast (now Ghana), Sierra Leone and the Gambia to form the West African Frontier Force (WAFF).

There were two Regiments of the WAFF in Nigeria, namely the Royal Niger Company Constabulary, which formed the Northern Nigeria Regiment; and the Southern Constabulary, which formed the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

When Colonel, later Lord Fredrick Lugard, became the first Governor of British Northern Nigeria on January 1, 1900, he used the Northern Nigeria Regiment with the strength of 3,000 Nigerian Other Ranks and some 200 British Officers and NCOs for the conquest of the North. While the Northern Nigeria Regiment was busy capturing the North, the Southern Nigeria Regiment was also busy capturing the South. The Northern and Southern Nigeria Regiments were similarly used to suppress the Ashantis in the Gold Coast when the people revolted in 1900.

In 1914 Lugard, who had left Nigeria in 1906, was recalled from Hong Kong and he amalgamated Northern and Southern Nigeria. This amalgamation included the unification of the Northern Nigeria Regiment with the Southern Nigeria Regiment to form the Nigeria Regiment. The Northern Nigeria Regiment became the 1st and 2nd Battalions, while the Southern Nigeria Regiment became the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Nigeria Regiment. The Mounted Infantry of the Northern Regiment of the Nigeria Regiment, after the First World War became an ordinary Infantry Battalion.

By June 7, 1956, when the Nigeria Regiment was renamed the Nigerian Military Force (NMF), the strength of the regiment was 6,400. And by April 1, 1958 when the British Government relinquished control of the NMF to the Nigerian Government, the strength had increased to 7,600. With that

change, Nigerian Officers dropped British Army Numbers and were given Nigerian Army Numbers. On January 1, 1960 in preparation for independence that year, the name Nigerian Military Force (NMF) was changed to Royal Nigeria Army, (RNA), and on October 1, 1963, when Nigeria became a Republic, the word royal was dropped, thus giving birth to the Nigerian Army (NA).

In the same year the Army changed its uniform, rank structure and insignia from those of the RWAFF to new ones, including khaki green uniforms. There was also a diversification of the Army's weaponry, the weapons of other countries being added to those bought from Britain, the traditional supplier. Another important development was the establishment in Kaduna in 1964 of an Ordnance Factory, now the Defence Industries Corporation (DIC) to manufacture weapons locally.

As at January 1, 1960, there were 228 British Officers in the Nigerian Army and only 48 Nigerian Officers with combat commission and two non-combat officers. To accelerate the Nigerianization of the Officers Corps, the Nigerian Military Training College (NMTC), now Nigerian Army School of Infantry (NASI) was established in 1960. Before then, Nigerian cadets were trained at the Military Academy at Teshi, Ghana. But with the establishment of the NMTC, Nigerians ceased going to Teshi.

After Nigeria became a Republic in 1963, Nigerian cadets were sent to the United States of America (USA), Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan and Ethiopia for training as part of the efforts to intensify the Nigerianization of the officer corps. In 1964, the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), the country's equivalent of British Sandhurst in which Nigerian officers had also trained, was established.

In 1965, Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi was appointed the first Nigerian General Officer Commanding (GOC) the Nigerian Army. He took over from the last British GOC, Major-General G.E. Welby Evarard. By January 1966 there was no British Officer left in the Nigerian Army. As at January 1, 1966, there were 336 Nigerian combat officers and 181 non-combat officers. Today the size of the Nigerian Army is about 100,000 officers and men.

INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS:

The Nigerian Army of the immediate post-colonial years was largely involved in ceremonial duties during national occasions such as Independence Day celebrations. It also organised ceremonial parades in honour of visiting foreign dignitaries such as Heads of State and Government.

Those apart, the Army also took part in internal security operations to assist the police where necessary. For example the Army was involved in the

suppression of the Tiv riots from 1960 to 1964 and in the maintenance of essential services during the 1964 general strike. During the 1964 federal elections, the Army was ordered to organise parade demonstrations to "show the flag" around the country, as a deterrent to potential trouble makers.

The Army was also called upon to police the former Western Region after the regional elections of October 1965 and to suppress the Maitatsine uprisings in Kano in December 1980 and in Yola in 1984.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS:

Nigeria participated in the United Nations Peace-keeping Operations in the Congo (now Zaire) from 1960 to 1964. All the five Nigerian battalions had their turns in the Congo operations. Nigeria's Major General Aguiyi Ironsi commanded the UN Forces in 1964 in the Congo and flew back home on 30th June 1964 with the last batch of Nigerian troops.

The Nigerian Army, led by Lt. Col. Pam, also took part in an OAU Peace-keeping Operation in Tanganyinka (now renamed Tanzania) in 1964. The Nigerian Army was again called in by the UN to contribute troops for Peace-keeping Operations in Lebanon under United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Nigerian troops left for Lebanon in 1978 and the last batch came back home in 1983.

The Nigerian Army also took part in the OAU Peace-keeping Operations in Chad in 1982. Nigeria's Major-General G. O. Ejiga commanded the OAU Forces. The Nigerian Army had a contingent of 15 officers in the United Nations peace efforts in the Iran-Iraq war, known as United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG). Members of the Nigerian Armed Forces are currently involved in the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia. Nigeria's Major General Rufus Kupolati, now commands the ECOMOG Operations.

UNIFORMS, RANKS AND UNIT INSIGNIA OF THE NIGERIAN ARMY

The uniforms, ranks and insignia of the Nigerian Army have undergone a lot of changes in the 128 years of its existence. At the beginning, Nigerian soldiers wore shirts and shorts without shoes. At the outbreak of the First World War, long puttees were added to the Other Ranks' (ORs) uniform. Later sandals were introduced as part of the dress of the Nigerian ORs. After the Nigerian Regiment returned from the East Africa and Burma campaigns during the 2nd World War, jungle boot and boot JS were introduced.

When the Nigerianization of the Officer Corps began in 1948, the working dress was a brown shirt and khaki shorts with puttees tied round the legs, a pair of brown shoes and a web belt. The soldiers' hat then was a slouch

hat, popularly known as "Banga Banga" and a brown helmet for very senior officers. The badge worn was a palm tree symbol of RWAFF under which "RWAFF" was inscribed and after 1956, QONR (Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment) was added to the shoulder of the shirt. On the shoulder strap of the shirt, the rank of the officer was shown. Only Officers of the 5 Battalion had a plume in their slouch hats.

On the attainment of republican status in October 1963, badges of rank and insignia were introduced and the working dress was changed to a more distinguishable green material popularly known as L & K or Kano green. It was sewn as shirt and a pair of trousers with web belt or unit staple belt. The ceremonial dress was made of dark green jacket and a pair of brown trouser with red stripes at the sides. A mess dress was made of zeuve long sleeve dark green jacket and a pair of brown trousers with red stripes on the sides. Head dress changed to FS cap and jungle hat for operational dress. A Peak cap and an FS cap were used for working dress and service dress while Peak cap was also used on ceremonial occasions. The cap badge was replaced by an eagle mounted on two interlaced triangles like six stars, with an Arabic inscription meaning, "Victory is from God Alone".

The shoes for officers were brown for working and service dresses; George's boots (black) for ceremonial and mess dresses and the jungle boot was used during operational outings. In subsequent years further changes were effected in the Dress Regulations of the Nigerian Army. Thus by 1974, green creplene material replaced the L & K material. Cloth epaulettes were introduced for officers' badges of rank while name tags were introduced in 1977.

The year 1977 also witnessed the introduction of berets as follows:

- Red berets for the Military Police.
- Maroon berets for the Medical Corps.
- Sky-blue berets for the Education, Pay Corps and APRD.
- Dark blue berets for the Signal Corps.
- Light black berets for the Supply and Transport, Ordnance and Workshop Corps.
- Deep black berets for the Engineers, Artillery and Armoured Corps.
- Dark green berets for the Intelligence Corps.

The insignia of the Nigerian Army by October 1963 also changed from the Palm Tree to the present Eagle, mounted on interlaced triangle stars.

Other corps and units also have various insignia and badges for purposes of identification and unit pride as follows:

1ST FIVE BATTALIONS (BN)

1st Bn — the Burutu Bird

2nd Bn	—	the Crown Bird
3rd Bn	—	the bald-headed white Eagle
4th Bn	—	the Pelican Bird
5th Bn	—	the Antelope

CORPS AND UNITS

Artillery	—	Canon
Engineers	—	Ubique
Signals	—	Jimmy
Education	—	Toroh
Finance (Pay)	—	Palm tree and cowries
Medical	—	Poisonous snake round a pole
Military Police	—	The watch dog
Armour	—	A tank
NAFRC	—	A red poppy
APRD	—	Mouth piece
Band	—	Harp

ARMY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Depot	—	Buffalo
NMS	—	An eagle and three stars
NASI	—	A bayonet
NDA	—	An eagle on wing and an anchor
Staff College	—	An eagle on crossed swords and a pen.

When the Divisions were later formed at the outbreak of the civil war and thereafter, the following insignia were adopted:

1. Mechanised Division — A Flying Horse
2. Mechanised Division — A Snarling Tiger
3. Armoured Division — An Octopus
4. 82 Div. (former 4 Div.) — Originally, a Scorpion
but now a Dragon.

Training and Doctrine (TRADOC) which was established in 1981 has a spear, an eagle and the laurel as its insignia.

WELFARE:

The Nigerian Army, aware of the need to foster loyalty, patriotism, hardwork and total commitment to service, has established the following welfare facilities and services:

(a) Nigerian Army Welfare Insurance Scheme (NAWIS):

The scheme is aimed at taking care of the family of service personnel in the event of sudden death. It started operations in January 1988. It is growing and most of those who died since the scheme started operations have been paid. Officers and soldiers pay

(D) **Nigerian Army Dependents Fund:**

This fund is paid to the family of deceased personnel with a view to providing immediate succour. It was launched about seven years ago and has been able to give immediate succour to families of those whose fathers/wives died while in service.

(c) **Nigerian Army Post Exchange (NAPEX):**

NAPEX was created to bring welfare in terms of commodities nearer to personnel. Plans have reached advanced stage to establish NAPEX in all military barracks.

ACCOMMODATION:

The Nigerian Army has made concerted efforts at providing accommodation to its personnel. The temporary accommodation known in the military parlance as "Bashas" are being gradually replaced with permanent structures. All categories of staff are now beginning to enjoy the use of improved accommodation in the barracks.

THE NIGERIAN NAVY

The remote origin of the Nigerian Navy (NN) dates back to 1914 when the administrations of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and the Southern and Northern Marine Departments which had been established in 1893 and 1900 respectively, were merged to form the Nigerian Marine Department. The Southern Nigeria Marine was formerly the Lagos Marine which was established in 1887.

ROLES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT

The Marine Department was a multi-function organization charged with the responsibility of looking after bouys and lighthouses, dredging, ferry service, and pilotage. It also carried out naval functions such as port examination, minesweeping and looking after security at the port. During the First World War, the Marine Department took part in military operations against the Germans in the Cameroons. Officers of the Department were mostly Royal Navy reserves.

In June 1956, the Marine Department was excised from the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) and constituted into the Nigerian Naval Force (NNF) after the passing of an Act to that effect by the House of Representatives (Parliament).

The NNF commenced operations with 11 assorted ships and crafts which included a yacht, named Valiant for the use of the Governor General, a dockyard tug (Trojan), a general purpose launch (Jade) and two training boats (Dignity and Nymph). The Valiant has since been converted to a floating restaurant moored along the Marina, Lagos.

NAVAL ORDINANCE

On August 1, 1956, the First Naval Legislation was passed by the House of Representatives. Known as the Nigerian Naval Ordinance, it was assented to on September 5, 1956 by the then Governor, Sir James Robertson. It prescribed the following roles for the Naval Force:-

- (a) Naval defence of Nigeria within its territorial waters.
- (b) Hydrographic survey to the extent that the Government of the Federation may require.
- (c) Maintenance of the Customs Laws of Nigeria; and
- (d) Training in maritime and naval duties.

On May 1, 1958, an Act of Parliament was passed changing the name Nigerian Naval Force (NNF) to the Royal Nigerian Navy (RNN) and formally integrating the Navy into the Armed Forces.

1964 NAVY ACT

On our attainment of republican status in 1963, the word "royal" was dropped. The Navy Act passed in 1964 removed the limitation of the Nigerian Navy to the country's territorial waters by assigning to it the following roles:

- (a) Naval defence of Nigeria;
- (b) Assisting in the enforcement of the Customs Laws of Nigeria;
- (c) Making hydrographic surveys;
- (d) Training in Naval duties; and
- (e) Such other duties as the Council of Ministers may from time to time direct.

THE NAVY TODAY

The NN is at present organized into two operational area commands and a training command. The Western Naval Command has its headquarters in Apapa while the Eastern Naval Command headquarters is in Calabar. Each command has its own fleet consisting of main battle fleet, offshore defence force, and inshore patrol craft for coastguard duties.

The Training Command is essentially a functional command. Unlike the two area commands, it is not restricted to any area. Its authority covers all the training establishments in the Navy.

NAVAL CORPS

In 1990, the Nigerian Navy carried out some structural adjustment of its administrative machinery with the establishment of some corps. These are the Fleet Maintenance Corps (FMC), Building and Engineering Services Corps (BESC), Naval Material Supply Corps (NMSC), Naval Ordnance Corps (NOC), Naval Information Management Corps (NIMAC) among others.

SHIPS IN THE NAVAL INVENTORY

The Navy has in its inventory frigates, corvettes and fast attack crafts (FAC). There are also landing ships, Patrol Crafts for coastal defence as well as general purpose patrol boats for protecting offshore rigs and other surveillance duties. Other ships and crafts include a survey vessel, two Mine Countermeasure Vessels (MCMVS), a converted yacht, and NNS RUWANYARO, which is used as a training ship. There are also three Lynx ASW helicopters. The Navy also plans to acquire bigger platforms to boost its sealift capability. The Flagship of the Nigerian Navy is the NNS Aradu.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Since 1981, all professional training which hitherto was done abroad has been carried out locally. The first set of 63 officers to attend the locally-organized sub-technical course passed out at NNS QUORRA, Apapa in September 1986.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Technical training is carried out at a massive base in Sapele which is a Naval Technical Base as well as a Central Logistics Depot. The Technical Training Base is designed to train mechanics, mechanicians and artificers, and to conduct technical conversion courses for graduate engineer officers. There is also the Naval Dockyard Apprentice School, Apapa, which is the NN's showpiece.

OPERATION - OIL TASK FORCE

In recent years, the Navy has embarked upon an extensive system of dealing with illegal oil bunkering and illegal oil lifting activities in co-operation and co-ordination with other security agencies. It has also stepped up patrols to counter smuggling as well as illegal fishing.

HYDROGRAPHY

Hydrographic activities in the prediction of tides and survey along the country's coastline have been intensified while hydrographic research activities conducted by foreigners in our waters are being monitored. Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) are being up-dated for use by all bases and units including fishing industry.

THE NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

The Nigerian Air Force (NAF) was officially established by a Statutory Act of Parliament in 1964 to:-

- (a) Achieve a full complement to the military defence system of the Republic of Nigeria, both in the air and on the ground.
- (b) Ensure fast, versatile mobility of the Armed Forces; and
- (c) Provide close support for the ground forces in all phases of operations and to ensure the territorial integrity of a united Nigeria.

Recruitment of pilot cadets began in June 1962. Some cadets were sent for training in the Ethiopian Air Force, Royal Canadian Air Force and Indian Air Force. In August 1963, the first batch of 80 Nigerians were sent to West Germany and a team of German Air Force personnel arrived Nigeria to train Nigerians locally and establish a base at Kaduna, called NAF Tactical and Training Wing. The main function of the NAF Tactical Wing, Kaduna, then was to train Nigerians in military tactics, drill and air-craft maintenance as well as conversion training of Canadian and Indian trained Nigerian pilots on Piaggio 149D and Dornier 27, the primary trainer and light liaison transport aircrafts.

THE NAF TODAY

The present organizational structure of the NAF is as follows:-

(a) HQ. NAF

The HQ NAF comprises four main branches: Operations, Administration, Logistics and Inspection. Each branch is headed by an Air Officer who is responsible directly to the Chief of Air Staff. The Directorate of Finance and Accounts (DFA), and NAF Tenders Board (NAFTB) also come under the Chief of Air Staff's (CAS) Office.

(b) HQ. NAF OPERATIONS STAFF BRANCH

This branch is responsible for policies and directives for daily operations as well as training on land and air. It comprises Directorate of Operations, Training, Communication and Electronics, Plans, Intelligence, Air Traffic and Signals, and the Inspector of Regiment.

(c) HQ. NAF ADMIN. STAFF BRANCH

This branch is the nerve centre of most of NAF administration and personnel matters. It deals with organization of the NAF in accordance with operational policy and requirements. It is served by the Directorates of Administration, Personnel, Air Provost, Education, Public Relations and Information, and Medical Services.

(d) HQ. NAF LOGISTICS STAFF BRANCH

This branch is responsible for policies on provisioning, procurement and maintenance of all equipment and infrastructure in the NAF. Directorates under it are Engineering, Supply, Works and Armaments.

(e) HQ. NAF INSPECTIONS STAFF BRANCH

The Inspections Branch is a new set-up to ensure standardization between formations and units and also to ensure proper maintenance of standards in the service and to facilitate full time research

into problem areas in the service to avoid waste in human and material resources. It is served by the Directorate of Manuals, Inspections and Safety.

(f) **COMMANDS**

(i) **NAF TACTICAL AIR COMMAND**

This is a Command established for the purpose of centralization of command with the view to providing joint operational doctrine for the use of the tactical forces. Formations and units under it include Strike Group, Air Transport Group, an Air Centre and an Advanced Weapons School.

(ii) **NAF TRAINING COMMAND**

This command is established for the purpose of planning and co-ordinating the administrative and operational command of all training activities in the NAF. The Training Command consists of six groups, namely three flying schools each of group status, the Technical Training Group, Military Group and Base Service Organization.

(iii) **NAF LOGISTICS COMMAND**

The NAF Logistics Command was established to supply and maintain the materials as well as infrastructural facilities required for the effective accomplishment of the NAF assigned tasks. The Logistics Command consists of a command headquarters and four depots, namely, two aircraft maintenance depots, a communication electronics maintenance depot and an equipment supply depot.

(g) **DIRECT REPORTING UNITS**

In addition to the above three major commands, there are four additional formations/units which are directly answerable to HQ, NAF. They are Pay and Accounting Group, the Personnel Management Centre, Aero-Medical Centre and the Air Force Military School.

EXPANSION

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

RESCUE OPERATIONS

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

RE-ORGANIZATION

To maintain high efficiency, the organizational structure of the service is reassessed on a regular basis. Recently, a major re-organization of NAF technical support elements was carried out. Three new directorates have been created to enhance equipment development and personnel welfare. The directorates are: Directorate of Research and Development (DR & D), Directorate of Welfare Service (DWS), and Directorate of Recruitment, Resettlement and Reserve (DRRR).

TRAINING

The NAF has systematically localized almost all trades training. In pursuance of the local training policy, the service has improved the facilities in the Technical Training Group and has established three additional schools, namely: 305 Flying Training School (FTS), Instructor Pilot School (IPS) and Administrative Service Training Group.

DEVELOPMENT OF "AIR BEETLE" AIRCRAFT

In an effort to achieve a good measure of self sufficiency in aviation technology, the NAF has entered into a joint venture with Aeronautical Industrial Engineering and Project Management Co. Ltd. (AIEP). The joint project is the development of a Nigerian-made aircraft called the Air Beetle. A prototype of the aircraft has been produced and flight evaluation has been very satisfactory. The aircraft was officially launched by President Babangida during NAF Silver Jubilee celebrations on April 22, 1989. The aircraft is being developed jointly by AIEP and NAF engineers and pilots.

AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The Federal Government uses the NAF to provide significant military aid to sister African countries. To this end, NAF has in recent years, trained military pilots and aircraft technicians for Zimbabwe, the Republic of Niger and Republic of Benin. Arrangements are in progress for possible training of aircrew for Ghana.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Directorate of Welfare Services was created to administer the Benevolent Fund and the Personnel Insurance Scheme. In recent years, the NAF has provided additional barracks accommodation for its personnel and plans to acquire an estate for the new NAF station at Ibadan.

HEALTH SERVICES

To improve health services, the NAF has acquired modern medical equipment and many medical staff have been trained in various specialized aspects. A modern acromedical centre, the first of its kind in Black Africa, is being built in Kaduna.

OFFICERS' RANKS

The principal indication of rank on all badges of ranks for all officers, except in the case of the Marshal of the NAF, is the rows of gold lace braid on the badges of ranks for ceremonial dress, service dress, and mess kits and the row of sky blue lace braid with black lace background on the shoulder strips for working and combat dress. The lowest rank in the officer cadre is Pilot Officer while the most senior is Marshal of the Nigerian Airforce.

AIRMEN'S RANKS

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

THE NIGERIA POLICE

The history of the Nigeria Police Force dates back to April 1861 when the British Consul in charge of the Colony of Lagos obtained permission from the British Government in London to set up a 'Consular Guard' of 30 men.

In 1863, the "Consular Guard" became known as 'Hausa Guard', and later by an ordinance creating a constabulary for the Colony of Lagos in 1879, the name of the organization was changed to the 'Hausa Constabulary'. The head of the constabulary was called Inspector-General of Police.

The group was called 'Hausa Constabulary' because the people recruited were mainly Hausas. The Constabulary was mainly military in character, although the men performed some civil police duties.

In January 1896, another group, the 'Lagos Police Force', was created and armed like the 'Hausa Constabulary'. It was headed by a Commissioner of Police who was also in charge of the Prisons and the Fire Brigade. All these developments affected Lagos and the Yoruba hinterland. Areas now known as Bendel, Rivers, Cross River and Akwa Ibom states were declared Oil Rivers Protectorate in 1891 with headquarters in Calabar, where an armed constabulary was formed. Later the area became known as Niger Coast Protectorate.

In 1894, the Royal Niger Coast Constabulary was formed. In the north, the Royal Niger Constabulary was formed in 1888 by the Royal Niger Company which had its headquarters at Lokoja.

EMERGENCE OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

In 1900, the Royal Niger Constabulary was broken into two groups:- 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 in 1906 while a greater part of the Niger Coast Constabulary formed the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

The Northern Nigeria Police Force and the Southern Nigeria Police



Cultural Dancers



Argungu Fishing Festival, Sokoto State



Car locally converted to run on compressed natural gas



Prototype of Made-in-Nigeria car



President Babangida and his wife Maryam, hosting HRH Prince Charles and his wife Lady Diana in Lagos, 1990.



Part of the Lagos Business District on the Marina, Lagos - SHELL PHOTOGRAPH



Cycling in Nigeria



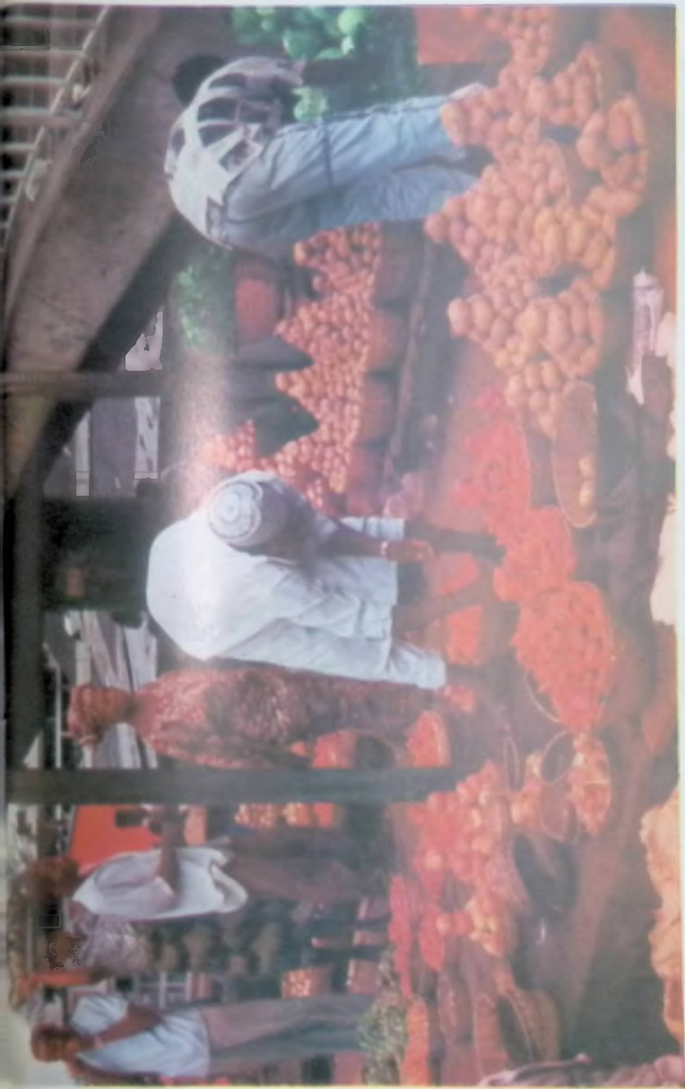
Victorious Golden Eagles at a reception



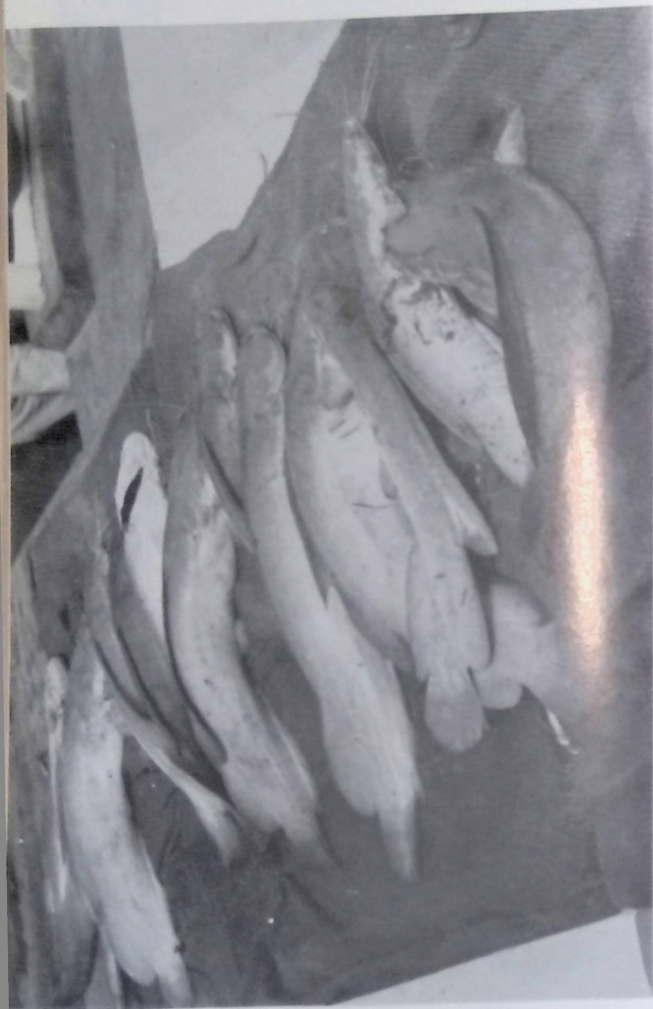
DFRRI Water Project



Mass Transit : Passengers aboard a Ferry



Some agricultural products on sale



The Fishing Industry ensures a source of protein



An oil flow station



Production line in Industry



Kanuri Hairdo



Olumo Rock , Abeokuta.

Force operated separately until in April 1930 when they were merged to form the present Nigeria Police Force.

The title of Inspector-General was replaced with Commissioner in 1937. However in 1951, the title was changed back to Inspector-General while some officers under him were called commissioners.

The Nigeria Police Force performs the following duties:

- (i) Prevention and detection of crime;
- (ii) Apprehension and prosecution of offenders;
- (iii) Preservation of law and order, and
- (iv) The due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which it is charged.

In addition to normal police duties, the Nigeria Police Force may be required to perform such military duties within or outside Nigeria as the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria may direct.

ORGANIZATION

The day-to-day administration and operational control of the Police Force is vested in the Inspector-General of Police who currently operates from the Police Force Headquarters, Kam Selem House, Moloney Street, Lagos.

Five directorates operating at the Force Headquarters form the nerve centre for the whole of the police organization. The directorates, each headed by a Deputy Inspector-General of Police are;

- (i) Directorate of Operations;
- (ii) Directorate of Criminal Investigation and Intelligence;
- (iii) Directorate of Finance and Administration;
- (iv) Directorate of Logistics and Supply; and
- (v) Directorate of Training Command.

For the purpose of effective operational and administrative control, the country is grouped into seven Zonal Police Commands, each headed by an Assistant Inspector-General of Police. The Zonal Commands are:

- | | | |
|--------|----|--|
| Zone 1 | :- | Kaduna, Katsina, Kano and Sokoto States
Zonal Headquarters, Kano. |
| Zone 2 | :- | Lagos, Ogun and Oyo States
Zonal Headquarters, Abeokuta. |
| Zone 3 | :- | Borno, Bauchi and Gongola States
Zonal Headquarters, Yola. |
| Zone 4 | :- | Benue, Anambra and Plateau States
Zonal Headquarters, Makurdi. |
| Zone 5 | :- | Ondo and Bendel States
Zonal Headquarters, Benin. |

Zone 6 :-	Rivers, Imo, Cross River and Akwa Ibom States Zonal Headquarters, Calabar.
Zone 7 :-	Kwara and Niger States and Abuja Zonal Headquarters, Abuja.

Every state of the Federation is a Police Command under a Commissioner of Police. A State Police Command is divided into Area Commands each headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police.

An Area Command comprises many police divisions. A police division is headed by a superior police officer known as the Divisional Police Officer (DPO). The DPO is in charge of a number of police stations and police posts.

A. BASIC TRAINING:

(i) Recruits:- Applicants must have at least a secondary class four certificate and when enlisted into the Nigeria Police Force must undergo a six-month recruit training at any of the Police Colleges located at Ikeja, Kaduna, Maiduguri and Oji-River, near Enugu.

During the six-month basic training, the recruits are taught police duties, criminal law, general knowledge, drill, musketry, self-defence and First Aid.

The recruits are tested regularly during the course and those who are unable to cope are weeded out. Only those who complete the course pass out as Constables.

(ii) Cadet Inspectors:- Vacancies also exist in the Nigeria Police for male and female holders of the General Certificate of Education 'Ordinary' Level or the West African School Certificate as Cadet Inspectors of Police.

Applicants with the General Certificate of Education 'Ordinary' Level must have credits in six subjects including English Language and Mathematics while holders of the West African School Certificate must have credits in at least six subjects including English and Mathematics.

In addition to the educational qualifications listed above, candidates must be certified by a Government Medical Officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Police Force. They must be of exemplary character and must be free from financial embarrassment. Male candidates shall not be less than 1.67 metres in height, and shall have an expanded chest measurement of not less than 86 cm. Female candidates shall be unmarried and shall not be less than 1.63 metres in height. The Cadet Inspectors undergo training for 18 months at the Police Academy.

(iii) Cadet ASP:- Applicants with a first degree from a recognized university who enlist in the Nigeria Police Force undergo 18-month officer's training at the Police Academy, Kano. Subjects taught are drill, police

duties, criminal law, management techniques, riot control, detective training, leadership and citizenship training and First Aid.

The Cadets are required to have their first taste of police duties when they are placed on attachment to police formations for a short period during their training.

The cadets are tested regularly while in training and those who are unable to cope are weeded out. Only those who successfully complete the Cadet Officers' training pass-out as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(iv) Induction Course:- This is a six-month course for new entrants into the Force, particularly specialists such as doctors, nurses, engineers, and architects who either join or transfer their service from another government establishment to the Police Force. The course is conducted at the Police College, Ikeja. Subjects taught are drill, criminal law, police duties, principles of management, Force Orders and First Aid.

B. STAFF DEVELOPMENT COURSES

The Force organizes in-service training for all categories of officers at all times. This is with a view to improving their professional knowledge and enhancing productivity. The in-service training is broken down into the following groups:-

- (i) 'A' Course:- This is for officers of Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of Police cadre. Subjects studied include police and basic management. It is of three months duration.
- (ii) 'B' Course:- This is for the training of Superintendents of Police in middle management techniques and general police duties. It is for a period of two months. Officers on this course participate in the Joint Counter Revolution Warfare Training at the Command and Staff College Jaji, for two weeks.
- (iii) 'C' Course:- This is organized for officers in the rank of Assistant and Deputy Commissioners of Police. The course includes command and decision making techniques. It is for a period of six weeks.
- (iv) Advanced Detective Course:- This is attended by officers of the rank of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Subjects studied include investigation techniques and allied topics. It is a six-week course.

Development courses are conducted at all the Police Colleges and the Police Training Schools situated in each state. Development courses are for three cadres of serving officers.

- (i) The Inspectors Development Course:- This is conducted by the four Police Colleges for Inspectors of Police. It is of six weeks duration

and consists of lectures in law, police duties, management, general knowledge, foot, arms and sword drill and mess etiquette.

- (ii) NCO's Development Course:- It is organised for sergeants and corporals. It is of three months duration. The course covers lectures on law, police duties management, foot, arms and riot drill. It is conducted by the Police Colleges and Training Schools.
- (iii) Constable Development Course:- This is organized for Constables who have served for at least two years. The course covers lectures in law, police duties and drill. It is of three-months duration. It is run by the Police Colleges and Training Schools.

C. DETECTIVE TRAINING:

The Force has a Detective Training College located at Enugu, in Anambra state. It provides specialist training for serving members in the areas of crime prevention and detection. Courses run at the college include:

- (i) Detective
- (ii) Anti-Fraud
- (iii) Photography
- (iv) Fingerprinting
- (v) Prosecution
- (vi) Modus Operandi; and
- (vii) Handwriting Analysis.

D. PROMOTION COURSE

This is conducted for officers adjudged for promotion to the next rank. It is at present restricted to the low cadre and there are four types, (i) – (iv) below:-

- (i) *Sergeant To Inspector Promotion Course*:- This is being conducted at the four Police Colleges. Selected Sergeants are sent to the colleges on course for a period of three months. It covers lectures on drill, law, police duties, general knowledge, force orders and instruction. At the end of the course, boards of examiners and interviewers are appointed by the Office of the Inspector-General of Police for each college. Candidates are assessed on their performances at the course, length of service, record and performance before the board with a view to determining their suitability for promotion.

The board's reports are sent to the Inspector General of Police who makes the final decision on those to be promoted.

- (ii) *Sergeant To Inspector Specialist Promotion Course*:-

This is similar to the sergeant to inspector promotion course for general duties officers. It is, however, specially designed for personnel of the specialized units of the Force. It is for a period of one month. Lectures are

restricted to basic police duties, specialist topics and foot drill.

(iii) *Corporal To Sergeant Promotion Course:-*

Suitable corporals are selected and sent for this course which is of two months duration. Lectures cover police duties, drill and law. Candidates sit for examination and appear before an interview board at the end of the course.

(iv) *Corporal To Sergeant Specialist Promotion Course:-*

This is similar to (ii) above except that it is specially designed for the technical personnel of the supporting service units of the Force. It is for a period of one month and consists of lectures on foot drill, police duties and technical subjects.

(v) *Traffic Courses:-*

Run at the Police College, Ikeja, for superior police officers, inspectors and other ranks. Duration: SPOs, three weeks; Inspectors, four weeks; Standard Traffic Course for constables, five weeks.

(vi) *Training Institutions Outside The Police:-*

(a) ASCON - Management Training for SPOs only.

WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS

The first batch of 20 Nigerian women was recruited into the Nigeria Police in 1955. Ever since, women have been recruited steadily into the Force on a regular basis like their male counterparts. They are usually enlisted as constables, cadet inspectors or cadet assistant superintendents of police. Women recruited into the Police have to meet some requirements according to the Police Regulations of 1958. Requirements of height, physical fitness, character, financial and marital status are the same for all categories of entrants. These are: Height; not less than 5' 4' or 1.63m tall; physical fitness, must be certified by a government medical officer as not being pregnant, and physically and mentally fit for service in the police force.

Character:- Must be of good character and must not have been found guilty of criminal offence (other than any offence which the Inspector-General accepts as being a minor offence).

Financial Status:- Must not be indebted to anyone.

Marital Status:- Must be unmarried.

Age:- Age wise, a recruit must not be less than 17 and not more than 20 years. Entrants in the inspectorate level must not be less than 17 or more than 23 years. To come in as Cadet ASP, the applicant must not be less than 19 or more than 26 years.

Education:- Educational requirements for women are as follows:- Recruit, Secondary IV; Cadet Inspector, at least six credits in the "O" Level, including English Language and Mathematics; Cadet ASP; a good honours

degree from a recognized university. The requirements are the same for their male counter-parts.

Women police officers are, as a general rule, employed on duties which are connected with women and children, particularly in the following areas: investigation of sexual offences against women and children; recording of statements from female witnesses and accused persons and from children; attendance when women or children are being interviewed by male police officers; the searching and the escorting of women prisoners to and from police stations; school crossings duties, crowd control where women and children constitute the majority. Other duties performed by women police are clerical duties, telephone duties and office orderly duties.

Unlike her male counterpart, a police woman is not allowed to drill under arms or take part in any baton or riot exercise. When she is ready to marry, she must ask for permission in writing from the Commissioner of Police under whom she serves. The name, address and the occupation of her intended husband must be given and permission is given only when the proposed husband is found to be of good character. This is necessary because of the sensitive nature of Police work.

After marriage, a woman police officer who is pregnant is granted maternity leave in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

While in uniform, a woman police officer is not allowed to wear face powder or lipstick, or wear nail varnish except those of neutral colour. Articles of jewellery other than wedding ring and engagement ring or a wrist watch are also not allowed. And, in dressing her hair, the woman police officer shall not make it in such a fashion that it falls over the uniform collars, but shall have it tucked under the uniform cap or plaited over the top of the head.

MOBILE POLICE FORCE

Before the advent of politics in Nigeria, the Police contained riots or any other civil disturbance by deploying regular policemen using batons, tear-gas and in rare cases, firearms (Mark IV Rifle). After independence in 1960, politics in the country became volatile and thuggery was introduced into Nigerian politics. Consequently, the conventional method of dealing with riots became ineffective. The need to correct this defect in the country's security system therefore necessitated the establishment of the Police Mobile Force (PMF) as a striking force in the event of riots or other serious disturbances.

The first squadron of the PMF was established in Kaduna in 1962. From one squadron, the PMF has grown to 24 squadrons, each comprising

four, three or two units, depending on the strength available. A squadron is based in each state capital including Abuja, while three other squadrons are based in Lagos because of its strategic position.

RECRUITMENT:

Members of the PMF are recruited among serving Police personnel and not direct from outside the Force. Any policeman to be recruited must have served in the force for at least three years with clean records. He is expected to be physically fit and shall serve in the PMF for a statutory period of 36 months. After his service in the PMF, he may thereafter be redeployed to general duties.

Since its inception, the Police Mobile Force has dealt with numerous disturbances in different parts of the country. In addition to the quelling of disturbances, the PMF supplements the efforts of the regular Police units in armed robbery and crime patrols and guard duties at vulnerable areas and key points such as hospitals and NEPA installations in major towns and cities.

MOUNTED POLICE TROOP

The Nigeria Police Mounted Troop was formed in July 1961, in Kaduna as a ceremonial troop of 15 men. Today, the Mounted Branch has more than 1,300 horses and 1,500 men forming five Squadrons made up of 15 Troops based in Abuja, Kano, Kaduna, Ilorin, Lagos, Jos, Katsina, Ibadan, Damaturu, Bama, Maiduguri, Mubi, Yola, Sokoto and Bauchi.

FUNCTIONS:

Apart from the normal duties of a policeman, the Mounted Branch also performs the following functions:

- (a) Crowd control at major engagements;
- (b) Anti-crime patrol along the borders;
- (c) Ceremonial guard duties and escorts;
- (d) Dismounted and mounted guards;
- (e) Rural and township patrols.

RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL:

As a general rule, volunteers for the Mounted Branch shall be under 30 years of age and personnel are drawn from serving members of the Force, recruits undergoing training at Police Colleges, and members of the public with requisite qualifications.

TRAINING PROGRAMME:

The Mounted Branch has a training school situated at Bukuru, Jos, Plateau State. All serving members of the Force and members of the public with requisite qualifications who voluntarily enlist in the Branch undergo a

six-month training. Trainees are carefully taught the art of horsemanship, stable management and other related subjects such as First Aid treatment, animal management (theory and practical) and musketry.

PURCHASE OF HORSES:

Horses for service with the Nigeria Police Mounted Branch are purchased in Nigeria and abroad subject to approval from the Inspector-General of Police.

SCHOOLING OF HORSES:

Horses purchased for service with the Force either locally or abroad are schooled to break their old habits and become useful to the Police.

THE DOG SECTION

The Dog Section of the Nigeria Police was established in 1963 with six Alsatian dogs. The dogs and their handlers were trained at the Metropolitan Police Dog Training Establishment in England, and on their return were based initially in Lagos. The dogs are used for crime prevention patrols, guard duties, crowd control and to assist in searching for offenders at scenes of crime.

Since then, police dogs and their handlers have been receiving their training either at the Police Dog Training Centre at Keffi Street, Obalende in Lagos, or at the Police Dog Training School, Bukuru, in Plateau State.

Other breeds now in Police service include the Doberman, the Labrador, the Pinscher and the Pottweiler. Most of the dogs were imported from Britain, Denmark, and Germany and on arrival in Nigeria underwent an intensive 14 months training in crime prevention and detection during which period they acclimatized.

The training of a dog and its handler lasts for four months, depending on weather conditions.

PERSONNEL:

Personnel of the Dog Section are drawn from policemen who are willing to serve as dog handlers and have keen interest in animals, especially dogs. Such policemen must have had at least five years service in the Force as general duties policemen and have satisfactory records of service. As a rule, only members of the rank and file who are under 35 years of age are selected to become dog handlers.

MARINE BRANCH

The Marine Branch of the Nigeria Police Force was established in Lagos in 1891. It was then known as 'Night Water Board'.

The duties of the branch are:

- (i) Protection of lives and property of all persons on the river.

- (ii) Anti-smuggling operations.
- (iii) Rescue operations; rescuing drowning persons and salvaging property which has come adrift; securing of drifting barges, canoes, boats and logs, and securing floating corpses.
- (iv) Enforcement of the Merchant Shipping Act.
- (v) Prosecution of offenders, and
- (vi) Conveying policemen on duty.

The Marine Branch operates in 15 states of the Federation. They are Cross River, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Anambra, Imo, Bendel, Ondo, Ogun, Lagos, Benue, Borno, Gongola, Kwara, Sokoto and Niger States.

Personnel of the Marine Branch are drawn from either serving policemen who volunteer to transfer to the Branch, or recruited from among many applicants with certificate of competency in marine engineering or deck certificate of competence obtained from technical colleges.

The Deck Officer navigates the craft while engineers watch on board, or carry out maintenance and repairs on the vessels. All personnel of the Branch must be able to swim.

The Marine Branch has a fleet of 428 boats, many of which are constructed to carry a riot unit. The boats are mounted with radio and night visual aids, lifebouys and bouyant cushions.

AIR WING

The Police Airwing dates back to 1972 when it was formed out of a company called Pan African Airline Nigeria Limited. The airline had earlier maintained and operated a fleet of aircraft for the Nigeria Police Force. The initial problem encountered by the Police Force to get qualified Nigerians to man its fleet compelled it to look inwards for trainable materials with requisite qualifications. That tended to establish a Force policy of getting serving members avail themselves of a flying career in the Force. However, in 1981 and early 1982 the first set of qualified pilots were recruited directly into the Force.

FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE AIRWING:

The department is involved in the normal anti-crime patrol and surveillance duties. Other areas where the department functions very well are in the movement of personnel during crisis and mob control.

The department is also involved in fire fighting and traffic control.

The police aircraft are civil-registered and are operated within the ambit of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and amenable to the "rule of applicability" in any given state where aircrafts are operated.

These restrictions make it mandatory for any pilot who is to serve as a crew member in the Nigeria Police to be a licensed pilot and a graduate of

an approved aviation school in Nigeria or abroad.

ENTRY QUALIFICATION:

To qualify for sponsorship as a pilot, a serving member, must possess WASC or General Certificate of Education with at least five credits which must include English, Mathematics, Physics, or Chemistry or a university degree with a flair for science subjects. Direct entrants must possess the commercial pilot licence fixed-wing with multi engine type rating and instrument rating with a minimum of 250 hours total flight time or, in the case of helicopter pilot, an unrestricted helicopter commercial pilot licence with a minimum of 200 hours total time.

NIGERIA AND THE WORLD

Nigeria's foreign policy is based on its quest for internal cohesion and is influenced by the necessity to consolidate its independence, develop its national economy, review its social reconstruction efforts and maintain its unity and stability. These national objectives are translated into national interests on the international scene as Nigeria's total commitment to African solidarity and co-operation in economic, social and cultural fields; non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; opposition to colonialism, imperialism and racism; and desire for peace, security and prosperity in the world. In pursuing these national interests, Nigeria has declared that it has no territorial ambition or any intention to dominate or force its leadership on any other country.

STRATEGY

In essence, the strategy of Nigeria's foreign policy is determined by the impact of international events on Nigeria's national interests. Secondly, Nigeria participates fully in world and regional bodies where the unsettling issues of peace and security are discussed, and expects other countries to make their contribution in the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual respect and realism, in readiness to negotiate and recognize common interests and achieve broad international consensus. Nigeria enjoys freedom of action in international affairs, and its foreign policy is not subordinated to those of the big power blocs. Thirdly, it is the desire of Nigeria to develop friendly relations and collaboration with all countries regardless of differences or similarities in social systems and national policies. For that purpose, Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with more than 75 countries through trade expansion, cooperation in development assistance, exchanges in science and technology and cultural contacts.

FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The need for co-operation extends to other parts of Africa. As a developing country, Nigeria is aware of the limitation of its resources. Nevertheless, Nigeria is determined to contribute its modest share in the development process of other African countries. In spite of tremendous internal requirement, Nigeria has subscribed N50 million to the African Development Bank to enable it grant loans to African countries. Additionally, Nigeria has provided some African countries with technical assistance in the form of judges, administrators and technical advisers. Nigerian

institutions of higher learning have accepted students from such countries as Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa where they have been hounded for their political beliefs. Relations between Nigeria and other African countries, generally, have developed in a most positive and encouraging manner in recent years, and are highlighted by the exchanges of state and official visits and cultural activities.

NEW ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

The Babangida administration's new economic diplomacy has proved to be a veritable instrument of productive international economic relations. Predicated on the Administration's philosophy of economic recovery/prosperity, social justice/well-being, and self-reliance in the context of the objectives of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), the 'new economic diplomacy' is designed as an effective machinery that would facilitate the realization of those objectives through the promotion of export, investment, and increased financial assistance from friendly countries without compromising Nigeria's autonomy in foreign affairs. The policy is also intended to re-invigorate South-South co-operation. The main elements of this foreign policy thrust are:-

- (a) Elevation of national economic interests in foreign policy/priorities;
- (b) Articulation and advancement in diplomacy of strategies that will promote the implementation of domestic economic objectives;
- (c) Co-ordination with the relevant home ministries as well as active collaboration with the Organised Private Sector (OPS) in the realisation of the goals of economic diplomacy;
- (d) Reorganization of the foreign service to facilitate the achievement of national economic objectives; and
- (e) Return, to the Ministry of External Affairs, of the responsibility for Joint Economic Commissions between Nigeria and other countries.

The Ministry of External Affairs has consequently been re-organized to make it respond to the challenges posed by the dwindling economic fortunes of the country and by the dictates of the 'new economic diplomacy'. A Trade Investment Department has been established to promote bilateral trade and investment relations and the active involvement of the Organized Private Sector (OPS) in export expansion and promotion. The Joint Economic Commissions have been reactivated with a view to making them more effective; while the economic divisions of Nigerian Missions

abroad have been strengthened to make them respond to the needs of the foreign policy thrust of the 'new economic diplomacy'.

The impact of the 'new economic diplomacy' has begun to be felt. Britain pledged \$100 million as a special grant to bridge the resources-gap in the 1989 Budget. A World Bank Trade and Investment Policy Loan (TIPOL) of US \$500 million co-financed by the Japanese Government has been approved for Nigeria. A protocol for a US \$24 million non-project grant to ease Nigeria's economic problems has been signed with Japan, aside from Japanese grant of 48 million Yen to cover the cost of equipment for a language laboratory at the University of Lagos and a soft loan of US \$200 million. There have been exchanges of trade and economic delegations between Nigeria and Ghana, Zaire, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan and the Nordic countries.

RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS

Nigeria successfully warded off South Africa's attempt in 1988 to build a bridgehead in the West African sub-region by maintaining a presence in Equatorial Guinea. Nigeria also played a leading role in the resolution of the conflict between Liberia and Sierra Leone. The decision to re-open Nigeria's land borders with her immediate neighbours not only remove one of the possible sources of conflict in the West African sub-region thereby fostering integration of the sub-region, but also enhanced the strengthening of bilateral relations and the policy of good neighbourliness. The quadripartite meeting in April 1989 involving Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, and Togo mapped out the modalities for joint border co-operation among immigration, customs and security officials of the four countries.

ECOWAS

The inauguration of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 1975 was a further evidence of Nigeria's desire to increase the quantum of friendship, cooperation and unity among West African countries on a regional basis. It was indeed a milestone in the history of Africa that 15 African Republics: Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra-Leone, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana and Nigeria (all in West Africa) agreed to establish a common economic market for the free movement of goods, services and nationals of their countries. The treaty provides for the establishment of a customs union among members.

Other important provisions of the treaty relate to the progressive harmonisation of the agricultural and industrial policies of member states, as well as monetary policies, and the promotion of joint ventures in the economic field in so far as they do not adversely affect the proper

functioning of the Community. Finally, the treaty provides for common transportation and communications network, energy and infrastructural facilities. The ECOWAS will result in greater trade and enlarged market for its members. Trade and market will undoubtedly stimulate economic growth and create facilities for the establishment of large scale and heavy industries which in turn will improve both the standard and quality of life within the Community.

The Nigerian President's three year tenure as the chairman of ECOWAS from 1986 to 1988 witnessed significant advances in institutional developments, such as the progress in the construction of the Headquarters of ECOWAS Fund in Lome and the laying of the foundation stone of ECOWAS Secretariat at Abuja. The Secretariat will be the venue for ECOWAS Summit meeting scheduled for July this year. Also during the period, efforts were made to strengthen the Community by persuading member states to pay substantial portions of their outstanding arrears of contributions. Nigeria also played a pivotal role during the three-year period in reconciling the sister states of Sierra Leone and Liberia, Burkina Faso and Mali, and Togo and Ghana. Perhaps the most significant was Nigeria's key role in launching the Economic Recovery Programme for West Africa, which stressed full mobilisation of both human and financial resources and promotion of collective self-reliance in the sub-region.

NIGERIA AND OAU

In the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Nigeria is committed to political cooperation among African countries, and has scrupulously observed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. In its 28 years of existence, the OAU has been the rallying point for all African peoples for stimulating African development, peace and understanding, and for harmonizing African positions on world issues, particularly in the United Nations. Nigeria's attitude in the OAU is to work for a consensus, without compromising established principles, and to examine crucial issues from a pragmatic approach of firm but tactful diplomacy.

Nigeria maintains that the solution to the Middle East situation can only be achieved through strict and complete implementation, by all concerned, of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The OAU group at the United Nations has also helped to focus attention on African problems, which include the apartheid policy in South Africa; the question of Namibian independence; the debt problem and a new world economic order.

As a founding member of the OAU, Nigeria strongly believes that African unity must be built block by block, through co-ordination of educational,

health and cultural programmes. Nigeria supports proposals to shift emphasis by paying more attention to economic development and cooperation on a regional and continental basis.

The three main foci of Nigeria's diplomacy in the OAU are decolonization, apartheid, and economic development. Our traditional commitment to the cause of African liberation and the struggle against apartheid culminated in the launching in July 1989, of a N100 million Namibia Solidarity Fund to assist the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in preparing for elections for the independence of Namibia. Also Nigeria sent 50 Policemen to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia. In the struggle for the total elimination of apartheid in South Africa, Nigeria has continued to provide material and financial support to the liberation movements and the Frontline States and also use every opportunity to mobilise international support against apartheid in South Africa. An indication of Nigeria's commitment to the OAU is the fact that not only was she the Organization's "Star Country" for 1990, but also is hosting the summit of OAU Heads of State in Abuja in June this year.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN RELIEF FUND

In keeping with Nigeria's commitment to the freedom of the suffering masses in southern Africa, the Federal Government launched the South African Relief Fund (SARF) in Nigeria. The establishment of the fund also stemmed from government's view that no African state can be said to be free until the entire continent is liberated from the evils of colonialism; apartheid and racism.

Since the relief fund was launched, donations in cash have been received voluntarily from civil servants in the federal and state public services, government corporations, voluntary organizations, businessmen, institutions of learning and from ordinary Nigerians.

ANGLO-NIGERIAN RELATIONS

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

Ibrahim Babangida and the First Lady, Mrs. Maryam Babangida paid a state visit to Britain in May, 1989. The former British Prime Minister, Mrs., Margaret Thatcher and her husband, Denis Thatcher, visited Nigeria in January, 1989. Nigeria had also recently played host to HRH Prince Philip, the consort to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, while HRH Prince Charles and his wife Lady Diana were also official guests of the Nigerian government from March 15 - 19, 1990.

UNITED NATIONS

Nigeria supports the United Nations Organization as a permanent and continuing instrument for strengthening peace and international security. Nigeria is convinced that strict observance of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and consistent implementation of United Nations decisions on all questions of peace, security, development and freedom are indispensable for increasing the effectiveness of the world body.

Nigeria became the 99th member of the United Nations in October, 1960. Within six years of becoming a member of the organization, Nigeria was elected for a one-year term into the Security Council.

At Nigeria's suggestion, the United Nations devoted the 13th Special Session in 1986 to the critical economic situation of African countries during which the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) was adopted. The programme involves the control of drought and desertification, as well as co-operation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) in the effort to curb desert encroachment in Nigeria and other African countries. It also involves weather forecasting for monitoring movement of pests; mobilization of developed countries in finding lasting solutions to Africa's worsening terms of trade; and assistance in increasing food supply, food security and human resources development. Within the group of 77, Nigeria spear-headed the adoption of a resolution devoted to the next United Nations Development Decade, 1991 - 2000.

Nigeria's erstwhile Permanent Representative at the United Nations, Major General J. N. Garba (rtd), was elected President of the 44th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1989. Nigeria takes keen interest in the issue of disarmament, a contentious issue in world politics and in the diplomacy of the United Nations. Nigeria played an active role in the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament held in New York in June 1988. The country hosted the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop in Lagos from 3 to 7 April 1989. Though sponsored jointly with the United Nations, the workshop was a direct result of Nigeria's initiative in 1985 to provide

African governments with assistance in the areas of arms limitation, disarmament, and also to deepen their awareness of existing international and regional machineries for the promotion of disarmament and regional security. Twenty-one African countries attended the workshop.

Nigeria has on several occasions since 1960 contributed troops to UN peace keeping operations.

Nigeria's campaign against the dumping of toxic and radio-active waste in African countries, including Nigeria, confirmed the country's leadership role in Africa. Nigeria's prompt reaction against the dumping of toxic waste within and outside Africa helped to sensitize and focus the attention of the international community on the dangers of waste dumping. Nigeria's vigorous campaigns against both the environmental and the disarmament aspect of radioactive waste was carried to the OAU, ECOWAS, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the South Atlantic Council and the United Nations resulting in the establishment of a "Dump Watch", through which countries can pool and share information on the movement of vessels laden with toxic waste to prevent their being dumped on their territories.

COMMONWEALTH

Nigeria regards the Commonwealth as a useful organ for exchanging ideas and sharing experience, and also as a launching pad from which programmes of cooperation can be developed. The Commonwealth is made up of independent states formerly under British colonial rule from Europe, North America, Africa, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific. The Organization has steadily grown from a purely 'British' association into a multiracial partnership of sovereign states, all seeking to improve upon their social, economic and political relations.

As a member, Nigeria has contributed immensely to the aims, objectives and aspirations of the organization.

This is attested to, among others, by the fact that the country is a member of the eight-member committee of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers charged in 1987 with evolving a Commonwealth response to the challenge posed by racist South Africa. Through astute diplomacy, Nigeria has won the co-operation of Commonwealth member states in the search for solutions to the Southern African problem, insisting on the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. Nigeria's Chief Emeka Anyaoku was elected Secretary General of the Commonwealth at the last meeting of Commonwealth Heads of State and Government in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October 1989. Chief Anyaoku who was sponsored by the Nigerian Government had served in the Commonwealth Secretariat in various capacities for 23 years and his election to succeed Sir

Shridath Ramphal was universally acknowledged as a recognition of Nigeria's unwavering commitment to the ideals of the Commonwealth.

Another achievement of Nigeria was in helping to foster political movements in South Africa, by encouraging the reconciliation of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress of Azania (PAC). When the ANC leader, Mr. Oliver Tambo, recently visited Nigeria to brief the Government on the liberation struggle in South Africa, he was assured of continued support; and the sum of US \$1.5 million was made available to his organisation. Nigeria participated actively at the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa held in Paris in June 1986. At that conference, Nigeria pledged the sum of US \$50 million in assistance to the Frontline States, apart from renewing commitment to the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Nigeria's former Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo has been an active member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group on South Africa. A good testimony to Nigeria's acknowledged impact on the South African issue was the fact that Nigeria was among the first African nations visited (May 13 - 16, 1990) by the ANC Vice - President, Dr. Nelson Mandela, on his release from prison in 1990.

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

The main thrust of Nigeria's foreign policy strategy is guided by the principle of friendship and cooperation with all countries, and is reflected by its non-alignment posture in international affairs, as well as its determination not to take sides in the ideological conflicts of the super-powers or become a satellite of either of the blocs. Nigeria believes that in a multi-racial world community, there are bound to be differences in priorities and emphasis, and differences even in the reading and understanding of facts to allow for the spirit of flexibility and accommodation. Consequently Nigeria maintains cordial relations with China, the United States, USSR and Western and Eastern Europe alike.

Through the initiative of Nigeria at the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Harare, Zimbabwe, in 1986, the Action Fund for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (African Fund) was established by the Movement. The purpose of the Fund was to assist the Frontline States and Liberation Movements in withstanding South Africa's aggression and counter-measures which could result from the imposition of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Nigeria participated actively at the May 1988 Extra-Ordinary Ministerial Meeting on Disarmament held in Havana, Cuba, to

formulate a common position prior to the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament (SSOD III). Nigeria also participated in the July 1988 meeting of the NAM Ministerial Standing Committee for Economic Co-operation.

Thus, Nigeria has worked hard for a new orientation by the Non-Aligned Movement that gave prominence to economic issues and was rewarded with the Chairmanship of the Economic Committee at the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers which took place in Nicosia, Cyprus, in September 1988.

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

EUROPE

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

Nigeria and Germany derive mutual benefits from trade, investment and economic cooperation. More than 60 German firms are engaged in commercial activities in Nigeria. France has achieved a steady growth in economic ties with Nigeria since the civil war. A Peugeot assembly plant has been established in Nigeria and a French oil company, Elf, is among the major oil companies in the country. The Netherlands maintains good relations with Nigeria in the commercial field. Dutch firms have a healthy market for consumer goods in Nigeria. Commercial activities between Nigeria and Italy are increasing. Italians are engaged in various businesses in Nigeria particularly in building and road construction. Nigeria and Sweden have established closer cooperation resulting in a fruitful exchange of ideas and experiences in the field of trade and technology.

SOCIALIST BLOC

Relations between Nigeria and the former Socialist Bloc are cordial and have prospects of further development. Nigeria has a number of technical

exchange and cultural cooperation agreements with the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The general areas of cooperation are in agriculture, building construction, medicine, sports and the arts. The multi-million naira ultra-modern National Arts Theatre Complex in Iganmu, Lagos, was built by a Bulgarian company, and the Soviet Union is playing a major role in the construction of the Ajaokuta Steel Complex.

THE AMERICAS

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

The Caribbean countries share a common cultural identity with Nigeria. Nigeria has made contributions to a number of development projects in the Caribbean region, and has cooperated in the recruitment of teachers and nurses. She has also received cooperation in the transfer of technology in the fields of agriculture and tourism. Nigeria maintains mutual relations with Brazil in trade and cultural cooperation. Most of the black communities in Brazil regard or claim Nigeria as their ancestral home.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

EEC-ACP CONVENTION

Nigeria is aware of the importance of the European Economic Community (EEC) to its economy, and as a consequence played a very positive role in negotiations with EEC by Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, which led to the signing of the Lome Conventions. The Lome Scheme is not strictly a commodity agreement, but rather it provides for a fund from which to compensate African, Caribbean and the Pacific States for foreign exchange losses resulting from a fall in prices of their commodity exports to Europe. In spite of the gains, the commodity scheme is regarded as only complementary to the general exercise of rationalizing prices in interna-

ional trade.

THE TECHNICAL AID CORPS SCHEME

In 1987, Nigeria established the Technical Aid Corps (TAC) Scheme, by which young Nigerian professionals are seconded for service in other African, Caribbean and South Pacific countries where their expertise is required. The scheme represents a new and bold approach in Nigeria's foreign aid policy as it is not only a fine, concrete manifestation by an independent African country to give meaning to its emotional and external ties with blacks in the Diaspora in a regular and systematic manner, but also sets the pace on how less developed countries could give substance to collective self-reliance or South-South co-operation. The first batch of more than 100 corps volunteers wound up their service by the end of 1989 while another batch of 105 volunteers had followed.

THE LAGOS FORUM

Nigeria also launched an important foreign policy initiative of the Concert of Medium Powers (CMP), known as the Lagos Forum, which grouped 20 medium level countries with the objective of facilitating multilateral co-operation. The initiative became real when the inaugural meeting was held in Lagos in March 1987 with 15 countries present. The second meeting was held in September 1987 with 21 countries participating - an increase of six over the attendance at the inaugural meeting, reflecting not only the acceptance of the need for such a forum but also the success of Nigerian diplomacy since 1985. Nigeria's former leader, General Olusegun Obasanjo has also initiated a Leadership Forum at which world leaders participate. The forum has met in various parts of the world since its establishment.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

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

(For addresses of diplomatic missions in Nigeria, please see Chapter 15)

THE ECONOMY

Nigeria operates basically an open economy, with international transactions constituting a significant proportion of aggregate economic activity. At independence in 1960, the Nigerian economy was so tied to that of Britain and the industrialized West, that almost all policies were aimed at servicing those external interests, providing raw materials for their industries and markets for their finished products.

In 1965, 13 per cent of Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was exported and in 1970 it had jumped to 17 per cent, while imports amounted to 15 per cent of the GDP. The growth of merchandise trade, the core of Nigeria's international economic transactions, showed a gradual increase from 1960 up till the early 1970s. In 1960, merchandise imports stood at N431 million. It rose to N550 million in 1965, N885 million in 1970, N1.7b in 1974, reaching N14b by 1980, the highest ever recorded.

The growth of exports within that period was even more remarkable. From N339m in 1960, it rose to N855m in 1970, N5.8b in 1974, and N22b in 1980. Since then, however, it has been on the decline owing to the downturn in the country's petroleum export earnings. Nigeria's most important single export commodity is petroleum, which accounts for more than 80 per cent of total export earnings.

In 1981, Nigeria faced the dilemma of rising debts and depressed export revenue due to the drastic fall in oil prices. For instance, from a peak of \$26b in 1980, oil revenue tumbled to \$14b in 1982 and continued to fall, reaching \$7b and \$5.5b in 1986 and 1988, respectively.

The government then believed that the oil glut was temporary and did not take concrete steps to reduce the country's imports which averaged N1b per month to match its earnings.

In 1982, a bridging loan of \$1b was obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to cushion the pressure created by the drop in oil revenue and foreign exchange earnings, as non-oil exports contributed less than 1% of total export earnings. When it was discovered that the oil glut was far from being temporary, the Federal Government imposed austerity measures in April 1982 to check the degenerating economic situation. Certain categories of imported goods were banned while others were placed under import licence. But despite those measures, imports continued to run ahead of exports resulting in persistent balance of payment deficits.

By late 1982, state governments had started to feel the pinch. Salaries of

civil servants fell in arrears while subventions to the social services sector were drastically reduced by the Federal and State governments. The Buhari Administration that succeeded Shagari continued with the austerity measures, yet the economy could not be turned round. The Babangida Administration that took over from the Buhari Administration introduced the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986 to correct the imbalance in the economic structure and set the nation on a programmed course of self reliance. Because of the over-dependence on oil revenue, other economic subsectors, notably agriculture, had been neglected. Manufactures contributed less than 10% of GDP and the local value added was insignificant. Forty-four per cent of foreign exchange earnings were used for debt servicing to the detriment of investments in growth oriented sectors. Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over US \$4 billion balance-of-payment support loan which commenced in 1983 was stalemated and the introduction of counter trade created further leakages in the system.

EVOLUTION OF THE BABANGIDA ADMINISTRATION'S ECONOMIC POLICY

Early in his administration, President Babangida abolished import licensing to reduce bottlenecks and enhance efficiency in foreign exchange allocations, suspended all counter trade agreements and got the people's mandate to turn round the economy not with IMF assistance but with internally generated resources. The Administration embarked on an ambitious programme of agricultural and rural development.

Thirty per cent consolidated import levy on all imports was imposed, while debt servicing was restricted to 30 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. An export liberalization package was introduced and included options to retain 25 per cent of export earnings in foreign exchange by any non-oil exporter for own use. These measures were elaborated upon in the government's Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

SAP is a series of policy responses aimed at removing economic distortions and sustaining growth while maintaining a desirable balance of payments position. In the President's own words, it seeks to harmonize what we consume with what we produce, using our own domestic endowment of human and material resources. It would involve new uses of wealth, new property relations, new products and production processes, new attitudes to work, new consumption habits and new interaction with the rest of the world. It would be a painful process, but any further delay could only intensify the consequential hardships.

Thus began a programme, the realization of which would strengthen demand management policies, create new incentives for increased produc-

tion, attain a more realistic exchange rate, through the establishment of Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM), restructure existing tariffs and excise duties, and overhaul the resources allocation machinery.

SAP would also appropriately price public sector products, rationalize parastatals and government investment in companies, and deregulate the economy by dismantling controls. It would contain inflation through a monetary policy of liquidity squeeze, promote rural development, and continue the effort at rescheduling external debts.

(SECOND-TIER) FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET (SFEM/FEM)

Perhaps the most important variable in the operation of the SAP has been the SFEM/FEM. As exchange rates are the hub around which the wheel of international finance spins, so has SFEM/FEM become the core of SAP. It commenced operations on 26 September 1986, and metamorphosed into FEM after the merging of the first tier and second tier rates in April 1987. It is a market established for the purchase and sale of foreign currencies.

Rates at the market are determined by authorized dealers through the interplay of market forces. Prior to this, the bureaucratic mechanism of quotas through import licensing had been fraught with abuses and inefficiency resulting in misallocation of resources.

SFEM/FEM, up to December 1987, handled more than US \$3.3 billion in foreign exchange deals. Only 14 per cent of this was borrowed from the World Bank while the rest, 86 per cent was internally generated. This was made possible, in spite of the rejection of IMF funding, by the introduction of domiciliary accounts and the liberalization of exports. At the expiry of SAP, the FEM has been absorbed into the routine workings of the financial and economic system.

OTHER POLICY INITIATIVES

Complementary to SAP are other policies adopted by the Administration towards enhancing the desired transformation. They include the following:

- (i) deregulation of interest rates in July 1986;
- (ii) debt rescheduling;
- (iii) debt equity swap;
- (iv) commercialisation and privatisation of some public sector institutions and government owned corporations and companies;
- (v) incentive to non-petroleum products exporters to retain 100% of their earnings in their domiciliary accounts so as to facilitate their operational needs;
- (vi) the movement of the CBN from the Ministry of Finance to the Presidency.

The first phase of the petrochemical plant, the gas re-injection plant, the polypropylene and carbon black and the linear alkyl benzene plants have been commissioned. These will provide a sound base for the further consolidation of SAP, since local industries will no longer have to import certain basic raw materials for the production of household goods, packaging materials, automotive components, medical equipment etc.

THE STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME

The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), is in effect a package of socio-economic, financial, industrial, agricultural, commercial and attitudinal policies aimed at reviving and restructuring the economy and generating an internal cumulative development process. It aims at altering and realigning aggregate domestic expenditure and production patterns so as to minimize dependence on imports, enhance the non-oil export base and bring the economy back to the path of steady and balanced growth.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- (i) to restructure and diversify the productive base of the economy in order to reduce dependence on the oil sector and on imports;
- (ii) to achieve fiscal and balance of payments viability over the period;
- (iii) to lay the basis for a sustainable non-inflationary or minimal inflationary growth;
- (iv) to lessen the dominance of unproductive investments in the public sector, improve the sector's efficiency and intensify the growth potential of the private sector.

The main elements of the programme were the:

- (i) strengthening of the hitherto strong demand management policies;
- (ii) adoption of measures to stimulate domestic production and broaden the supply base of the economy;
- (iii) adoption of a realistic exchange rate policy;
- (iv) further rationalization and restructuring of tariffs in order to aid the promotion of industrial diversification;
- (v) move towards improved trade and payments liberalization;
- (vi) reduction of complex administrative controls simultaneously with a greater reliance on market forces;
- (vii) adoption of appropriate pricing policies, especially for petroleum products;
- (viii) rationalization and privatization of public sector enterprises.

The core policies of the programme involve, among others, actions to:

- (a) correct the serious over-valuation of the Naira through the setting up of a viable and substantial second-tier foreign exchange

- market, coupled with adjustments to the official rate aimed at convergence of the various exchange rates as soon as possible;
- (b) overcome the observed public-sector inefficiencies through improved public expenditure control programmes and the speedy rationalization of the parastatals sector; and
 - (c) relieve the debt burden and attract a new inflow of foreign capital while keeping a lid on foreign loans.

In pursuance of the major objectives of the programme, parastatals and government-owned companies were classified into five groups for the purpose of rationalization. In effect, such companies were either to be fully or partially privatized, fully or partially commercialized or remain as public institutions. As at May 1991, out of the 92 companies slated for privatisation and commercialisation, 74 have been duly processed, while work has started on the remaining 18. The Federal Government has also realised the sum of N2.2 billion from the exercise.

In the area of monetary policy, measures have been taken since 1989 to ensure that adequate bank credit is allocated directly to the productive sector. As part of the general strategy for strengthening demand management and in an effort to reduce the excessive pressure on the Naira in the foreign exchange market, measures were taken to reduce the liquidity overhang in the economy. Notable among such measures are:

- (i) banks could no longer easily give domestic loans backed up by weak or questionable guarantees in foreign banks;
- (ii) commercial banks are now required to deposit domestic equivalents of their external payment arrears with the Central Bank; and
- (iii) deposits of ministries, government departments and parastatals must be transferred to the Central Bank to curtail the banking system's access to easy money and discourage attendant abuses.

The economy is picking up and desirable restructuring is taking place. Among the gains recorded are:

- (i) the salutary effects of rising domestic prices of imports both on import-intensive production and on the consumption of imported goods and services. On the production side, increasing numbers of establishments formerly dependent on imported raw materials are now compelled to utilize local raw materials to a greater degree and at a faster rate. On the consumption side, consumers continued to shift from food imports to food import substitutes thereby inducing expanded domestic production of food staples;

- (ii) the increased production of export crops such as cocoa, rubber, palm kernels, shea-nuts as well as non-traditional agricultural exports in response to the big boost in export prices denominated in Naira;
- (iii) increased rural employment with the boost in gainful farm employment opportunities and the increased participation of urban dwellers in part-time farming;
- (iv) the enhanced acceptability of the idea of self-employment and expansion in self-employment opportunities;
- (v) the diversification of foreign exchange earnings away from oil to non-oil exports as a necessary step towards stabilizing the country's foreign exchange earnings. It is expected that the share of non-oil exports in total exports would continue to increase, thereby reducing the vulnerability of the national economy to uncontrollable and undesirable fluctuations in the world oil market. Closely related to the gain is the growth of non-traditional exports such as canned fruits, crafts, food items and manufactured items such as textiles and beer ;
- (vi) capacity utilization has increased with the availability of raw materials and spare parts made possible by liberalized access to foreign exchange under SAP. That is reflected in the unplanned profitability of many establishments and increased resource utilisation;
- (vii) increased production of food import substitutes such as cassava, rice, maize, soya-beans, millet, etc. in response to the boost in their prices as consumers shift from food imports to domestic substitutes;
- (viii) enhanced government Naira earnings for financing of the recurrent budget of all the governments particularly the wages and salaries of the employees of various tiers of government. That also makes possible the settlement of Naira denominated debts due to contractors and suppliers;
- (ix) the creation of a conducive climate for more fruitful dialogue on debt relief and rescheduling: This has contributed to moderation of adjustment cost;
- (x) the creation of a maintenance culture in place of the previous replacement syndrome which in the past had characterized the people's attitude to both public and private property;
- (xi) the continuing rationalization of individual and national consumption patterns away from consumption of exotic and quite

often, absurd imported items to the consumption of domestically produced items:

- (xii) the modest growth rates recorded in domestic output (i.e. the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), especially in 1987 and 1988; and
- (xiii) the reduction of the external debt stock through the Debt Conversion Programme by which US \$70 million was redeemed in 1988 with a further US \$618.6 million scheduled in principle for redemption.

The most vulnerable groups in society have been worst hit as a result of the implementation of SAP. In that regard, adjustments in the foreign exchange rate resulted in generalized increases in prices. This trend further resulted in higher cost of living and reduced living standards, especially for the low-income group. The high cost of imported inputs adversely affected many small-scale enterprises. In addition, the tight monetary policy which became necessary to preserve the gains of SAP raised the cost of credit. Rationalization of enterprises resulted in retrenchment, unemployment and higher prices of utilities. Perhaps, the greatest problem of the economy was the shortage of foreign exchange to meet external commitments.

In recognition of these unintended but inevitable effects of SAP, Government provided in the 1989 budget a Special Project Fund of N488 million aimed at implementing projects that would not only help to increase substantially the productive capacity of the economy, but also ameliorate the daily living conditions of the people. Eight areas were to benefit from the Fund. They included Mass Transit, the Universities of Agriculture, Book Production, and Information and Culture. Furthermore, in June 1989 Government announced a N100 million Economic Relief Package for workers and measures to promote employment. These measures were specifically designed to demonstrate government's commitment to the welfare of Nigerians. Those areas of concern to the citizenry that were identified for immediate action included health, food, transport, etc. In addition, measures to create employment were to be funded from this package through specific activities of the Federal Ministries of Works and Housing, Education, National Directorate of Employment, and the Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture.

MINES, POWER AND STEEL

The Federal Military Government has, in pursuance of its economic policies since August, 1985, re-directed the policy objectives of the Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel towards: (a) greater diversification of the economy through intensive exploration and exploitation of solid

minerals; (b) formulation of a national policy on the conservation and stockpiling of strategic minerals; (c) provision of adequate and uninterrupted power supply to both urban and rural population; (d) research and development in energy options; (e) ensuring optimum performance of existing steel plants so as to meet substantial proportion of domestic requirements of steel products; (f) completion and further development of the steel industry including the commencement of flat steel production and on-going strides on new projects; (g) establishment of a domestic technological and engineering base; (h) international co-operation in mines, power and steel development issues; and (i) manpower development in these three key areas.

The Nigerian Mining Corporation is charged with the responsibility of exploring, mining, processing, developing and marketing solid minerals as well as their by-products in the country. The Corporation is the largest single producer and supplier of industrial mineral products in the country. One of the remarkable features of the Corporation's achievements is the intensification of its activities in such old establishments as brickworks, quarries, tin, terazzo, drilling, laboratory and research. These projects now produce on an assured basis, industrial raw materials for local industries, thereby conserving substantial foreign exchange and making Nigeria more self-reliant. Exploration work on gold has extended to a number of states of the Federation, the work on Iperindo in Oyo State having reached an advanced stage of exploitation. The Corporation has succeeded in meeting the local requirements of barytes and bentonite thereby saving the country the huge foreign exchange hitherto expended on the importation of these products. It has also been exploiting its reserve of Ilmenite and Titanium Dioxide for export to complement foreign exchange earnings drive.

The Babangida Administration sees coal not only as an alternate form of energy and a potential foreign exchange earner, but also as one of the biggest industries which, if reactivated, will provide employment to thousands of Nigerians and at the same time form the basis for self-reliance in small scale industrialization. The government has made a substantial amount of money available to the Corporation to develop and expand existing facilities with modern equipment and mining techniques in order to produce coal in commercial quantities and at very efficient costs. Intensified exploration activities have confirmed the existence of coal in commercial quantities in Anambra, Benue, Bauchi, Imo, Plateau and Ondo States.

The National Iron Ore Mining Company at Itakpe was established primarily to produce and supply iron ore for the Ajaokuta and Delta Steel

Plants; and that it has succeeded in doing by producing and stock-piling iron ore already pending beneficiation. Efforts are being made to complete the Itakpe project by 1991 so as to reduce importation of iron ore. That would save the country more than N500 million annually in foreign exchange. The Itakpe-Ajaokuta rail line project which is designed to facilitate transportation of iron ore from Itakpe to Ajaokuta has been completed.

The National Metallurgical Development Centre (NMDC) at Jos was established to carry out research in and development of, relevant raw materials. The Centre has developed process techniques for the beneficiation of different types of iron ore found in Nigeria. It has also evolved techniques for de-sulphurization of coals, blending technology and domestic coke production. The Centre has characterized many deposits from different parts of the country in the area of refractories, and has set up a data bank for these types of minerals. It has also produced high temperature-resistant furnace-lining bricks, which are in high demand in industries. The centre has developed various processes for pelletizing and sintering iron ore concentrates in preparing them for smelting in either blast furnace or direct reduction furnace. It also engages in the characterization of various foundry sands for making moulds for different casts used in making spare parts for machinery. It has also manufactured wire-drawing lubricants from local raw materials.

EXTERNAL TRADE RELATIONS

The primary concern of the Federal Government has been to strengthen bilateral and multilateral trade relations such that the country would maximize its comparative advantage, achieve a steady increase in volume and a general improvement in balance of trade, with particular reference to the non-oil sector. This was the rationale behind the signing of Bilateral Trade Agreements (BTAs) with such important trading partners as the German Democratic Republic (in 1978), Kenya (1987), Morocco (1987), India (1988), Pakistan (1988), USSR (1988) and Czechoslovakia (1988). The Nigerian Standard Draft Bilateral Trade Agreement has been revised to include provisions for Counter-Trade Arrangements and Buy-back Scheme as mechanisms for diversification of bilateral trade.

In multilateral trade relations, Nigeria played a leadership role first in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), especially in the run-up negotiations at the Uruguay Round (1986 - 90) in tropical products, which are of interest to commodity/export dependent countries and secondly, in the crucial Ministerial Mid-term Review held in Montreal, Canada and Geneva, Switzerland between December 1988 and April 1989.

Other multilateral organizations which Nigeria has used to foster trade

and international co-operation include the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) which was established in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in April 1989 as a forum for the promotion of South-South trade; and, of course, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Although Nigeria pioneered the establishment of ECOWAS in May 1975, it was not until the two-term chairmanship of President Babangida that the Community became effectively transformed into a truly trade liberalization area in which an increasing number of products have qualified for trade without quantitative and other restrictions within the sub-region.

TRADE PROMOTION

Trade fairs have also been used as effective instruments for trade promotion. Between 1985 and now, several local and international trade fairs were hosted not only at the Trade Fair Complex in Lagos, but also in Kaduna, Enugu and other parts of the Federation. The trade fairs were used to promote vigorous campaigns for the patronage of Made-in-Nigeria goods. The efforts have been so rewarding that implementation committees on the patronage of locally made goods have been established in many states of the Federation. Exchange of information between the Ministry of Trade and overseas business interests has not only become a matter of routine, but has also been greatly enriched in terms of information content, market potentialities of export/import goods and services.

The most effective parastatal in trade promotion is the Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC). Four major areas in which the Council has made significant contributions are (a) administration of export, instituted in 1986, as a package which includes incentives such as, the Export Development Fund (EDF), Export Expansion Grant (EEG), Duty Draw-back Scheme (DDS), and 100 per cent retention of export earnings; (b) participation in export oriented foreign trade as a way of exposing Nigeria's exportable products to international competition, linking Nigerian exporters and their products with foreign importers, selecting possible agents to handle the marketing of such products in the target markets, and enabling Nigerian exporters to learn at first hand the requirements of the market with a view to introducing necessary adaptation required by the market; (c) streamlining and simplifying of trade documents; (d) organizing and/or sponsoring workshops, conferences and seminars to enlighten the public about the need for quality control, standard and certification, and increased agricultural productivity.

As a result of the activity of the NEPC, the volume of agricultural export increased from as low as 178.3 thousand tonnes in 1986 - 87 to

over 303 thousand tonnes in January-July 1988 alone.

CENTRAL BANK

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) was established in July 1958 and began operations on July 1st, 1959 under the Federal Ministry of Finance. It has an 11 - member Board of Directors including the Governor who is the Chief Executive and the five Deputy Governors each of whom is assigned a specific responsibility - Domestic Monetary and Banking Policy, General Administration, Domestic Operations, International Operations and Management Services. In 1988, the Bank was brought under the Presidency. The reorganization involved the creation of a new department and the upgrading of three units to departmental status, bringing to 16 the number of departments in the Central Bank of Nigeria. The departments are International Economic Relations, Building and Engineering Services, Security Services, Computer Services, Agricultural Finance, Administration, Research, Branch Operations, Foreign Operations, Currency Operations, Banking Supervision, Finance and Accounts, Banking Operations, Internal Audit, Personnel and Trade and Exchange.

As the banker's bank and custodian and interpreter of the government's monetary and financial policy, the Central Bank of Nigeria conducts regular examination of the affairs of every bank in the country to ensure an efficient and sound banking system. It operates a Call Money Scheme and holds equity shares in some financial institutions. By a special presidential order issued in May 1989, government institutions, Ministries and Parastatals withdrew all their funds from commercial banks and deposited them with the Central Bank of Nigeria. The aim was to mop up the excess liquidity in the economy.

The CBN has 14 branches throughout the Federation - Benin, Calabar, Enugu, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Port-Harcourt, Sokoto, Abeokuta, Kano, Owerri and Bauchi. It also has four currency centres - Makurdi, Yola, Minna and Akure. The Bank's Head Office is situated at Tinubu Square, Lagos.

COMMERCIAL AND SPECIALIST BANKS

Much progress in the banking sector has been made since the Babangida Administration came into power. As at August 1985, there were only 50 banks in the country, comprising the CBN, 31 Commercial Banks, 14 Merchant Banks, and four Development Banks. It was clear that the economy was grossly under-banked. Government recognized the problem and moved quickly to address it. As at the end of May 1986, the total number of banks in the country had risen to 80. made

up of CBN, 42 Commercial Banks, 33 Merchant Banks, and four Development Banks. These increased to 107 at the end of December 1990. Under the rural banking programme, a number of branches were allocated to each commercial bank to be opened in specified rural areas of the country within a given time period. This was aimed at ensuring that no part of the country was denied the services of a bank. As at August 1985, the number of bank branches operating in the country was 1,386, including 465 rural branches. By May 1989, the number of bank branches had risen to 1,681.

In addition to these, all over the country are branches of the People's Bank of Nigeria, which is the Federal Government's answer to the capital needs of the masses in the country. The bank offers loans to low-income earners and artisans, who otherwise would not have had access to credit facilities from the commercial banks which normally require collaterals for loans. At the end of 1990, 169 branches of the Bank had been established in all the states of the Federation while additional 146 branches are expected to be commissioned this year.

To further hasten the establishment of banks in the rural areas, government released guidelines for the establishment of Community Banks, branches of which have now commenced operation in the country. (*For names and addresses of banks see Public Information - Chapter 15*).

NIGERIAN DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) was established under Decree No. 22 of 1988 to protect depositors in the event of bank failures. The NDIC with an authorized capital of N100 million is owned jointly by the Federal Government and Central Bank of Nigeria in the ratio of 60 and 40 per cent, respectively. Under the scheme, all commercial and merchant banks are to pay an annual premium representing 15/16 of one per cent of their total deposit liabilities.

MONETARY POLICY

The major monetary policy instruments introduced from 1985 to date are:

- (i) the Foreign Currency Domiciliary Accounts, and
- (ii) Foreign Exchange Market (FEM)

The Decree on Foreign Currency Domiciliary Account was promulgated on October 1, 1985 in order to enhance the inflow of foreign exchange into the country and increase the level of external reserves. The immediate impact of the Decree on the then existing foreign exchange mechanism was not only that importers were then able to fund imports directly from their

Domiciliary Accounts, but that it also provided a check on the flow of foreign exchange to the illegal parallel market, otherwise known as the "Black Market".

The SFEM was merged with the First-Tier Market on 2nd July, 1987, and became the Foreign Exchange Market (FEM) and later the Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM). The consequent substantial depreciation of the Naira worked in positive directions. It tended to discourage frivolous and wasteful demand for foreign exchange. It also stimulated the search for local raw material inputs and, as a corollary, encouraged the use of home-made goods. The allocation of foreign exchange under the FEM favoured the industrial sector and improved factory capacity utilization. In 1986, for example, the average capacity utilization was 36.4 per cent; in 1988, it rose to about 38.8 per cent. Access to foreign exchange by those who really needed it was greatly improved and manufacturers no longer carried a very large inventory. Another positive effect of the FEM was that it enabled Government to abolish the import licensing system with its administrative bottlenecks, its corruption, its nepotism and its inefficiency.

To check over-liquidity in the system, trade deposits with commercial banks which were held against foreign remittance were called in by the Central Bank at the inception of the SAP. At the end of the exercise, over N4 billion was sterilized in the Central Bank of Nigeria. In addition, the Central Bank of Nigeria raised the re-discount rate from 13 per cent to 15 per cent in 1987, a measure that helped greatly in curtailing inflation in that year. The interest rate was completely deregulated, leaving its determination to the forces of supply and demand. This was later pegged at 21 per cent.

INSURANCE

European merchants with commercial interests in Nigeria first began the insurance business in the country by taking out policies with established insurers in their home countries. In 1921, the London-based Royal Exchange Assurance opened a full branch office in Lagos, thus becoming the first insurance company to establish in Nigeria. Other companies soon followed suit, while government made no attempt to regulate or control the insurance business until 1946 when the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act was enacted.

The Act imposed a statutory obligation on the operators of all motor vehicles to take out insurance policies or provide security against their legal liability for death or bodily injury caused to third parties. The 1946 Act was strengthened in 1956 by the Third Parties (Rights Against Insurers) Act of that year which protects the interests of a third party by transferring to, and vesting in, the injured party, the rights of the insured under the policy,

should the insured become bankrupt, or insolvent in the case of an insured company.

By the time Nigeria became independent in 1960, there were about 25 British-owned insurance companies operating in Nigeria. After independence, severe control regulations were introduced by the Federal Government and that resulted in the collapse of many insurance companies. The most stringent measures were those introduced under the Insurance Companies Act, 1961, and the Insurance Decree of 1976. The 1961 Act made it compulsory for an insurance company to be licensed before it could commence business. Hitherto, all that was required was incorporation. The 1976 Decree repealed aspects of the 1961 Act, strengthened others and specifically requires a life insurance company to have a minimum paid up capital of N500,000 a non-life insurance company, N300,000; company doing both life and non-life, N800,000; and re-insurance, N5 million. It also stipulates that 50 per cent of the paid up capital must be deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to ensure that every insurer has adequate funds to meet contingent and potential obligations, and that at least 25 per cent of the total assets of an insurance company must be invested in government and other securities. Every insurer is required, at the end of each financial year, to submit to the Director of Finance at the Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development a duly audited balance sheet showing the financial position of the company together with a copy of the relevant profit and loss account. The insurer is also required to submit a revenue account applicable to each class of insurance business for which he is required to keep separate receipts and payments. The statutory returns are checked by officers of the Insurance Department of the Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development who not only examine the returns but also conduct physical checks at the offices of the insurance companies.

CONDITIONS FOR CARRYING ON INSURANCE BUSINESS

No person will be allowed to carry on any class of insurance business in Nigeria except: (a) A company duly incorporated as limited liability company under or pursuant to the Companies Act 1968 and duly registered as an insurer under or pursuant to the Insurance Decree of 1976; (b) A co-operative insurance society registered under any enactment or law relating to co-operative societies or (c) A mutual insurance company.

STRUCTURE:

The Nigerian insurance industry is made up of direct insurance companies and insurance intermediaries consisting of re-insurance organiza-

tions, brokers and agents as well as insurance support services such as loss adjusters, surveyors and actuaries.

There are 86 direct insurance companies in the country, 155 registered insurance brokers and about 5,000 full time and part-time agents. The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, 1977, allows up to 40 per cent foreign participation in insurance business.

Thirteen of the 86 insurance companies in Nigeria are owned by federal and state governments; 53 are wholly Nigerian-owned companies; nine are partnerships between Nigerian governments and foreign interests; seven are owned jointly by Federal Government, foreign interests and private Nigerians; and three by foreign interests and private Nigerians.

Insurance companies in which the Federal Government has 49 per cent shareholding are American International Insurance Company Ltd., (AIICO), Guinea Insurance Company Ltd., Sun Insurance Company Ltd., United Nigerian Insurance Company Ltd., United Nigeria Life Insurance Company Ltd., Niger Insurance Company Ltd., Mercury Assurance Company Ltd., Crusader Insurance Company Ltd., Royal Exchange Assurance Company Ltd., NEM Insurance Ltd., Law Union and Rock Insurance Company Ltd., Prestige Assurance Company Ltd., British-American Insurance Company Ltd., and West African Insurance Provincial Company Ltd. The Federal Government is relinquishing all its shares in these companies to private investors under its privatization and commercialisation programme.

NICON

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), the biggest direct insurance company in Nigeria, was established by the Federal Government on July 1, 1969, the year the Royal Exchange Assurance was fully incorporated as a Nigerian company. Established under Decree No. 22 of 1969, NICON is a direct national insurance company operating in all parts of the Federation.

Among the functions NICON was established to perform are:

- To carry on any class of insurance business, including life insurance and to insure and reinsure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever;
- To insure any property of the Government of the Federation or of any statutory corporation; and
- To reinsure with any insurance company, any risk undertaken by the Government of the Federation and for that purpose to enter into re-insurance contracts.

Every registered insurer was, before the establishment of Nigeria Re-

insurance Corporation, required in respect of insurance policy insured or renewed by it, to reinsure with NICON, an amount equal to 10 per cent of the sum insured in the policy.

NICON has assets valued at about N400 million. It quoted a gross premium income of N122.8 million in 1983 and had 1,617 employees as at December 1984. It is one of the three insurance companies slated for full commercialisation under the Federal Government's Privatization and Commercialisation Programme.

THE NIGERIAN RE-INSURANCE CORPORATION

Established by Decree No. 49 of 1977, the Nigerian Re-Insurance Corporation (Nigeria-Re) is the country's pioneer reinsurance organisation and the leading reinsurer in Africa. Fully owned by the Federal Government, it is the professional reinsurer in Nigeria and also operates in other parts of the world. It controls and monitors reinsurance activities in Nigeria, receives 20 per cent compulsory reinsurance cessions of all insurance policies issued by Nigerian insurers and exercises a right of first refusal before any reinsurance business is placed overseas by Nigerian insurers.

Nigeria-Re operates worldwide and transacts all classes of insurance business. In 1984 it wrote a gross premium income of N112 million and has helped to create a total market capacity of more than one billion naira, saving for Nigeria at least £100 million annually in foreign exchange.

The other reinsurers operating in Nigeria are the African Reinsurance Corporation (Africa-Re) and the Universal Reinsurance Company Ltd. Africa-Re is owned by OAU member countries and the African Development Bank (ABD). It commenced operation on January 1, 1978, with Lagos as its headquarters. Nigeria-Re serves as the official channel for ceding business to Africa-Re on behalf of insurance companies in the Nigerian market.

The Universal Reinsurance company is a private insurer which commenced business on January 1, 1985. It operates only in Nigeria and does not do life reinsurance.

Nigeria-Re and Africa-Re are to be fully commercialized under the Federal Government Privatization and Commercialization Programme.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION

The Insurance Department of the Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is responsible for the development, control and supervision of the insurance industry in the country through the registration of insurers, brokers, adjusters and agents. Its functions include:

- * Examination of the financial position of each insurance company to

ensure that it maintains adequate reserves for unexpired risks, reserves for outstanding claims and contingency reserves; physical examination of the books of each company against the information rendered to the Department;

- Ensuring that each company keeps and maintains at its principal offices, essential records, particularly relating to settlement of claims, reinsurance transactions, insurance brokers and agents, as required by the Insurance Decree 1976;
- Ensuring the investment, in Nigeria, of insurance funds in the prescribed assets as provided under the Insurance Decree;
- Management and organization of insurance companies; determination of premiums and commission rates charged by insurance companies; and
- Investigating and prosecuting unregistered insurance companies, brokers and agents.

The Department is also charged with the responsibility of formulating and executing government policies on insurance.

FUNCTIONS

Part of the supervisory functions of the Insurance Department of the Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is to ensure that every insurance company conducts its business on sound insurance principles. In determining the operations of an insurance company on such principles, the officers of the Department take into account the adequacy of its reserves, the soundness of investments which must make provision for adequate liquidity for maintenance and other commitments from time to time without too much advance notice; the existence of statutory deposit with the Central Bank; the reasonableness of management expenses; and also prompt settlement of claims.

Life insurance companies are required to distribute at least 75 per cent of the actuarial surplus to policy holders, because it is the policy holders' large investible funds which generate the distributable bonus. This is to ensure fairness between the shareholders and the policyholders in the profits of insurance companies.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The Insurance Institute of Nigeria, founded in 1959, is concerned with the training of professional and technical manpower for the industry. Nigeria Re, NICON and several other insurance companies have training schools for the development of all classes of insurance and reinsurance personnel.

Nigerian insurance companies also send members of their staff for training at the College of Insurance and Risk Management run by the Monrovia-based West African Insurance Institute which is jointly sponsored by the West African Insurance Companies Association (WAICA), and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The Nigerian Stock Exchange, formerly the Lagos Stock Exchange was established in 1960 as a company limited by guarantee — with the head office in Lagos. Branches were later established in Kaduna, Port Harcourt and Kano, each providing a trading floor. Ibadan and Onitsha branches were opened in August and February, 1990 respectively.

The owners (shareholders) of the Nigerian Stock Exchange are financial firms and institutions. In exceptional cases, individuals with integrity and experience in finance and business are also accepted as shareholders.

It is governed, by a team of shareholders elected at an Annual General Meeting. These shareholders are referred to as the Council (Board) of the Stock Exchange. The council is presided over by its President and the daily administration of the exchange is by its Director-General.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION

The progress from 1961 when the exchange commenced operations has been slow but steady. As many companies are ignorant of the benefits of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, only few are prepared to seek public quotation on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The indigenisation Decree of 1972 gave the exchange an entirely different lease of life. For the first time in its 13 - year history (1960 - 1973) not less than five companies went public between September and October 1973. The Nigerian Stock Exchange is witnessing a rise in the number of companies which want to go public yearly. Today, 135 companies are quoted on the exchange.

The Second-Tier Security Market (SSM) was introduced in April 1985. The SSM was introduced to assist small and medium sized companies that are unable to meet the requirements of the first-tier market in raising long-term capital. The amount that a company can raise through the SSM may not exceed N5 million. An individual cannot own more than 75% shares under the SSM requirements.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The main function of the exchange is to mobilize and allocate funds. The Nigerian Stock Exchange is a market place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange unique intrinsic commodities such as shares, stocks, bonds —

for the purpose of raising long-term capital. Those who invest their monies in buying shares get in return share (stock) certificates as evidence of their ownership of some proportions of the issuing companies as well as get dividends, cash and or bonuses. The traditional function of a Stock Exchange is to provide a market for companies' stock and shares. It is a place where ownership in industries and commerce is transferred freely between old and new owners. Unlike the conventional markets, buyers and sellers transact their business on the floor through accredited members of the exchange called stock brokers, stock jobbers and dealing members. The system of accepting companies' shares, stocks, bonds etc. for trading on a stock exchange is called granting a quotation. A company can obtain quotation on the exchange by fulfilling the listing requirements of the Exchange. The role of the Stock Exchange as a market place for raising funds for expansion and modernization is still under-utilized by the public.

INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE AND PROSPECTUS

Any invitation to the public to subscribe for shares in a company must be on the basis of a published statement known as a "Prospectus". This document sets out in detail and in accordance with the requirements of the stock exchange (when exchange quotation is required) all available information about the company, including its history and business, conditions of applications and issue, the accounts of profits for previous year and statement of assets, statutory and general information, contracts from Articles of Association of the company and other particulars requested in the quotation requirements. As required by law, subscription does not commence until the beginning of the third day after the publication of the said prospectus. This period is necessary to let the public appraise relevant comments about the issue, particularly newspaper comments.

TRADING ON THE FLOOR

Dealing goes on at the stock exchange everyday except weekends and public holidays when the exchange is closed for business. A call-over system of operation is practised i.e. dealing members indicate interest either as buyers or sellers, in the quoted securities in chronological order. All buying and selling are presumed to be on behalf of the investing public except in very few cases when the dealing members themselves are either buying into or selling out of existing portfolio. The Exchange with regard to the listing requirements and code of conduct for members and staff of the stock exchange as well as operators of the market have to ensure:

1. discipline and prompt public accountability
2. continued survival and improved performance of the quoted compa-

nies

3. disciplined management of listed companies and market operators

4. an increasing pool of investable fund for economic development.

The membership of the stock exchange is open, in many cases, to only institutions, firms or individuals and corporate bodies registered and established in Nigeria on the nomination of two existing members, one of whom must necessarily be a council member. Every candidate for admission must submit to the Secretary an application in writing on a prescribed form duly supported by the two members as proposer and seconder. Following notification of election of membership to the Nigerian Stock Exchange, each member shall within fourteen days thereafter subscribe for the five shares of N20 each of the issued share capital of the exchange. There are two types of membership - ordinary membership and dealing membership.

A dealing member (acting either as a broker or jobber or both) must have deposited N50,000 which may be in cash, a legal mortgage of unencumbered landed property, or any easily realizable security; an annual membership fee of N1,000 and an annual fee of N1,000 for each dealing clerk who is to be introduced (a maximum of eight clerks allowed at a time). Any dividend, interest or other payments arising from such deposits are refunded to the members unless the Council decides otherwise in the event of a member being expelled for some misconduct, or inability to meet his engagements to his dealing members, clients or to the Exchange.

PLACE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions such as banks, insurance companies, pension and trust funds, investment companies, investment trusts or units, trust companies, building societies and friendly societies, play active roles in the operations of a stock exchange. By far, the largest agents contributing to stock exchange business are the insurance companies and commercial banks. As a compensation, such commercial banks and other similar institutions are allowed to share commissions with the brokers for business introduced by them provided of course, that they are registered with the exchange. Individuals can also be registered as agents for the purpose of getting a share of commission for business introduced, or be registered as attaches. To be registered as an attache is more remunerative than to be put on the register of agents. Registered agents, mostly institutions, pay annual fees while attaches and primarily individuals do not. The attache scheme is devised to help indigenous individuals to acquire experience in the operation of the exchange.

(For names and addresses of members of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, see Public Information; Chapter 15).



Central Bank of Nigeria

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The rural development activities of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) are centred largely on the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs). The ADPs initiative in rural development started in 1975 - 76 with enclave projects in Funtua, Gusau and Gombe, but spread to Ayangba, Benue State, in 1978; Lafia, Plateau State, in 1979; Bida, Niger State and Ilorin, Kwara State in 1980; Oyo North, Oyo State, in 1981; Ekiti/Akoko, Ondo State, in 1982; and four other towns in four states between 1981 and 1984.

In 1986, seven additional statewide ADPs were commissioned under the First Multi-States ADPs Loan Agreement with the World Bank. These were located in Anambra, Bendel, Benue, Cross River, Imo and Ogun states.

The focus of the ADPs system is the small scale farmer who accounts for about 90 per cent of the total national crop output. The core services rendered were technical, commercial and engineering all directed towards providing a virile agricultural extension service, facilitating input distribution and developing rural infrastructure.

The primary objective was to increase food production, raise farm income and improve rural living standard. By 1986, ADPs initiative accounted for approximately 47 per cent of total national food production. There have been increases in the use of fertilizer, herbicides, fungicides and improved seeds among farmers. The increase in output brought about by ADPs intervention led to increase in farmers' marketable surpluses. It was estimated that incremental crop production due to ADPs in 1986 - 87 was 9.3 million metric tonnes grain equivalent.

TABLE 1
CROP PRODUCTION BY ADPs, 1986-87

Crop	Quantity	Quantity
	(in metric tonnes) 1986	(in metric tonnes) 1987
Sorghum	3,028,747	3,229,130
Millet	2,641,320	2,286,540

Maize	2,121,946	2,945,420
Rice	780,949	1,056,120
Cowpeas	369,330	887,087
Yams	8,225,074	9,609,170
Cassava	9,618,976	15,424,560
Groundnuts	428,518	696,600
Cotton	121,000	186,600

ADPs also helped in popularizing low cost production technologies and in the procurement of short duration and improved crops varieties acceptable to farmers. Between 1985 and 1988, approximately 1.9 tonnes of assorted types of fertilizer and 0.5m litres of assorted agro-chemicals were distributed through ADPs commercial services and through farmers' co-operatives and other farmers' organizations in ADPs operational areas.

With the advent of DFERRI, the ADPs concentrated on rural feeder road maintenance and rehabilitation, thus relinquishing road construction to FERRI. However, under the auspices of the ADPs, 9,000 kilometres of roads were constructed and/or rehabilitated, while about 12,700 kilometres were maintained between August 1985 and May 1986. Also with the support of the ADPs, more than 6,000 boreholes with hand pumps, nearly 9,000 washbores and tube wells (Fadama Irrigation), 129 earth dams, 922 Farm Service Centres, 47 Farm Training Centres, 12 (28 ha) Fish Ponds, and 1,977 units of rural staff housing were constructed during the same period.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In this sector in the last four years the following projects and programmes have been undertaken:

1. National Agricultural Data Bank: The project seeks to establish a data base for agricultural statistics and organize a computerized agricultural data bank to make available comprehensive, reliable and timely data required for policy formulation and development planning in the agricultural sector. The project is partly funded by the World Bank. The project document was endorsed in December 1988 by the Office of Planning and Budget and total UNDP/FAO contribution over a three year period starting January 1989 is US \$1.249 million. The Federal Government has made good its N1.8 million pledge towards the National Sample Census of Agriculture (1989 - 90).
2. FAO/FGN Crop Monitoring and Early Warning System: The project seeks to make available suitable plans of action for the crop year in order to reduce the adverse effects of weather conditions

and other factors that may affect crop production. The project which is co-sponsored by FAO and the Federal Government started in September 1987 on a pilot phase (one year duration) in five states of the Federation, namely: Bendel, Borno, Imo, Kaduna and Oyo.

Formats were tested in the five states and crop monitoring activities are still going on while reports/bulletins are being regularly published in newspapers. More states will be involved in the next phase which will span the entire Federation with UNDP assistance. Facilities are expected to be installed for receiving satellite imageries for detecting atmospheric conditions and movement of migratory locusts and other pests which inhibit agricultural production.

3. **Agricultural Communication: Food and Market Information Dissemination Service (MIDS):** Inadequate information on crop situation and prices of items has led to cases of high prices of staples. While in some areas there are shortages, in other areas there are surpluses. In order to assist in a more equitable distribution of these commodities, the MIDS has been conceived as an essential component of Crop Monitoring and Early Warning System. Market prices in respect of some major agricultural commodities such as maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, cowpeas, yams and cassava are now being collected on a regular basis from the five pilot states of Bendel, Borno, Imo, Kaduna and Oyo and published bi-weekly in some leading Nigerian newspapers. Nine more states are to be included later in the year.
4. **Agricultural Projects Monitoring, Evaluation and Co-ordination:** Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of projects' performance have led to their being partly implemented or abandoned leading to excessive wastage of scarce Government resources. Field Project Monitoring Units (FPMUs) in the states and Abuja carry out monitoring activities of Government projects on a periodic basis.
5. **IBRD/FGN Macro - Economic Policy Analysis for the Agricultural Sector:** The project which is partly funded by the World Bank is to review and update the Food Balance Sheet for forecasting purposes in 1989. The project is continuous and will improve the macro-economic framework for all subsectors of agriculture. The project started with tariff review in 1986 and serves as an input into the ongoing Agricultural Perspective Plan Study for the period 1990 - 2005.
6. **Agricultural Sector Feasibility Studies:** A multi-disciplinary team of consultants and resource persons are writing the Agricultural Perspective Plan for 1990-2005 in collaboration with the Federal

Agricultural Co-ordination Unit (FACU).

WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

1. Education Centre:

The Institute is engaged in the training of middle and lower level manpower, organisation of short courses, conferences and seminars for the staff of the various water resources agencies throughout the country.

2. Research Centre:

The Research Centre is concerned with organizing research studies into some of the country's water resources problems. Attention has been particularly focused on research into groundwater and water quality. The European Economic Community (EEC) has assisted by providing one drilling rig together with its accessories. Under this programme, about 27 boreholes have been drilled in Niger, Plateau, Kaduna and Kwara states.

3. Computer Centre:

The Centre has an array of computers which have enhanced the storage, retrieval, and analysis of water resources data collected from different sources.

SOCIAL SERVICES

DFRRI

The Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) was established in January, 1986, with the objective of developing the rural areas, where more than 75 per cent of Nigerians live. The rural dwellers most of whom lack modern facilities, ironically are responsible for the production of 91 per cent of Nigeria's food and cash crops.

The Directorate's responsibilities include the overall formulation and implementation of a national rural development strategy with emphasis on the eradication of rural poverty and disease. All those efforts are aimed at stemming rural-urban drift and the transformation of the enormous human and material resources in rural communities for economic, social, cultural and political development of Nigeria.

Consequently, DFRRI has chosen two communities in each of the 453 local government areas of the Federation with the goal of transforming them into MODEL communities. DFRRI has also categorized communities according to their comparative advantage. So far, over 100,000 communities have been identified nationwide for the effective harnessing of their resources. DFRRI is encouraging the establishment of elected Community Development Associations (CDAs) as a liaison between the Communities and the Directorate.

As a check against the sabotaging of its efforts, DFRRI has established a monitoring and evaluation unit throughout the length and breadth of the Federation, to assess, on a continuous basis, the on-the-ground execution of its programmes.

The institutionalization of a physical and financial audit in DFRRI allows for a more efficient check on its expenditure and project financing. A total of N815 million was allocated to DFRRI between 1986 and 1987 while the sums of N500 million, N300 million, N398 million and N150 million were allocated to the Directorate for 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991 respectively.

DFRRI, in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) and Agricultural Research Institutes has initiated programmes aimed at facilitating the massive production of fruit trees, improved seedlings and vegetable seeds. To further develop agriculture, mechanized livestock production and storage facilities, DFRRI has also improvised farm equipment such as palm tree climbing belts, irrigation appliances, etc.

As at July 1987, the Directorate completed a total of 27,549 km of rural feeder roads and by December 1987, DFRRI had embarked on 181,031 kilometres of roads in different parts of the Federation. In Eke, a town 18 km northwest of Enugu, capital of Anambra State, DFRRI in conjunction with the Community Development Association of the town embarked on a 175 km road linking it with neighbouring communities and farm lands. A similar project has also been completed in Pambegua Local Government Area of Kaduna State.

The Directorate has in addition provided a total of 3,132 communities with water from boreholes and wells, constructed with locally made implements and equipment.

THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT (NDE)

The unemployment situation in Nigeria arising from worldwide economic recession is also being tackled. The sum of N200 million was allocated in 1987 for this purpose. In 1988, another N200 million was budgeted for the Open Apprenticeship Scheme and other schemes aimed at generating employment.

NDE's programmes include:-

- (a) National Skill and Vocational Training Programme;
- (b) Small Scale Industries and Graduate Entrepreneurial Programme;
- (c) Special Public Works Programme; and
- (d) Graduate Agricultural Programme;

The National Skill Vocational Training Programme or Open Appren-

ticeship Programme involves deployment of applicants to existing vocational centres in both the private and public sectors. Apprentices are paid N50.00 monthly allowance while N150.00 is paid annually to the proprietors of the Vocational Centres. The scheme has over 421,000 participants nationwide. Loans ranging from N400 to N5,000 are granted to those who opt for self employment at the end of their training.

The Small Scale Industries and Graduate Entrepreneurship Scheme has received a wide following and many Nigerians have undergone the Entrepreneurship Development Programme Course in all the states of the Federation.

The beneficiaries so far are more than 1,031, and are granted loans between N25,000 and N100,000 each for the establishment of small scale enterprises.

The NDE, in order to give teeth to the programme, lodged a total of N55m with about 18 commercial and merchant banks, which have been disbursing the fund. In 1988 a similar amount was also set aside for the programme aimed at fresh college graduates. The exercise is billed to run in phases and is therefore continuous. Only the originals of certificates of beneficiaries are needed as collateral, except for amounts exceeding N50,000.

The Graduates Agricultural Scheme has similar features with the Small Scale Industries Scheme. The beneficiaries also receive loans varying from N25,000 to N100,000 each.

RAW MATERIALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC) was inaugurated on the 10th of February, 1988 to foster the development of local raw materials for industrial use and in particular to encourage research and development efforts in the exploration and exploitation of local raw materials. The RMRDC has set a target that, by the year 2,000, at least 90 per cent of the nation's industrial raw and intermediate inputs would be sourced locally. In addition the government has set up a National Consultative Committee on Industrial Research and Development (NCCIRD) to bridge the communication gap between researchers and end users of research findings.

THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GENERAL RESOURCES AND BIO-TECHNOLOGY (NACGRAB)

The Centre was established to carry out the following primary functions:

- (i) collection, characterisation and preservation of plant genetic resources;
- (ii) registration, naming and release of crop varieties and livestock breeds; and
- (iii) research in bio-technology.

The centre has set up a genebank for storing plant genetic resource materials. Some additional five hundred germ plasm of different plants consisting of food crop, medicinal, forage and fibre plants have been added to the existing 9,000. Germ plasm characterisation activities have led to the development of some 20 cultivars of grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) which flower and fruit successfully under the tropical rain forest ecology of Ibadan.

Furthermore, about 20 clones of *Thumatococcus Daniellii*, a plant reputed to produce a sweetener which is about 5,000 times as sweet as cane sugar, are currently being maintained and awaiting industrial exploitation.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

To strengthen the linkage between agricultural research work and the agricultural practice of farmers in the country, the Ministry of Science and Technology in collaboration with the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) has undertaken the following programmes:

- (i) Production of 50 million fruit tree seedlings and vegetable seeds per annum;
- (ii) Production of 23,000 tonnes of rice and wheat seeds per annum and the multiplication of cassava planting materials;
- (iii) Oil seed production with annual target of 10 to 15 tonnes of groundnuts and sunflower seeds and eight million sprouted oil palm seeds;
- (iv) The multiplication of improved breeds of sheep, goats, and pigs and development of grand parent stock of poultry; and
- (v) The production of six million fish fingerlings of various species for fish farmers and the training of fish farmers in agriculture techniques.

Contact has been established with the World Bank assisted Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in the states whereby monthly meetings are held with scientists in the Research Institutes and the ADPs on collaborative on-farm adaptive research projects aimed at strengthening agricultural research extension linkages to improve farmers' agricultural production.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1. AGRICULTURE

(a) *National Co-ordinated Research Projects*: These projects have been

set up for cassava, cowpeas, farming systems, maize, rice, sorghum, soyabean, sugarcane, preservation of fresh fruits and vegetables, animal diseases, and livestock production. To this end, research scientists from the universities, polytechnics and the research institutes have pooled into multi-disciplinary research groups for research on crops and other problems.

- (b) *Cereals*: The ban imposed on the importation of cereals including wheat, rice, maize and allied products like barley-malt for beer brewing, motivated the Ministry to increase research efforts on the local production of these crops. In the case of wheat, the Nigerian Regional Wheat Variety Trail was set up at the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), Zaria, with sites at Kadawa, Samaru and Bakura. Mean yields over the three locations were in the range of 1.8 to 3.5 tonnes per hectare. A total of 18.75 tonnes of wheat seeds was produced and released in 1988. Efforts are also being directed at producing high yielding wheat varieties under rainfed conditions with a view to extending the growing area and the yield per hectare.

Similarly, research efforts are being made to produce high-yielding hybrid maize varieties. Varieties of sorghum with good malting qualities have been produced and they are already being used in the local breweries. Rice varieties adaptable to various ecological zones of the country are available. These have good cooking qualities and an average yield of six tonnes per hectare compared with the national average yield of 2.5 tonnes per hectare.

- (c) *Grain Legumes*: Varieties of cowpeas adapted to various ecological zones in the country have been developed. A high yielding variety SAMPEA - 7, which yields 2.5 tonnes/ha. and which has acceptable seed quality and can be cultivated over most of the country, has been developed.
- (d) *Root Crops*: The provision of good quality, high-yielding and disease-resistant planting materials has been stepped up for yam, cassava, cocoyam, Irish potato, sweet potato and ginger for distribution to farmers. For this purpose, a rapid multiplication method for seed yams, called the Minisett Technique, has been developed. The methods have reduced the cost of planting materials by 30 per cent.

Cassava which is one of the main staple food crops in Nigeria is threatened by two serious insect pests, the cassava mealy-bug and the green spidermite. Losses can be up to 60 per cent. Various measures adopted to combat the pests, including the use of resistant cassava varieties, pesticides and the application of biological

control methods are paying dividends.

- (e) *Tree Crops and Fruit Trees*: The Tree Crops and Horticultural Research Institutes continued research work on these crops as well as in the production of planting materials of improved tree crop varieties of oil palm, rubber, cocoa, plantain, mangoes, citrus, cashewnuts, kolanuts, coffee, agbono, etc. The demands for planting materials of some of these tree crops have increased in recent years because of their foreign exchange earning potentialities.

In oil palm research, efforts have resulted in the development of special dwarf varieties which produce fruits in two to three instead of seven to eight years, and which have reduced the need to climb tall trees during harvesting. Similarly, early bearing and short stem trees have been developed for cocoa trees by studies in rooting stem cuttings of the crop. The rubber seed which hitherto had no commercial value in Nigeria, contains an appreciable quantity of certain oils which have been found to be very good local substitutes for imported raw materials needed by industries manufacturing paints, detergents, putty, leather treatment chemicals, cosmetics, etc.

The rubber seed cake which remains after oil extraction, has also been found to have tremendous potentials in the livestock industry as a substitute for protein-rich components such as groundnut cake, blood meal, etc.

- (f) *Forestry and Control of Drought and Desertification*: Research results have led to improved propagation methods for tropical pines needed for the country's pulp and paper industries. The problems of desertification, erosion and drought have continued to engage attention. Through funds made available by the National Committee on Ecological Problems, projects have been set up in some states to control the effect of drought and stem desert encroachment. These include the shelterbelts projects, the Jojoba Project and the Sand Dune Fixation Project. Also a joint project with the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) on Trial Afforestation in semi-arid areas at Afaka, Kaduna State, was commissioned on June 3, 1986.
- (g) *Fisheries*: Tremendous strides have been taken by the Fisheries Research Institutes to attain self-reliance in fish production. With additional grant from DFRRI, production of fish fingerlings and formulation of fish feeds have been stepped up for increased aquacultural activities. About 2.5 million fingerlings of various fish species, including *Clarias* and *Tilapia*, are being produced annually for

distribution to farmers. The Institutes are also organising training programmes and workshops for fisheries extension officers and fish farmers from the states. Also arising from the existing technical co-operation between Nigeria and Japan, the Japanese Government through JICA, provided the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) with physical facilities for fisheries research and training. These facilities include a fishing gear laboratory with a flume tank, a mock bridge, canning and fishmeal processing lines, a vessel maintenance workshop, a jetty and scientific equipment.

NIOMR has successfully pioneered the catching and canning of tuna fish. The tuna canned in brine, vegetable oil and tomato sauce has the trade name 'Oba-Eja' and was launched in June, 1988. It is now available for sale to the public.

- (h) *Livestock*: Disease outbreaks have remained a major set-back to the development of the nation's livestock industry. To that end, the production of vaccines at Vom has increased to over 150 million doses per annum. This however represents only about 52 per cent of the nation's requirement.

The National Animal Production Research Institute has embarked on the development of a Nigerian grand-parent stock from highly selected lines of poultry from the U.K., Canada, Belgium and India. So far about 10,000 chicks have been tested and have shown economic viability under the Nigerian environment. The commercial hybrid day-old chicks are sold as 'parent stock' to hatcheries and institutions all over the country. Reports on their performance in the hatcheries have been encouraging. Progress has been made in the 'parent stock' breeding programme for sheep and goats whilst artificial insemination has been used to upgrade the local cattle breeds for quality beef and dairy production.

- (i) *Storage*: The short-fall in national agricultural production is partly due to spoilage. Up to 30 per cent of the food produced in Nigeria is lost in this way. Notable research achievements aimed at solving the problem include:
- (i) the use of inert atmosphere in silos for long-term storage of maize, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts. The grain can store for up to three years and still maintain good quality;
 - (ii) cold shock treatment at 4°C for 36 hours;
 - (iii) use of insecticides;
 - (iv) use of sealed containers; and

(v) storage in saline solution under refrigeration for fresh fruits and vegetables.

(j) *Development of Agricultural Machines and Equipment:* There has been increasing emphasis on the design and fabrication of simple and cheap farm implements and equipment as a means of reducing drudgery from farm operations and increasing the productivity of farmers. The local manufacture of these equipment is bound to minimize their importation. The prototypes of the following have been produced and tested by some research institutes and are now awaiting commercialisation:

- (i) cassava planters, harvesters, peelers and graters;
- (ii) gari processing machine;
- (iii) mechanical grain planters;
- (iv) animal-drawn cultivators and fertilizer applicators;
- (v) grain dryers;
- (vi) threshers and shellers for rice, sorghum, maize, millet and cowpeas;
- (vii) oil palm digester, oil extractor, oil hand-press capable of 16 per cent more oil extraction than traditional methods; and
- (viii) palm kernel crackers.

(2) INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

(a) *Substitution of Sorghum for Barley in Beer Brewing:* The brewing industry in the country has been characterised by a low level of local value-added-in-manufacturing due to its high dependence on imported raw materials, equipment and expertise. Importation of inputs involve huge amount of foreign exchange expenditure of which about N500 million is accounted for by barley- malt brewing at the full installed capacity of the breweries in Nigeria.

(b) *Brown Sugar Production:* There exists an indigenous technology for brown sugar production in the country. The Ministry has commissioned a project that has resulted in the design and fabrication of a pilot plant for the production of brown sugar by small scale rural industrialists. The complete prototype plant has been installed and commissioned at the National Cereals Research Institute, Badeggi.

BETTER LIFE PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DWELLERS

In September 1987 a workshop titled "Better Life Programme for Rural Women", held for three days in Abuja. Rural women were drawn from all the local government areas to come together in recognizing, tabling and finding solutions to the major areas of their needs. The

workshop was the beginning of concerted efforts to organize and mobilise rural women to help themselves. It set in motion a chain of events, e.g. state launchings and visits to rural communities to identify and highlight their problems.

The areas which recurred in the group discussions and papers presented centred around provision of basic amenities such as access roads and transportation for evacuation and distribution of products and produce, recreation for the women, potable water, labour saving devices, and provision of basic infrastructure for a better life in health, functional education, economic activities, cottage industries and life generally within the family and rural environment. This led to the mobilisation of women in self help projects, creating greater awareness among the populace as to the plight of women, their needs, what can be done to alleviate their predicament and improve their lives.

The "Better Life Programme" gathered momentum and became a reality. The organising team of selected women from different walks of life led by Nigeria's First Lady, Mrs. Maryam Bahangida planned and worked out modalities for nationwide activities. The wives of State Governors were then mandated to form similar committees in each state and to visit and interact with the rural women in their natural habitat so as to assess their problems and needs with a view to finding solutions and linking them up with relevant government agencies. They were also mandated to initiate and monitor the programmes with particular bias and emphasis on the needs and peculiarities of individual communities while recognizing the cultural norms and sensitivities of each area. The rural women responded with enthusiasm. Today the "Better Life Programme" is a growing phenomenon, a success story that has boosted rural and national development. Through the programme, new channels and economic links have been established in the production and marketing of crafts, wares and produce to enhance earnings and quality of life.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social development as an area of activity has gone through several changes in the past, both in terms of policies and programmes and in institutional set up. Until the Second National Development Plan period 1970-1974, when a Social Welfare Division was created in the Federal Ministry of Labour, social development activities had no national outlook but were limited to rendering direct social services at Federal and State levels.

It was during that period that the activities encompassed were expanded to include:- (a) the co-ordination of international and inter - state social development activities; (b) conducting research and surveys into various aspects of social development; (c) development of sports, and (d) rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

In realization of the need to provide a central direction, guidance and support for social development, a new Ministry known as the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports, was created at the beginning of the Third Plan Period (1975) by the Federal Government to take over the responsibilities of the Social Development Division of the Federal Ministry of Labour and was expected to articulate, in good time, additional programmes in the area of social welfare. The Ministry was still in the process of settling down when it was dissolved some two years later in the wake of policy reversal which contended that social welfare activities were essentially the affair of state governments. The Division of Social Development was transferred to the Ministry of Health, while the Youth Division came under the Ministry of Labour.

In 1979, the Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture was created. In 1983 the Ministry was merged with the Department of Information, Office of the President, to form the short-lived Ministry of National Guidance. In 1984, the Buhari administration changed its name to the Federal Ministry of Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture while retaining its structure. The Babangida administration on inception in 1985 created the Federal Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports out of the amorphous Federal Ministry of Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture.

However, in 1990, the Ministry was again divided into two Ministries, thereby creating the Ministry of Youth and Sports and also the Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare. The Department of Culture which was

severed from the Ministry of Information and Culture, merged with the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, to emerge as the present Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare which has seven Departments; Planning, Research and Statistics; Finance and Supply; Personnel Management; Social Welfare; Culture; Archives; and Community Development.

The Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare supervises four parastatals:

- National Council for Arts and Culture,
- Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilization,
- National Council for Museums and Monuments, and
- Nigerian Copyright Council.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The organizational arrangement of the Social Development Department is as follows:

- (a) Rehabilitation of the Disabled ;
- (b) Social Welfare Programmes for Family and Children ;
- (c) Social Welfare Programmes for the Elderly ;
- (d) Counselling and Correction Programmes ;
- (e) Social Work Education, Training and Monitoring ;
- (f) Women in Development ;
- (g) Community Development Department ;
- (h) Voluntary Organisations.

REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

Rehabilitation functions include the formulation of a rehabilitation policy; co-ordination of inter-governmental and inter-state rehabilitation programmes; legislation on rehabilitation services; relations with international non-governmental organizations in related areas; the management of the Braille Press and the Braille Library; the provision of essential equipment and aids to the disabled; sports for the disabled; provision of subventions to deserving organizations for the disabled; and participation in the rehabilitative role of six federally-built rehabilitation centres.

The Ministry also runs the Nigerian Farmcraft Centre for the Blind at Ikeja, which trains blind adult males in farming, poultry keeping, and handicrafts.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR FAMILY AND CHILDREN

In the last four years, the Ministry handled 159 international social case work issues dealing with, among others, repatriation, reunion, adoption, custody, social report, maintenance and lost contact. As part of the efforts to stimulate interest and respect for the sanctity of the family, a Family Week is

organized every year. There are plans to build a Child Welfare Centre in each state of the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR THE ELDERLY

Created in response to the global focus on the situation of the elderly the world over, this section distributes aids and appliances to Old People's Homes; organizes zonal excursion programmes for the elderly; runs workshops for senior citizens; grants annual subventions to some recognized Old People's Homes in the country; and engages in publicity, educational and awareness programmes to stimulate and sensitize the public on the needs and interests of the elderly in the society.

COUNSELLING AND CORRECTION

This unit serves as a link between Nigeria and the United Nations Secretariat for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, for an effective flow of information on matters relating to crime and criminal justice.

SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION, TRAINING AND MONITORING

This section has responsibility for the development of social work education policy in Nigeria. It also co-ordinates training facilities for social work in the country, and maintains liaison and relationship with international schools of social work.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry in 1987 began skills development training programmes aimed at introducing income-generating activities to women both in the rural and urban areas. So far, 5,496 women have benefited from the training. The International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8 every year to enlighten women on their responsibilities as wives, mothers and fellow citizens and to focus attention on the role of women in national development. Two computer units were acquired in 1988 as the first stage towards the establishment of a Women Data Centre.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

This Department organizes, co-ordinates, monitors and evaluates community development programmes, aimed at uniting the efforts of the people themselves with those of government authorities, to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities. Such programmes and projects are executed through appropriate state/local government channels.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Ministry has responsibility for the overall co-ordination of the activities and programmes of national voluntary organizations in Nig--

eria. It accredits and provides grants and subventions for the promotion of activities of relevant voluntary organizations.

SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

The social worker deals with juvenile delinquents, neglected children in need of care and protection as well as adult offenders requiring counselling. Problems involving unmarried mothers, paternity disputes, poor family relations and desertion are dealt with by social workers. Casework services are divided into four sections - family and children, juvenile probation, after cases service and adult probation.

JUVENILE COURTS

Children under the age of 17, who are beyond parental control or in need of care and protection, are referred by the juvenile courts, the police, social welfare agencies, state hospitals and parents or guardians, to the Juvenile Work Community Centre for treatment. Juvenile courts comprise senior magistrates sitting with male and female lay assessors.

To enable the court to make 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 usually contains information on the social background, general condition of the offender, the attitude of the offender's family, medical reports and other relevant facts.

Punishment for serious offences vary from probation to sentencing to approved schools. Remand Home schools provide daily remedial training for juveniles who contravene the law. The aim of the training is to inculcate in 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 that is the opportunity to acquire manual skills that can be put to profitable use later in life. The children are taught to read and write and are allowed to worship according to their religious beliefs. Recreational activities are also provided for them.

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, girls receive lessons in needlework, housecraft and cookery.

ADULT PROBATION

The purpose of adult probation service is to reform the offender not below 17 years of age, 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 on 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, forgery, adultery, impersonation and traffic offences.

THE DISABLED

The care and rehabilitation of the disabled are jointly carried out by government, religious organizations, international organizations and other voluntary bodies. The programme is broadly divided into medical, physical, educational, vocational and placement services, including sheltered workshops, self-employment and homebound schemes. In order to manage the programme, training is organized for employees as development workers, social work educators, and social welfare workers.

PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE SERVICES

Preventive services include lectures, newspaper articles, radio and television talks on personal hygiene and family care. The disabled are given such medical and para-medical treatment as would recondition them to participate fully in the daily life of the society. They are treated at hospitals, mobile eye clinics, orthopaedic hospitals and at Institutes of Child Health that offer both preventive and curative treatment.

EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The education programme is geared towards making available to the blind and other disabled persons, educational facilities which are provided for the able-bodied. Primary education is free. In order to enable the disabled take advantage of these facilities, additional specialist staff are provided by the government directly and subsidized through the local agencies running schools or schemes for the disabled.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Disabled children are free to attend these with normal children. In addition to normal schools, there are about 35 special schools for the disabled. Those for the blind include the Sudan Interior Mission School, Gindiri; the Special Education Centre, Oji River; the Sudan Interior Mission School, Kano; and the Pacelli School, Surulere, Lagos. Schools for the deaf include the Wesley School in Lagos; Enugu Special School and Ibadan School for the Deaf, opened between 1958 and 1962.

Residential schools for the blind include the Church of the Brethren Mission Schools at Dassa and Kaltungo. The Atunda-Olu School, the Cheshire Home, Child Care and Treatment Home, the Child Guidance Clinic, the Child Treatment and Placement Home - all in Lagos - together with the S.O.S. Village, Education Unit for the Handicapped at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi, the Red Cross School for Spastic Children, Igbobi

and the Good Samaritan School in Ibadan, cater for the physically and emotionally handicapped children as well as those who are educationally subnormal.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training is provided for disabled adults and children, who, having completed their primary education, are not sufficiently equipped for secondary education or who, due to family and other circumstances, cannot continue with their education. The blind and the deaf are given vocational orientation when they are in the top form of the primary school.

Vocational training is carried out at the Government Trade Centre, Yaba, which offers training in carpentry, painting, masonry, automechanic, metal work and sewing. Farmcraft centres for the blind at Lagos and Maiduguri train adults in farming, while the vocational training centre at Oshodi, Ogbomoso, Kaduna and Oji River offer training in traditional crafts, home economics, mat weaving, mattress and pillow stuffing as well as packaging and light workshop practice.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

THE NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT CREATION SCHEME

In realization of the situation of the youth and the scope of youth unemployment, the Youth Development Department of the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports has as one of its priority functions, a National Youth Employment Creation Scheme.

The main objectives of the scheme are to:

- (a) remove the unemployed youth from the labour market and channel their energies and talents to national service in a spirit of community responsibility;
- (b) give the youth vocational training in the areas of agriculture such as fisheries, animal husbandry, poultry, electrical work, motor and tractor-driving, automobile repairs, brick-laying, home economics, weaving, commercial practice and other skills so as to further self-support and self-respect;
- (c) inculcate in the youth the spirit of voluntary social service, deploying them in voluntary service on social development projects involving construction of roads, bridges, schools, etc;
- (d) instil discipline into the youth, especially self-discipline, and promote unity and team spirit among them coming as they do from different social, ethnic and religious backgrounds so as to develop national outlook and consciousness; and
- (e) promote in the youth an all-round education - moral, physical and intellectual - so as to engender in them self-reliance and healthy

attitude to work and play.

The scheme covers the primary/secondary school leaver, youth who could not complete primary/secondary school education and unschooled youth of the minimum age of 12 years. The Ministry has embarked on the building of youth centres and camps where, among other things, vocational training in various trades and occupations will be provided for young people.

13TH-WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Nigeria sent a strong delegation to this festival in Pyongyang, North Korea, in July 1989 and participated effectively in all the programmes of the Festival including the cultural presentations where it won a gold medal.

NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY

The National Youth Policy ratified by the Federal Government in 1984 in realization of the need to provide positive guidance to the youth and to harness their enormous potentials towards the achievement of national objectives, has now been reviewed to create room for new adaptations. The new Social Development Policy (1989) regards the Youth as any person between the ages of 12-30 years.

As an integral part of the policy, provision was made for subventions to national youth organisations and to that extent, the Youth Development Department subvents 17 approved voluntary organizations whose objectives are related to those of the Department.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS (NYSC)

The NYSC was established in 1973 by Decree No. 24 of that year for the mobilization of youths towards socio-economic development and nation-building. The specific objectives of the scheme are to prepare and equip Nigerian youths for future leadership on graduation from universities and other institutions of higher learning. Through the scheme's programmes, youths are instilled with a tradition of industry and dedication in job situations in states other than their own, thereby furthering national integration, job mobility as well as self-reliance. A total of 338,229 youths had served in the scheme, by the end of the 1988/89 service year. The Directorate of the NYSC is responsible for the implementation of the programme.

The NYSC operates a four-phase programme of activities during the 12 months of the service year, namely; orientation, primary assignment, community development service (CDS), and winding-up and passing out.

The major achievements of the Scheme are the provision of the much needed manpower in rural areas throughout the country and the re-orientation of corps members from parochial to patriotic, well informed and

self-reliant citizens.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (CDS)

The CDS programme of the NYSC received additional funding of N4 million under the Federal Government reflationary package in 1989. In 1988, the combined total area of acquired farmland was 8,059 hectares of which 600.5 hectares were cultivated.

NYSC agricultural activities have also promoted the development of local technology. In 1980, corps members designed and produced gas and kerosine cookers for use in rural areas; they also produced an improved brand of the potato peeling/slicing machine fabricated the year before in Plateau State as well as a seed planter and a grain sheller. Other technological feats performed by corps members include, production of malt drink from millet in Kano, design of traffic light in Ondo State, and production of digital clocks in Rivers State.

ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

Four NYSC Area Offices in Ibadan, Ilorin, Kano and Enugu were phased out following approval for the administrative restructuring of the scheme. All the staff of the former Area Offices have been redeployed to State Secretariats now headed by Assistant Directors, positions previously held by Chief Inspectors.

JOB PLACEMENT FOR CORPS MEMBERS

In 1988, 581 corps members were successfully placed on jobs through the Scheme's Job Placement Division. The Directorate also explored avenues of self-employment for corps members.

CITIZENSHIP AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING CENTRE (CLTC)

The CLTC is a non-formal educational institution whose programme of training emphasizes self-discovery, character development, self-reliance and self service. Challenges found in natural environment are used as media of instruction. Such challenges include mountains, seas, jungles and valleys.

OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the scheme are character development and attitudinal change; inculcation of self-reliance; acquisition of relevant skills; physical fitness and quality of leadership.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE CENTRE

The centre organizes training courses, attends conferences and promotes the activities of Man O' War clubs and associations. The clubs and associations are either community-based or institution-based. There are about 100 clubs all over the country affiliated to the CLTC and many more pass through the programme and request courses

organized by the centre. The centre encourages member countries of ECOWAS to attend its courses to promote greater international understanding and peace in the sub-region. It has units at the Mountain School, Jos; Sea School, Apapa; Forest School, Aluu; Women Training and Mobile Units - Sea School, Apapa; and Shere Hills School, Jos.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Below is a list of some voluntary organizations in the country:

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Anglican Youth Fellowship	- All Saints Church, Yaba, Lagos.
Anti-Tuberculosis Association	- Lagos City Council, Public Health Department, Broad Street, Lagos.
Boys Brigade	- P.O.Box 652, 179 Kalejaye Street, Lagos.
Boy Scouts Association	- Makoko Road, Yaba, Lagos.
Business and Professional Women's Society	- 123 Marina, Lagos.
Child Care Social Services	- 21 Olonode Street, Yaba, Lagos.
Child Care and Treatment Home	- Makoko Road, Yaba, Lagos.
Committee for the Care of the Deaf and Dumb	- 27, Kakawa Street, Lagos.
Federation of Catholic Youth Associations	- Catholic Secretariat, Race Course, Lagos.
Federation of Nigerian Women Associations	- 14 Isabo Road, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
Girls Brigade of Nigeria	- P. O. Box 1400, Ibadan.
Girl Guides Association	- 25 Obalende Road, Lagos.
Holy Cross Youth Organization	- Holy Cross Cathedral, Box 162, Lagos.
Islamic Youth League	- Shomolu, Yaba, Lagos.
Marriage Guidance Council	- Federal Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare, Lagos.
Methodist Youth Council	- P. M. B. 1004, Yaba, Lagos.
Federation of Boys and Girls Clubs	- Community Development Division 27 Kakawa Street, Lagos.
Catholic Youth Organization of Nigeria	- Catholic Secretariat Race Course, Lagos
National Youth Council of Nigeria.	- 162 Herbert Macauley Street, P.O. Box 4155, Ebute Metta, Lagos.

- Nigerian Red Cross Society – St. Gregory Road, Obalende or 11
Eko Akete Close, Ikoyi, Lagos.
- National Council of Women's
Societies – Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos
- Salvation Army Youth
Organization – Salvation Army Headquarters,
Odunlami Street, Lagos.
- St. John Ambulance Brigade – 27 Ikoyi Road, Box 2106, Lagos.
- Young Men's Christian
Association – 77 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi.
P.M.B. 2106, Lagos.
- Young Women's Christian
Association – 8 Moloney Street, P. O. Box
449, Lagos.
- Young Men's Muslim
Association – Islamic Congress Mosque,
45A, Ondo Street, Ebute Metta (E
Lagos).
- SOS Children's Village
Nigerian Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals – Isolo, Mushin, Lagos.
- Bendel Society for the Blind – 11 Gray Street, Onike, Lagos.
- Nigerian Society for Handi-
capped Children – P.M.B. 1070, Benin City.
– Department of Paediatrics,
Lagos University Teaching
Hospital, Lagos.
- National Advisory Society for
the Deaf – P.O. Box 449, Yaba, Lagos.
- Imo and Anambra States Council
for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb – P.O. Box 2, Oji River, Enugu.
- The Family Planning Council
of Nigeria – P.O. Box 3063, Lagos.
- Nigerian Ex-Servicemen Welfare
Association – c/o Chief D.O. Fahiyi,
28 Odejayi Street, Surulere, Lagos.
- National Society for the
Retarded and Disturbed Child – 169 Kinkiri Road, Apapa, Lagos.
- National Federation of Young
Farmers – c/o The Secretary, Min. of
Agriculture and Natural
Resources, Ibadan.
- Nigerian Unemployed and
Disabled Ex-Servicemen
Association – c/o Mr. W. A. Ossai Optism
Ilado Library, Victoria Island,
P. O. Box 3460, Lagos.

EDUCATION

PHILOSOPHY OF NIGERIAN EDUCATION

The Nigerian educational philosophy is based on the development of the individual into a sound and effective citizen and the provision of equal educational opportunities for all citizens at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, both inside and outside the formal school systems.

The quality of instruction at all levels is oriented towards inculcating respect for the worth and dignity of the individual; faith in man's ability to make rational decisions; moral and spiritual values in interpersonal and human relations; shared responsibility for the common good of society; respect for the dignity of labour; and promotion of the emotional, physical and psychological health of all children.

The national educational aims and objectives to which the philosophy is linked are therefore:

- (1) the inculcation of national consciousness and national unity;
- (2) the inculcation of the right type of values and attitudes for the survival of the individual and the Nigerian Society;
- (3) the training of the mind in the understanding of the world around; and
- (4) the acquisition of appropriate skills, abilities and competence both mental and physical as equipment for the individual to live and contribute to the development of his society.

EDUCATION BEFORE NIGERIAN INDEPENDENCE

Prior to the coming of Europeans, Nigerians had their own educational systems whereby the young was taught to conform with the social customs and traditions of his community and to learn a trade to make him a good citizen. Such education was aimed at maintaining the continuity of culture by transmitting to successive generations not only accumulated knowledge but also the acquired standards of values.

MISSIONARIES

With the growth of British commercial and colonial interests in Africa, particularly in the 19th century, British missionaries intensified efforts to establish formal education, especially at the primary level in several parts of the country. The lead given by the missionaries was later followed by the government.

The system of education which grew from that humble beginning made reading, writing and arithmetic the three pillars on which instructions in

religious matters rested. It took little or no account of the technical needs and the culture of Nigerians. Those who had the privilege of that education were appointed clerks, teachers and catechists. Such appointments carried with them social prestige. That was the situation in most parts of southern Nigeria at the turn of the century.

In northern Nigeria, however, the pattern was different. Missionary activity involving the spread of Christianity was discouraged in the predominantly muslim areas by the colonial administration. The regime also failed to provide any form of secular education for the masses for fear that it might arouse muslim resentment or lead to political agitation against the colonial system. The gradual introduction of western type of education in the south and its neglect in the north accentuated the differences in outlook between the two parts of the country.

DEVELOPMENT

When the colonial government saw that it could no longer be indifferent to the educational development of its subjects, it fashioned policies that would make education in Nigeria a potent instrument for gradual religious, social and economic transformation of the people in response to the increasing influence of western civilization. The educational development, as was envisaged, permitted only a reasonable increase of school facilities for the masses and a gradual improvement in the standard of higher education.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

In the primary school, attempts were made to adapt the curriculum to the local environment, teach local languages as well as the history and geography of Africa, traditional laws, customs and religion, manual labour and handicrafts.

SECONDARY SCHOOL

Education in the few secondary schools that were established by government or voluntary agencies was a wholesale importation of the British secondary education system which remained literary, classical and overwhelmingly imitative of the requirements for entry into British universities. The first secondary school established in the country was the C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos, in 1859.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

As far as higher education was concerned, the curriculum of the missionary-owned Fourah Bay College (now University of Sierra Leone) in Freetown, Sierra Leone, then the only institution of higher learning open to British West African Colonies, was firmly centred on theology, classics and the arts. The college was part of the University of Durham

and the students sat the same examinations and took the same degrees as British citizens. Unlike the missionaries, the colonial government did nothing about higher education for a long time.

HIGHER COLLEGE, YABA

The Higher College, Yaba, was founded formally in 1934. The aim was to emphasize science education and give training of a professional type, including medicine and engineering, to a few Nigerians. The courses offered were kept below university level and did not provide for full degree or professional status. The number of students was severely limited to the needs of the government and the diploma granted was recognized only by the Nigerian Government.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN

The next step in higher education was not taken until 1948 when the University College, Ibadan, was founded, as an affiliate of the University of London. It became autonomous in 1962, two years after Nigeria attained independence.

POST - COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

After independence, the Federal Government had little influence on educational matters at primary and secondary school levels, as those were the constitutional responsibility of the states. That resulted in a multiplicity of educational policies and practices and varying standards of education from one state to the other. Today there is a national policy on education resulting from the efforts of the Nigerian Educational Research Council, the Joint Consultative Committee on Education and the National Council on Education.

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

This is the education given to children aged three to five years prior to their entering the primary school. Better known as nursery school education, the objectives are to:

- (a) Effect a smooth transition for the child from the home to the school;
- (b) Prepare the child for the primary level of education;
- (c) Provide adequate care and supervision for children while their parents are at work;
- (d) Inculcate social norms in the children;
- (e) Inculcate in the child the spirit of inquiry and creativity through playing with toys, artistic and musical activities, etc.;
- (f) Teach co-operation and team spirit;
- (g) Teach the rudiments of numbers, letters, colours, shapes, forms, etc.,

and

(h) Teach good habits, especially health habits.

Nursery schools are operated by non-governmental institutions and private individuals. But the appropriate level of government regularly reviews and enforces the educational laws which relate to the establishment of nursery schools to make sure that they are well-run and that pre-primary teachers are qualified and that other academic infrastructure are provided. Officials of ministries of education make regular inspections to ensure maintenance of high standards.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education is given to children aged six to eleven years and above. The general objectives of primary education are:

- (a) To inculcate permanent literacy and numeracy, and the ability to communicate effectively;
- (b) To lay a sound basis for scientific and reflective thinking;
- (c) To educate the child for citizenship as the basis for an effective participation in and contribution to the Nigerian society;
- (d) To develop the child's character and promote moral training and sound attitudes in him;
- (e) To develop the child's ability to adapt to a changing environment;
- (f) To give the child opportunities for developing manipulative skills that will enable him to function effectively in the society within the limits of his capacity; and
- (g) To provide the child with the basic tools for further educational advancement, including preparation for trades and crafts of his locality.

Although the provision of education at the primary level is the responsibility of state and local governments, the Federal Government had decided to meet 65 per cent of the calculated bill of all teaching and non-teaching staff in all primary schools in the Federation.

The Federal Government in April 1989 set up a National Primary Education Commission to advise on the management and funding of primary education throughout the Federation. The commission is to establish a Primary Education Fund that would guarantee the salaries of primary school teachers. All the three tiers of government - Federal, State and Local Government - will contribute to the fund. It is estimated that the Federal Government's contribution will be about one billion naira annually, 80 per cent of the federal contribution will be disbursed to the states on the basis of population and 20 per cent will be reserved for educationally disadvantaged states. The Federal Government

allocated N800 million to the Fund in 1989.

Syllabuses for the teaching of science and mathematics as well as primary science books for use in primary schools, throughout the Federation are produced by the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC).

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education is the form of education children receive after primary education and before the tertiary age. The broad aims are to prepare students for higher education and for useful living within the society.

In some states of the Federation, secondary education is tuition free and admission is determined by a competitive entrance examination, taken on completion of the primary school.

With the introduction of the 6-3-3-4 system in the 1982/83 academic session, secondary school duration changed from five to six years - three years junior secondary school (JSS) and three years senior secondary school (SSS). The system involves a complete restructuring of secondary education in order to make subjects more relevant to the needs of society and the individual.

UNITY SCHOOLS

Although secondary education is more or less the responsibility of state governments, the Federal Government has established 41 secondary schools (Federal Government Colleges) in the states of the Federation as well as in the New Federal Capital, Abuja. Popularly known as Unity Schools, the aim is to afford pupils from all parts of the Federation with different language, ethnic and cultural backgrounds the opportunity to work, play, live and grow together and learn to understand and tolerate one another as Nigerians. There are also six Federal Schools of Arts and Science located in different parts of the country.

THE 6-3-3-4 EDUCATION SYSTEM

The 6-3-3-4 education system now in its ninth year of implementation, is designed to cater for aptitudes, skills and capabilities. The system ensures that young boys and girls have a flair for science and technological subjects which are a fillip to the nation's manpower development.

Under the system, the first three years, after the six years of primary education, are used as a preparatory ground for all students in general secondary core subjects, made up of Mathematics, English, two Nigerian languages, Science, Social Studies, Art and Music, Practical Agriculture, Relig-

ious cum Moral instructions, Physical Education and two pre-vocational subjects which should be chosen from woodwork, electronics, mechanics, local crafts, home economics, and business studies.

Students who leave school at the end of the three years of the junior secondary schools (JSS), may go to an apprenticeship system or to any other type of out-of-school vocational training scheme.

Those who are able and willing would go into the senior secondary school (SSS) for another three years after which they may go direct into the university or polytechnic for a four-year course leading to the award of relevant degrees or higher national diplomas.

The National Policy on Education provides for a continuous assessment evaluation system in order to enhance qualitative education. Through that system, the success or failure of the new curricula reform and innovations being introduced is monitored and the performance and achievement of pupils and students, at various levels of education, assessed continuously. Short-comings in the different aspects of the system are easily corrected or a complete change is made without serious effects.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

There are five types of technical education institutions outside the universities – the pre-vocational and vocational schools at post-primary level, the technical colleges, the polytechnics, and colleges of technical teacher education at post-secondary level.

There has been a tremendous growth in the number of colleges of technology or polytechnics in Nigeria. They provide courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, business studies, company and public administration, insurance, banking, finance and accounting, secretarial studies, fine and applied arts and other areas of technology for both full and part-time students.

Some technical schools/trade centres also offer courses in plumbing, electrical installation, block-laying and concreting, painting and decorating, carpentry and joinery, furniture making, bakery, shoe-repairing and making, printing, sign-writing, metal fabrication, motor vehicle mechanic work, electronics, radio and television servicing.

ADULT AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Adult and non-formal education consists of functional literacy, remedial, continuing, vocational, aesthetic, cultural and civil education for youths and adults outside the formal school system. The objectives are:

- (1) To provide functional literacy education for adults who have never had any formal education;
- (2) to provide functional and remedial education for young people who

prematurely drop out of the formal school systems; and

(3) to give the adult citizens of the country necessary aesthetic cultural and civic education for public enlightenment.

There is a continuing nationwide campaign to attain total mass literacy by the year 2,000.

In character and content, all mass literacy programmes are adapted in each case to local, cultural and sociological conditions and each contains basic civics instruction aimed at generating qualities of good citizenship and active involvement by all the national development process. The programmes are implemented by the mass literacy boards working in close co-operation with the ministries of education, the National Commission for the Development of Adult Education and the Universities Adult/Continuing Education Departments. A National Commission on Adult and Non-Formal Education was established by the Federal Government in 1989 to draw up, and implement, strategies for achieving total adult literacy by the year 2,000 as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Education is the education of children and adults who have learning difficulty because of different handicaps: blindness, partial sightedness, deafness, hardness of hearing, mental retardation, social maladjustment, physical handicap, etc. These may be due to circumstances of birth, inheritance, social position, mental and physical health or accident in later life. As a result, some children and adults are unable to cope with the normal school class organization and methods.

The purpose and objectives of special education are:

- (a) to give concrete meaning to the idea of equalizing educational opportunities for all children, their physical, mental and emotional disabilities notwithstanding.
- (b) to provide adequate education for all handicapped children and adults in order that they may play their roles fully in the development of the nation; and
- (c) to provide opportunities for exceptionally gifted children to develop at their own pace in the interest of the nation's economic and technological development.

NOMADIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Special attention is paid to the education of Nigeria's nomadic popu-

lation estimated to be more than seven million. The government believes that investment in functional education for the nomads is an investment in scientific animal husbandry for the nation. The programme is being implemented by the Nomadic Education Section of the Federal Ministry of Education.

GIFTED CHILDREN PROGRAMME

The government recognizes that there are children with very high innate ability and provides opportunities for such children to develop at their own pace. The aim is to prevent such children from suffering the disadvantages inherent in sending them to ordinary schools where they mix with less talented pupils who might slow down their learning process.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Facilities for commercial education exist at three levels-secondary, post-secondary and university levels. Many secondary commercial schools are privately-owned. They provide various stages of training for either single subject examinations in skill subjects such as typing or shorthand, or for the General Certificate of Education and the West African School Certificate examinations with commercial bias.

Special departmental schools such as the Federal Training Centre, Lagos run a range of secretarial and commercial courses geared to the needs of government ministries. In the Universities and Polytechnics, degree and diploma courses are available in business administration, accounting, banking and insurance.

TEACHER EDUCATION

There are three categories of teacher training institutions in Nigeria. In the first category are training colleges which offer courses leading to the Teachers' Grade Two Certificate, which is the minimum professional qualification for teaching in Nigeria. In some institutions, holders of the First School Leaving Certificate are admitted for a five-year course leading to the Grade Two Certificate, while in others, Secondary Modern School Certificate holders complete the course in three years. Colleges that admit West African School Certificate holders run one-year course. Grade Three teachers do a two-year course to obtain the Grade Two Certificate.

In the second category are colleges of education (formerly Advanced Teachers' Colleges) open to holders of West African School Certificate

and Teachers' Grade Two Certificate who pass the Colleges of Education Matriculation Examination (CEME) conducted by the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB). The Colleges of Education, both state and federal-owned, run three year courses at the end of which successful students are awarded the National Certificate in Education (NCE). Some offer a two-year programme leading to the Bachelor of Education degree (B.Ed) for NCE holders.

LIST OF FEDERAL COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

There are 19 Federal-owned Colleges of Education located in different parts of the country, made up of 10 regular colleges, eight technical colleges and one college for training teachers for the handicapped. They are:-

1. Adeyemi College of Education, Ondo, Ondo State;
2. Advanced Teachers' College, Kano, Kano State;
3. Advanced Teachers' College, Zaria, Kaduna State;
4. Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State;
5. Federal College of Education, Katsina, Katsina State;
6. Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Niger State;
7. Federal College of Education, Obudu, Cross River State;
8. Federal College of Education, Okene, Kwara State;
9. Federal College of Education, Pankshin, Plateau State;
10. Federal College of Education, Yola, Gongola State;
11. Federal College of Education, (Technical) Akoka, Lagos;
12. Federal College of Education, (Technical) Asaba, Bendel State;
13. Federal College of Education, (Technical) Bichi, Kano State;
14. Federal College of Education, (Technical) Gombe, Bauchi State;
15. Federal College of Education, (Technical) (Girls' only), Gusau, Sokoto State;
16. Federal College of Education, (Technical) Omoku, Rivers State;
17. Federal College of Education, (Technical) Umunze, Anambra State;
18. Federal College of Education, (Special), Oyo; and
19. Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri, Imo State.

University Institutes of Education constitute the third category. University graduates who wish to teach but have no teaching qualification can, for one session, acquire the post-graduate diploma or certificate in education. Some university faculties of education combine academic and professional training for students reading for the Bachelor

of Education degree.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There are 31 universities in Nigeria today, as against only one at independence in 1960. Twenty-two of the universities are owned by the Federal Government, nine by the State Governments. One of the Federal Universities, the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, is a military institution; and seven are technology or agriculture oriented (Bauchi, Makurdi, Owerri, Yola, Akure, Minna and Abeokuta) while the others are conventional. Apart from the Anambra State University of Technology (ASUTECH), Enugu; the Rivers State University of Science and Technology (RSUSTECH) Port Harcourt, and the Oyo State University of Technology, Ogbomosho, state universities are conventional. There is also the Nigeria Police Academy in Kano, which has a university status and awards its own degrees.

The universities offer three to five-year courses leading to a first degree in all fields of science, technology and humanities (six years for medicine). Eleven have teaching hospitals attached to them and some have research institutes and offer consultancy services to government and the business community.

Admission into the universities is by examination conducted by the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB) for holders of the West African School Certificate. Direct admission is offered to holders of the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent. From 1991 when the 6-3-3-4 education system would have become fully operational in the states of the Federation and the GCE would have been phased out, the Senior Secondary School (SSS) certificate will become the basic qualification for entry into the universities.

ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION

The Federal Government coordinates educational policy, planning and finance through the National Council on Education, which comprises the Federal Minister of Education and the Joint Consultative Committee on Education which functions at the level of top education officials and professionals.

RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Federal Ministry of Education plays a vital role in the maintenance of national education standards by operating national organizations which are devoted to the development of education in some

aspects. The Federal Inspectorate Service and the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council are actively involved in curriculum review and renewal. Other educational bodies concerned with the improvement of standards, are the Science Equipment Centre and the Schools Broadcasting Unit.

BUREAU FOR EXTERNAL AID

External aid in the field of education in the country is channelled through the Bureau for External Aid in the Federal Ministry of Education, on whose coordinating committee, all the states are represented. The Federal Ministry of Education also acts as a liaison on education matters between Nigeria and foreign countries, international and national organizations, agencies and foundations.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE (NTI)

The NTI was established in 1974 by the Federal Government, after consultations between Nigerian educational advisers and UNESCO experts, to upgrade teachers and to improve the quality of Nigerian education as a result of the UPE scheme which was being conceived then. At that time, there were about 130,000 primary school teachers in the country, 53 per cent of whom were untrained and 80 per cent unqualified. Hence, the need for an increase in the quality and number of school teachers.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION (NUC)

The National Universities Commission (NUC) established by the Federal Government in 1960, was reconstituted by Decree No.1 of 1974. It is set up to be a channel through which funds are made available to the universities. It co-ordinates the activities of the universities.

It also ensures the orderly development of university education in Nigeria, the maintenance of high standards and avoidance of unnecessary and wasteful duplication of academic programmes, faculties and facilities.

The NUC is empowered to advise on the creation of new universities and other degree-awarding institutions, to distribute government grants in accordance with laid down formula; and to collect, analyse and publish information relating to university development and education in Nigeria.

JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

This is an independent body on professional education acting in an advisory capacity to both the Federal and State Ministries of Education, the University Institutes of Education, the West African Examinations Council

and all other educational agencies.

The Committee offers professional officers a forum for exchange of ideas and information in order to evolve a harmonious national educational system.

THE NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (NERDC)

The council, set up by Decree No. 31 of August 1972, has the following functions:

- (i) to encourage, promote and co-ordinate educational research programmes in Nigeria;
- (ii) to identify such educational problems in Nigeria needing research;
- (iii) to encourage research into educational problems and, for that purpose, undertake the commissioning and financing of such research projects as it thinks fit;
- (iv) to maintain a central register for educational research projects; and
- (v) to compile and publish or sponsor the publication of the results of educational research, particularly in relation to Nigerian problems.

The Council works in close collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (*UNICEF*), *UNESCO*, *NEIDA* (Network of Educational Innovations of Development in Africa), state ministries of education and other educational research centres, to improve the educational system in Nigeria.

The development, production and dissemination of instructional materials to teachers, educationists and trainers are pursued through many writers' workshops, seminars and conferences organised by the Federal Ministry of Education. Areas covered include English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Christian Religious Studies, Arabic and Islamic Studies, Arts and Crafts and other creative subjects, Nigerian and foreign languages, Physical and Health Education, Science, Home Economics, Special Education and Foundation Studies.

WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL (WAEC)

The West African Examinations Council (WAEC) is a multi-national examining body, embracing The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. It conducts in those countries such examinations as are determined by the government of each member state.

In Nigeria, the Council conducts the West African School Certificate

and Higher School Certificate examinations, the General Certificate of Education examinations both at the ordinary and advanced levels, the Royal Society of Arts examination and the National Common Entrance Examination to federal government secondary schools.

The Council continually reviews its syllabuses in order to meet the needs of the countries it serves. It has offices in all the states of the Federation.

THE JOINT ADMISSIONS AND MATRICULATION BOARD (JAMB)

The Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board, established by a decree in 1977, is responsible for the conduct of matriculation examinations for admissions into all universities in Nigeria, and for the placement of successful candidates in the universities. It is also responsible for the appointment of examiners, moderators, invigilators, members of subject panels and committees and any other incidental matter.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COLLEGES OF EDUCATION (NCCE)

The National Commission for Colleges of Education created by Decree No. 3 of 1989, advises the Federal Government on all aspects of teacher education falling outside universities and polytechnics; sets minimum standards for all programmes of teacher education; approves guidelines for accreditation of colleges of education in Nigeria; recommends the establishment and location of new colleges of education as well as the up-grading of any college of education to a degree awarding institute. It also advises on the de-recognition of any college of education.

WORKS AND HOUSING

The Ministry of Works and Housing has recorded notable achievements especially in the construction of new Federal Highways and the rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing ones. Most of the roads are inter-state and therefore are very crucial to the socio-economic development of the country. Other areas of significant achievements are in housing and public buildings sector, where some projects that were started before the inception of this Administration were successfully completed and commissioned. These include, the Federal Secretariats at Kano, Yola, Abeokuta and Akure. Similarly, the Federal Housing Estates at Owerri, Sokoto and Kano were also completed. Also during the same period, state branches of the Federal Mortgage Bank at Ilorin, Yola, Maiduguri, Akure and Owerri were completed and opened for business. The major sectoral achievements of the

Ministry are discussed hereunder.

FEDERAL HIGHWAYS

The Federal Highways Department is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of all federal roads and bridges in the country. It is also responsible for matters relating to the administration, management and operation of these roads. During the past four years, work on four special projects was started. First, the dualization of Kano-Kaduna Highway was launched by Mr. President on December 29, 1986.

The project which was scheduled for completion in June 1989, was completed last year.

The contract for the construction of the Tunga Bridge and the Tunga-Kaoje Road at a contract sum of N99,206,111.76 was signed on 13th July, 1988. This project has also been completed. Contracts for the construction of two major bridges in Bendel State, namely Jamieson and Ethiopie River bridges, were awarded in September 1986. The bridges were completed and opened to traffic in June 1988. The dualization of the Warri-Benin Road, also in Bendel State, was recently awarded to Messrs Daewoo (Nig.) Limited under Contractor-Finance in the sum of U.S. \$65,012,644.00 with a completion period of 30 months. Work on this project has already commenced.

Other road projects completed include Potiskum-Bulkachuwa-Azare Road; Mayo Selbe-Namatan Road; Ayangba-River Eruku Road; Gitata-Keffi-Nassarawa Road; Calabar-Ikang Road and Atimbo Bridge; Keffi-Akwanga Road; Ilorin-Bode Sa'adu Road; Iyere-Ifira Road; Bokani-Tegina Road (i) and (ii). In addition, there are over 50 on-going projects at various stages of completion.

At the inception of the Babangida Administration, many contracts which were terminated due to poor performance were re-awarded to more competent and better organised contractors for early completion. Some of these include the Ayere-Kabba; Wawa-Kaiama; Ilorin-Bode Sa'adu; Iwo-Gbongan; Kontagora-Chifu-Rijau; Ayangba-River Eruku; River Eruku-Ankpa and Ankpa-Otukpo road projects. In addition, 43 new major contracts valued at N793.18 million were awarded during the period. Some of the major projects are: Oron-Ebughu Road; Afikpo-Ohafia-Arochukwu Road; Kaiama-Kishi Road; Otukpo-Ojo Road; Minna By-pass; Mbala-Askira-Uba Road; Gbongan-Onogbo Road; Ado Ekiti-Ikare Road; Bida-Kamba-Zungeru road and Mayo Belwa-Jada Road.

A total of 31,778 km of Federal roads were maintained at a total contract sum of N90.43 million.

In 1988, Direct Labour Units were established in all the states of the Federation to carry out routine maintenance of Federal roads. As a result of this effort, a total of 8,159 km were maintained at a cost of N29.63 million. Also special improvements and emergency repairs of 85 projects costing N109.16 million were executed. These were made possible by the provision of various plants and equipment to the Units. A total of 120 new items of plant and equipment were procured at a cost of N11.44 million; 20 units of Emulsion Trolleys were purchased at a cost of £28,250.00 through the World Bank while 20 old plants and items of equipment were reactivated at the zonal workshops at a cost of N489,000.00.

TOLL PLAZAS

Following Government approval that all existing and proposed four-lane highways and three four-lane bridges over major rivers should be tolled, the Ministry embarked on the planning and construction of 23 toll plazas in different locations on Federal Highways in the country, in addition to the two, already existing along the Lagos-Ibadan expressway. The desire to extend toll collection to cover major highways in the country is to generate adequate revenue from road users, to supplement the amount spent by Government in maintaining the highways. This is essential in view of the sharp drop in highway funding arising from the limited resources available to Government. All the new toll plazas have now been completed.

A total sum of N54 million has been expended on the construction of the new toll gates. Already, all the toll plazas are in operation and it is anticipated that about N37,103,163.50 will be realised annually as revenue.

In fact, from January to November, 1990, N45.57 million was realised from the 25 toll plazas. In fixing the tolls to be collected for each route, the Ministry was guided by the principle of equity based on distance travelled and the quality of the highway itself. Thus, on the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway where there are no at-grade intersections, a toll of N1.00 is being charged on each vehicle travelling between Lagos and Sagamu which is a distance of 60 kilometres, while on the Onitsha-Enugu Highway, the toll is 50k per vehicle for a distance of 100 kilometres. The difference in the toll payable is due mainly to the difference in the quality and safety of the highway. A uniform toll of 50k is charged for bridges, irrespective of length, for ease of operation.

Special improvement was effected on nine major roads servicing toll gates at a cost of N32.4 million. These include Umuahia-Port Harcourt Road; Calabar-Itu Road; Lagos-Badagry Highway; Lagos-Ibadan Expressway; and Sagamu Highway.

Below is a list of the 25 toll plazas:-

1. Lagos/Ibadan Expressway (Lagos End)
2. Lagos/Ibadan Expressway (Ibadan End)
3. Onitsha/Enugu Road (Onitsha End)
4. Okene/Ajaokuta Road (Okene)
5. Port Harcourt/Enugu Road (Port Harcourt End)
6. Onitsha/Enugu Road (Enugu End)
7. Jebba Bridge
8. Jimeta Bridge
9. Numan Bridge
10. Enugu Port Harcourt Road (Enugu End)
11. Sagamu/Benin Road (Ijebu Ode)
12. Badagry Toll Plaza
13. Lagos/Ibadan Expressway (Ogere)
14. Ajaokuta Bridge
15. Benin/Sagamu Road (Ore End)
16. Benin/Sagamu Road (Ekiadolor)
17. Katsina-Ala Bridge
18. Makurdi Bridge
19. Niger Bridge
20. Itu Bridge
21. Koton Karfi
22. Port Harcourt/Enugu Road (km. 78)
23. Kaduna/Kano Road (Ohirinogme)
24. Kaduna/Kano Road (Makarfi End)
25. Kaduna/Kano Road (Jakande End)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSING

The Public Building and Housing Department is responsible for public buildings and residential quarters. It undertakes construction, repairs, maintenance and furnishing of offices and official quarters.

FEDERAL SECRETARIAT PROJECTS

In 1973, the Federal Government took the decision to construct Federal Secretariats in all the state capitals of the Federation to minimise cost on accommodation and provide permanent office accommodation for the staff of the Federal Government agencies operating in the states.

Between 1973 and 1976, the Federal Ministry of Works embarked upon the design of the building projects. The construction was to be executed in

two phases. Phase I of the project, comprising the construction of the secretariats in Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt and Sokoto, was embarked upon in 1976. These have now been completed and occupied.

Phase II of the project commenced in 1980. Contracts were awarded for the construction of the secretariats in 12 state capitals, namely ; Enugu, Bauchi, Benin City, Makurdi, Calabar, Yola, Owerri, Kaduna, Minna, Abeokuta, Akure and Ibadan at a total cost of N98.7 million. However, due to the down-turn in the national economy, none of the projects was completed by the close of 1987.

The Phase II projects were resuscitated in 1988. Since then, their construction and commissioning has gained an unprecedented high-pitch tempo resulting in the commissioning of seven of these between 1988 and 1990.

Altogether, 13 Federal Secretariats located in Anambra, Bauchi, Borno, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Plateau, Rivers and Sokoto states are already in use.

By 1992, the Federal Government plans to have completed those of Bendel, Cross River, Oyo, Katsina, Benue, Akwa Ibom and Imo.

POLITICAL PARTY OFFICES

The Political Party Offices Programme was conceived as an integral part of the Transition to Civil Rule Programme. The objective is to provide the two parties with accommodation facilities for their administrative machinery. The project was executed at three levels of government, i.e. Local Government, State and National Headquarters.

The local government offices are located at the headquarter towns of each of the nation's 453 local government areas, while the state offices are located in the state capitals, and the national headquarters, at Abuja.

The execution of the programme commenced in 1988. The state governments were responsible for those at the local government headquarters while the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing executed the projects at state offices and national headquarters.

The construction of the state offices commenced in May, 1989. These have been completed and handed over to the two parties. Those at the National Headquarters commenced in June, 1989 and have also been completed and handed over. Most of the local government party offices have also been handed over.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Most of the schools, hospitals and court building projects that were started and abandoned in various locations in all the states, including Lagos,

have been resuscitated. Outstanding payments due to the contractors have also been paid, and as a result, most of them have returned to site. Through regular payments and supervision, progress has been made in various construction sites including Usman Dan Fodio University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto, the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital at Enugu, the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, as well as the National Eye Centre, Kaduna. The Federal Court of Appeal building in Enugu, started in 1983, has been completed while that of Benin has also been completed.

LOW COST HOUSING PROGRAMME

About N58 million inherited as debts on abandoned low cost housing projects has been fully settled. A state by state inventory has been compiled. Most of the houses are being disposed of or handed over to the states.

NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY

The Administration is pursuing a comprehensive housing policy aimed at providing shelter at affordable cost to all Nigerians and ensuring that prospective house-owners have easier access to serviced plots, cheaper (and local) building materials and, most importantly, functional designs. The Private Sector will actively be involved in implementing the policy.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

At the Nigerian/Benin border, the Ilo-Borgu sector extending over an area of 12,040 sq. km. had been surveyed and demarcated. Work has resumed along the Onigbolo sector, and so far four boundary beacons have been recovered. The survey and demarcation of the Lake Chad Basin at the Nigeria/Cameroun/Chad/Niger border is about 60 per cent completed.

LAND, ENVIRONMENT, URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Following the re-organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing into eight departments, the Department of Land, Environment, Urban and Regional Development was charged with the acquisition of land for the requirements of Federal Ministries and parastatals throughout the Federation including the assessment and payment of compensation; administration; management and control of Federal Government lands; grant of leases and temporary occupation licences; assessment of premiums and rents and their collection; enforcement of covenants, etc.; provision of valuation and other professional services to Federal Ministries and parastatals; revenue generation and formulation of policy for same; implementation and enforce-

ment of Government policies and decisions on land matters; environmental matters; implementation of urban and regional development programmes involving site and services; integrated regional plan; slum upgrading and infrastructure development fund.

LAND ACQUISITION AND LAND MATTERS

As from August 1985, about 4,000 hectares of land were acquired for various Ministries and Parastatals. The compensation assessed for the acquired lands was N43,611,298.00 while the amount actually paid was N33,383,239.00. The inventory of Federal Government landed properties nationwide has been completed. Over 250 leases and temporary occupation licences were granted during the period, from which a total sum of N23,259,862.79 was collected as revenue. Valuation of landed property for various purposes for and on behalf of Federal Ministries and parastatals was carried out as follows:

	N
(i) Capital Valuation	55,808,500
(ii) Rental Valuation	7,904,632
(iii) Insurance Valuation	107,083,000
Grand Total:	170,796,132

The land conflicts between the Lagos State Government and the Federal Government have been resolved with the issuance of a White Paper in 1988 by the Federal Government on the Report on the Problems of Administration of Federal Government Lands in Lagos State and Related Matters. Accordingly, necessary action is now being taken jointly with the officials of the Lagos State Government towards the implementation of the White Paper.

NATIONAL SITE AND SERVICES SCHEME

The Site and Services Scheme took off in Anambra, Imo, Rivers, Lagos, Ondo, Kwara and Kano States during the reporting period. Sites acquired in these states have been laid out into residential schemes; the perimeter and parcellation surveys have been completed and the plots beaconed. Contracts for the construction of roads and other infrastructural facilities for the sites were awarded in respect of Lagos, Kano, Ondo and Rivers States. On the whole, 14,169 plots of different categories and uses have been provided under the scheme in those states.

THE INTEGRATED REGIONAL PLAN

Contract for the preparation of a Comprehensive Integrated Regional Plan for the country aimed at bringing about efficient use of national

resources, and at facilitating an orderly and balanced development of the entire country, was awarded to Messrs PAI Associates International in 1988 at a contract sum of N461,538.00. An interim report has been submitted and the consultant has been given the go-ahead to prepare the final report.

THE SLUM UPGRADING AND URBAN RENEWAL SCHEME

Designed as demonstration pilot schemes under the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (I.Y.S.H.), the scheme is aimed at improving the living conditions of the people residing in slum areas under sub-standard environmental conditions. Three pilot projects were commenced in Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt in 1987 with the following results:

- (i) Construction of 1.05 kilometres of road at Iponri in Lagos from which 20,000 inhabitants have benefited;
- (ii) 93 plots have been designed, laid out and allocated to some of the 240 displaced inhabitants of Tuku Tawa Village in Kano. In addition to this, several metres of earth road and concrete drains have been provided;
- (iii) In the 1988 fiscal year, the sum of N200,000.00 was spent by the Federal Government to supply potable water to the residents of Marine Base Village, a squatters settlement in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. In addition, a mini-market of 82 stalls was constructed for the inhabitants.

THE NIGERIAN STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSUDP)

Under this scheme which was designed to assist the states created in 1976, the following achievements have been recorded for Imo and Bauchi States where the Scheme had taken off:

- (i) In Bauchi State, 2,033 new plots were prepared, and allocated to beneficiaries at Makama Village. A total of 1,776 certificates of occupancy have so far been issued by the state government in respect of these plots.
- (ii) In Imo State, a total of 7,888 plots have been prepared. In line with the provision of the programme, loans have been provided for the beneficiaries of the plots to enable them construct their own houses. The Federal Government ensures that the loan is disbursed to the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria at five per cent interest rate. This loan does not attract more than an additional two per cent interest on getting to the beneficiary.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (IDF)

With a loan package of U.S. \$69.5 million, the fund was established to assist states and local governments to get long-term financial credit to identify, appraise and finance priority urban infrastructure projects such as intra-city roads, potable water supply, electricity, storm water drainage, etc.

In Benue and Gongola States where the scheme has taken off, the following achievements have been recorded:

- (i) Project monitoring and co-ordinating units as well as property rating and valuation units have been established;
- (ii) Appointment of consulting firms for the preparation of detailed engineering designs and of merchant banks to serve as advisers and co-financiers had been made.

NATIONAL COASTLINE ANTI-EROSION MEASURES

Lagos State: In order to protect public and private investments at Victoria Island, Lagos, work was completed on sand replenishment of the beach with 3 million cubic metre of sand at a cost of N6.7 million in 1985. Similarly, work was completed on permanent erosion works for the Federal Ministry of Defence Jetty at Marina, Bonny Camp, Victoria Island Command Officers' Mess and the Military Hospital at a total cost of N6.2 million in 1988.

BAR BEACH RECLAMATION UPDATE

Flood and erosion control problems particularly along the Lagos Bar Beach have assumed an alarming proportion of late, requiring immediate and permanent engineering solutions.

On two occasions in 1990, there were cases of sudden major ocean surges, along the coastline at the Victoria Beach, Lagos with attendant threats to lives and property. The situation is not different along the entire 800 km of our national coastline.

Hence, the Federal Ministry of Works is already tackling this problem, especially that of the beach in Victoria Island, Lagos, where it is currently engaged on the permanent solution of sandfilling and building concrete breakers. To this end, contracts amounting to N373 million were awarded to a consortium of three reputable contractors.

The scope of the works includes:-

1. Detailed geotechnical investigation, laboratory test and survey.
2. Hydraulic sand filling with five million cubic metres of approved sand obtained from a burrow pit which is about 10 to 13 nautical miles into the sea utilizing Trailer Hopper Suction Dredgers.
3. Fabrication and installation of seascape or other alternative type of synthetic fibres over a length of two kilometres within the surf-zone.
4. The construction of 2 No. rubble mound breakwaters in depth of water varying between six to 10 metres of which one is attached to the existing East-Mole and another fully detached.

The works were to be undertaken in two phases. Phase I, with a contract

sum of N117,394,379.66, comprises dredging, reclamation works and sea scaping. The completion period is nine months. As at December 1990, 60% of the work had been done.

Phase II, the contract sum of which is N255,757, 662.95, is to be completed in 36 months.

The works include studies, tests and final design, off shore investigation, site installation, East West Breakwaters. This is yet to commence as investigation is in progress.

Rivers State: A permanent solution to the coastline of Queens Town was provided in 1989 at a cost of N4.6 million. Also completed in the same period were erosion control works of Abam-Ama at a cost of N3.9 million.

Akwa Ibom State: A total sum of N9.4 million was spent between 1986-1987 in completing the permanent erosion control works of Ibeno and James Town.

Cross River State: Work was completed on Phase I of the control of gully erosion at Marina/Anderson Road in Calabar at a cost of N4.6 million in 1986.

In addition to the above, a total sum of N71.5 million was spent on flood and erosion control of the national coastline in seven states of the Federation bordering the Atlantic Ocean, namely: Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Bendel, Rivers, Cross River and Akwa Ibom States.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE PROBLEMS

Boreholes are being constructed throughout the country some of which are located in the Federal Government Secretariats at Abookuta, Ogun State; Yola, Gongola State; ASCON, Badagry and the 1004 Housing Estate in Lagos at a total cost of N7.2 million. Also during the period, sewage treatment plants were completed for the Federal Secretariats in Kano and Ilorin.

CONSTRUCTION OF ZONAL MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORIES IN THE STATE CAPITALS

In order to bring Federal Government services nearer to the public in the areas of road and building construction materials testing, specification and quality control work was completed on the Kaduna, Owerri and Jos Zonal Laboratories at a total cost of N4 million. The laboratories are being used for quality control of our road and building projects.

DIRECT LABOUR

(i) On the policy of using direct labour, the structural design unit designed the proposed N80 million 12-storey office block for NITEL at Abuja in-house instead of using consultants.

(ii) Work has also been completed on the design of roads and drains under

the Site and Services Scheme for Sharada in Kano State, Akure in Ondo State, Rumueme, Port Harcourt in Rivers State and Isheri-Olofin in Lagos State.

(iii) Operation and maintenance of seven mini-works were carried out by direct labour thereby saving previous expatriate consultancy management fees of about N2 million annually.

DESIGN AND QUANTITIES SERVICES

The design and quantities for plumbing, air-conditioning and fire alarm systems were completed for the following major capital projects: Federal Provident Fund Secretariat Complex in Lagos, Federal Court of Appeal, Behin and Enugu; Federal School of Arts and Science, Aba, and Federal Co-operative College, Kaduna. The following mechanical construction works were completed during the period. Federal Secretariats at Ilorin, Kano, Yola and Abeokuta at a total cost of N7.5 million.

CENTRAL WORKSHOP

The Coach and Chassis Building sections of the Central Workshops have contributed to revenue generation by the manufacture of various items of furniture totalling about N7,000.00 while all the Toll Gate Plazas furniture of about N500,000.00 was produced at the Central Workshop between 1987 and 1988.

TRAINING - NDE TRAINEES AND INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT

The workshop has provided an avenue for the training of technical manpower mainly at the crafts level; plant and motor vehicle mechanics, auto-electricians, plumbers and pipe fitters, machinists, refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanics, welders and electricians for domestic installations. Over 500 trainees have passed through the various sections of the workshop during the period August 1985 to May 1989.

STREET LIGHTS

In the past four years, the Administration has, through direct labour, reactivated most of the dead and indeed forgotten street lights in Lagos and other major towns in the country. Attention was focussed on rehabilitation and maintenance of those street lights on federal highways, major township roads and bridges. Special emphasis was on Lagos metropolis, given the need to enhance road safety at night and security of life and property. So far, all faulty and vandalised street lights on federal highways in Ikoyi, Victoria Island and the mainland, except the Apapa-Oworonshoki toll-gate loop, have successfully been rehabilitated. Also rehabilitated were some street lights in Jos, Kaduna, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Abeokuta and Ibadan. A total sum of

N25 million was spent on rehabilitation of street lights from August 1985 to August 1989.

In 1989, the Ministry continued efforts on the rehabilitation of street lights on the major highways within the Lagos metropolis. In addition to maintaining this service and curtailing the activities of vandals, the Ministry, in 1990, restored the street light at Mile 2, along Badagry Road, Oshodi Bus-Stop and the approach road to Murtala Muhammed International Airport. This brings the total coverage of street lights installations recently rehabilitated and being maintained by the Ministry, in Lagos metropolis to approximately 727 kilometres.

The Federal Ministry of Works' lighting programme for 1991 include:

1. Completion of security lights on the stretch of the Lagos - Badagry Expressway between the National Arts Theatre and Mile 2 Bus-Stop;
2. Maintenance of existing installations;
3. Security lighting of toll bridges at Ajaokuta, Jebba, Koton-Karfi, Numan, Jimeta and Itu.

FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK

The Federal Mortgage Bank has been redesignated to perform the role of the Apex Bank for the housing sector. With the promulgation of the Mortgage Institutions Decree No. 53 of 1989, a legal framework is now in place for the establishment and operation of Primary Lending Agencies. It is expected that by this mechanism a network of primary lending institutions to extend Housing Finance Services to the local levels would have been established.

The National Housing Policy outlines a soft loan mechanism through the establishment of a National Housing Fund to support the operation of the Mortgage Institution. Proceeds from this fund are to be lent through the Federal Mortgage Bank to the Primary Mortgage Institutions for housing loans at concessionary interest rates. This is intended to further reduce the burden of housing costs on individual borrowers.

The Federal Mortgage Bank continues to maintain an institutionally central role in Housing Finance Service through retail lending to individuals and whole lending to Estate Developers and Housing Corporations. Besides, the bank continues to implement the World Bank-assisted low-income mortgage programme in Bauchi and Imo States. The Imo State Scheme is in operation in Aba, Owerri and Umuahia. 8,350 low-income households, (the annual income of household being less than N3,384) have benefitted from the scheme. The sum of N75.7 million has been lent to the project for civil works and other infrastructure and N11.23 million for the home construction

loan. The Bauchi State scheme is in operation in Makama where 2,000 plots of various sizes have been generated. The largest plot size is 375 square metres. The Bank has disbursed a total of N5.7 million as housing construction loans to individual beneficiaries.

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The environmental protection of the nation has been given priority attention through a deliberate policy of propagating public awareness on matters connected with the environment. This has culminated in a series of drafts for the Federal Environmental Protection Law.

The illegal dumping of toxic wastes on Nigerian soil in 1987, which was detected and the wastes re-exported to the country of origin, accelerated the promulgation of an enabling decree establishing an autonomous body to oversee the management of our national environment. Unknown to the generality of Nigerians, toxic wastes were dumped at Koko Port in Bendel State in August 1987. It was not until nine months later in May 1988 that it became public knowledge through the patriotic initiatives of Nigerian students in Italy who alerted the Nigerian mass media. Both the government and the mass media rose to the occasion in ensuring public enlightenment and the application by government of tactful diplomatic pressure on the Italian government which had to succumb and accept responsibility for the evacuation of the wastes. The Ministry had co-ordinated the speedy clearing and evacuation of the toxic waste.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) was created by Decree 58 of December, 1988, as a parastatal to co-ordinate all matters related to the management of the environment given the experience referred to above. It was involved in the supervision of the de-contamination and restoration works at the site. The episode, though unfortunate and tragic, was to a large extent a "blessing in disguise", since it has prompted mass awareness about the environment, and some of the consequences of its abuse.

Other areas in the field of the environment dealt with are as follows:

- (i) promulgation of Decree 42 of 30th November, 1988, the Harmful Waste Law, which prohibits the purchase, sales, import, transit, transportation, deposit and storage of harmful wastes;
- (ii) evolution of a comprehensive National Policy on Environment which ensures sustainable development based on proper management of the environment in order to meet the needs of present and future generations; and
- (iii) establishment of zonal offices in Kano, Kaduna and Port Harcourt to take care of environmental protection activities in the states.

HEALTH

The health policies and programmes of the Babangida administration are directed towards providing equal opportunities for all citizens of Nigeria to obtain good health care. The health programmes are based on the National Health Policy approved by the Armed Forces Ruling Council between 15th - 16th August, 1988.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY

The National Health Policy declares primary health care as the key to attaining the goal of health for all the citizens of Nigeria by the year 2000 and beyond. Primary health care has been executed as an essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound, socially acceptable and affordable methods and technology, made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community. Emphasis is placed on promoting protective and preventive measures which are integrated with treatment and rehabilitation involving a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach as well as effective community participation. It forms an integral part of both the national health system and social and economic development of the community. The national health system involves a three-tier system of health care: primary, secondary and tertiary health care in a co-ordinated manner.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SCHEME

Although formally launched in August 1987, the Primary Health Care (PHC) Scheme has been among the key programmes of the Babangida administration since its inception. During the 1987-88 financial year, for instance, N80.2 million, or a yearly average of N36.7 million, was provided in actual capital expenditure for the PHC programme compared with N8.4 million to N10.1 million annually since 1986, as against N180,001 in 1985, N197,483 in 1984 and N241,645 in 1983.

Since 1986, 82 local governments have been given N500,000 each as grant for the establishment of PHC models, involving the establishment of infrastructural facilities, institutional development and managerial process that would ensure the provision of all elements of primary health care in the areas as a strategy for achieving health for all by the year 2000.

MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL CO-OPERATION

Financial, material and technical support from multilateral and bilateral agencies increased substantially. The more spectacular areas of co-operation are:

(a) Yellow Fever Epidemic: In 1986, there was the reappearance of yellow fever epidemic in Nigeria with Oju and Ogoja epicentres in eastern foci. To combat the epidemic outbreak, government directed immediate release of US \$1.5 million and N2.5 million as special grant.

In addition, in 1987 concerned international communities supplied yellow fever vaccines (2.7m doses from WHO; 2.45m doses from Brazilian government; 1.32m doses from UNICEF; 0.5m doses from France and 0.18m doses from USSR). With combined local and external co-operation, the epidemic was brought under control in 1987.

(b) Guinea Worm Eradication Programmes: After the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Health and Ex-President Jimmy Carter's Center - Global 2000 - and Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) in March 1988, the guinea worm eradication programme was set up. The Task Force on Guinea Worm identified the enormity of guinea worm problem through an active case search all over the Federation (654,295 cases in 5,878 villages counted by 6,139 specially trained personnel). However, the Task Force had worked out a formula for the eradication of guinea worm by 1995. In addition, the massive involvement of the Japanese Government in providing financial, material, and technical support for the guinea worm eradication programme in Anambra State, in particular, greatly complemented the work of the Task Force.

(c) Toxic Wastes at Koko, Bendel State: The findings of the Health Subcommittee Investigation Team revealing that Koko environment, as a whole, did not show any significant radio-activity that was above the normal background level detectable in Nigerian towns as a result of any inherent radioactive material in the wastes, had helped to allay the fear and tension generated by the initial reports of the discovery. As a result, the original plans to evacuate the people of Koko, based on fear of high level of exposure to radioactivity, were suspended. Other invited teams from International Agencies and other countries such as the International Atomic Energy Agencies (IAEA), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the British and Japanese Governments, came out with similar findings.

(d) Lassa-Fever: Nigeria also received technical co-operation from the Centres for Diseases Control, Atlanta and the Public Health Service of US Department of Health and Human Service in the 1989 investigation of the outbreaks of lassa fever in Nigeria. Four centres in Anambra, Imo and Bendel States which reported outbreaks of lassa fever were investigated between 25th March and 6th April 1989 and the problem was promptly arrested.

Multilateral organisations which have co-operated with the administration in various aspects of the health sector include: the World Health Organisation (WHO); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Bank. WHO's regular budget for programmes in Nigeria increased from about US \$1.3 million to

about US \$1.8 million annually. Its major contributions have been in the areas of health situation and trend assessment, PHC, health manpower development, community water supply and sanitation, supply of essential drugs and vaccines, immunization and disease vector control. The UNICEF which had been active in child survival programmes, increased its spending in Nigeria from US \$15 million annually. The Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) was among its major contributions. Others included Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) throughout the country and Primary Health Care in Aho (Bauchi), Calabar (Cross River), Osun (Kwara) and Owo (Ondo). The health systems fund projects, the most ambitious of which is the Sokoto Health Project involving a loan agreement of US \$34 million, took-off effectively under this administration. Then came the Imo State Health and Population Project in October 1986 for which a loan agreement was signed for US \$27 million.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL

Inspectorate Activities: There are firmly established inspection and sampling procedures for imported drugs, food, cosmetics, medical devices and industrial chemicals at sea ports and international airports. Inspectorate offices were also established in 18 state capitals for effective monitoring of both imported and locally manufactured products in circulation for public consumption. Activities of the Task Force on Fake Drugs resulted in the black-listing of 18 erring companies in 1988. Names and addresses of 92 pharmaceutical establishments implicated in the distribution of fake drug products were published in two national newspapers for consumer information and public enlightenment.

Laboratory Activities: In 1988 the Task Force on Counterfeit and Fake Drugs commenced activities. That year the failure rate of samples collected and analysed was over 60 per cent. The conclusion was that most drug products might be entering into the market through un-official channels.

Regulatory Controls: For effective regulatory controls, the Foods and Drugs Advisory Council has been reconstituted. The Counterfeit and Fake Drugs (Miscellaneous) Decree No. 31 of May 1988 was promulgated to counter the sale and distribution of fake and adulterated drug products. Existing drug laws as well as the Food and Drug Decree of 1974 were reviewed and a composite draft decree was prepared to replace the outdated ones. Existing decrees on the Pharmacist Board, narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Control were also reviewed.

A well articulated National Drug Policy for Nigeria, has been considered by the National Council on Health. In January 1988, the Ministry of Health

placed a ban on all soaps and cosmetic products containing mercury compound and those with more than 2 per cent content of hydroquinone.

NARCOTICS AND DRUGS ABUSE CONTROL

Among effective control measures that have been introduced, are improved stocking of narcotic drugs at the Federal Medical Stores, Oshodi; a nationwide campaign against drug abuse launched by the First Lady, Mrs. Maryam Babangida in October 1987; and special financial provision of N1.5 million in 1987. Appropriation for the years 1988 and 1989 were N2.5 million and N1.15 million respectively.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund (NPF) was launched on October 1, 1961, essentially as a saving scheme to which both the worker and his employer contribute in equal proportions for the benefit of the worker.

The scheme provides for cash payment to a member when his employment ceases due to old age or invalidity. The Fund was constituted into an autonomous corporate body known as National Provident Fund Management Board with effect from April 1, 1975, by Decree 39 of 1974. The administrative head of the NPF is the Director who is responsible for the collection and recording of contributions, penalties, etc., for the payment of benefits and for the investment of surplus funds.

Authorised inspectors and officers are appointed to ensure that the provision of the Acts and General Regulations are complied with by both employers and workers. The board is solely responsible for the administration and management of the fund, and reserve fund, subject to, and in accordance with the provisions of the decree and relevant acts. The board is made up of 15 members.

COVERAGE OF THE SCHEME

The following categories of employees are covered:

1. Non-pensionable employees of the Federal and State Governments and public corporations; and
2. All employees of a private business employing not less than 10 workers.

Provision exists in the Act for voluntary coverage. Private employers who for the time being employ less than 10 workers and thus do not belong to the exempted class, may signify their desire in writing to join the scheme. A former member of the fund can also apply to continue to be covered provided that the amount of contribution payable by such a member is not more than the joint contributions of both himself and his employer to a maximum of N8,000 combined contributions.

Any ministry/society can apply in writing for voluntary coverage in respect of any clerk in holy orders, ministry of religion or person acting as a missionary provided that a certified copy of the relevant resolution is submitted along with the application. Exempted from participation in the scheme are pensionable servants of the Federal Government, State Governments, Local Governments, corporations, persons accorded diplomatic or equivalent status, and workers whose written terms of service or engagement provide that they are subject to service not less than one year outside Nigeria.

REGISTRATION

Every covered employer is required by law to apply for registration by completing the prescribed form N.P.F. 11 and submitting it to the director of the fund. The fund will allot and notify registration numbers to both registered employers and workers for the purpose of identification. Membership certificates will be forwarded by the Fund to registered workers through their employers while lost membership certificates will be replaced on payment of a fee of 25k to the Director.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are registered: employers deduct contributions from the wages of their workers and add a like amount which is six per cent of a member's salary earned, and then pay the total to the National Provident Fund, Lagos. A penalty of five per cent per month is imposed on contributions not paid before the last day of the month following the month for which the contributions are made.

BENEFITS

The main classes of benefits payable under the scheme are:

- (a) Old age, which is payable to a member who has attained the age of 55 and has retired from regular employment;
- (b) Invalidity, which is payable to a member certified by a qualified medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable except on work approved by the Minister;
- (c) Survivor's benefit, which is payable to the dependants of a deceased member;
- (d) Emigration grant, which is payable to a member who is emigrating from Nigeria with no present intention of returning to Nigeria; and
- (e) Withdrawal grant, which is payable to a member who has been continuously out of employment for one year. Only the member's share of contributions is payable under this class.

The Fund has offices in the capitals of the 21 states of the Federation. Its Head Office is at 9, Ijora Cause Way, Lagos.

CULTURE

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Art in Nigeria owes its origin to a very strong patronage of religion and royalty. But these elements have lost much of their influence and they no longer generate high quality works of art as before.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Apart from the Benin and Ife bronzes, archaeological finds at Igbo-Ukwu, in Anambra State, have revealed advanced ancient works of art. The Igbo-Ukwu bronzes which have elaborate intricate symmetrical designs are as remarkable as the better known Ife works.

GRASS WEAVING

Because grass is plentiful in the northern parts of Nigeria, northern craftsmen and women make grass baskets, fans, tables and floor mats. Some of the objects are beautifully coloured and are durable.

WOOD CARVING

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, portraiture, masks, representations of the spirits of the field, forest, stream, earth, sea, sky, water, fire and thunder. The works of 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 those products are preserved in the national and other museums.

THORN CARVING

Thorn carving, a newcomer to the wide range of carved items, is a delicate piece of decorative material. It is 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 headties and even shoes on a human figure. The innovator of thorn-carving is Chief J. D. Akeredolu, who at the age of 12 discovered the use of the thorn of the wild cotton tree by producing name stamps and then sculptures. Several of his works in this field are now regarded as collectors' items and are rare to come by.

IVORY CARVING

Ivory carvings have for many years adorned ancestral altars in Benin and

the palaces of Nigerian rulers. Ivory carvings are also 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 AND BRONZE CASTING

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

GLASS AND METAL WORK

The metal works, glass beads and bangles of Bida are familiar articles to visitors to Nigeria. The bead makers in particular preserve their ancient skills as a family tradition. 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.

LEATHER AND CALABASH

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 in Kano and Oyo.

POTTERY

Excavations have shown 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 Suleja in Niger State. In 1963, a Nigerian pottery worker, the Late Dr. Ladi Kwali, toured Great Britain and Europe to demonstrate the art of pottery-making in Nigeria. Products of the Pottery Centre at Okigwe, in Imo State, are widely distributed in Nigeria and abroad.

CLOTH WEAVING

Another outstanding craft of Nigeria is cloth weaving. The popular Akwete cloth woven in a town of that name is fast changing the dress fashion of many women who live in, or come to, the country. Produced on a broad loom, Akwete is usually about 1,200 millimetres wide. It is produced in attractive designs and rich colours.

There are also the Yoruba "Aso-oke" woven on narrow looms notably at Iseyin, Oyo State, the Ebirá weaving at Okene, Kwara State, and the

weaving at Kano.

PAINTING

Apart from such older crafts as bronze-casting, wood carving, leather-work, pottery and weaving, a form of artistic expression that has quietly gained a stronghold but has not been given its due recognition in Nigeria is painting. As a medium of artistic expression, painting is not completely new in the country. The two groups of rock paintings in Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in the country. The Birnin Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinity to some Saharan paintings.

The colouring of masks monochromatically or polychromatically is also a form of painting that has been in existence in Nigeria for as long as the festivals and ceremonies for which such objects were made. Body painting and decoration for ceremonial rites and festivals are also a common practice in many parts of the country. The designs and decorations used in body-painting possess esoteric connotations and the human body so painted at times in varied colours, visually becomes a really beautiful "living art piece".

Another form of artistic expression closely akin to painting that has been in practice in the country for a long time is the multicoloured decoration of the inner and outer walls of houses with beautiful and elaborate symbols and designs. Some of such designs have their origin in the Islamic influence on Nigerian culture and are popular in the northern parts of the country.

PIONEERS OF ART

One of the earliest pioneers in this field, Chief Aina Onabolu (1882-1963), started pictorial art practice at his leisure in 1900 without any formal art education, and received his first commissions for pictures two years later. By 1906, his paintings were being acclaimed as remarkable works of art, though he still had not read or received any lessons in modern art.

In 1920, Chief Onabolu went to England to study modern art and returned to Lagos two years later to introduce the teaching of Fine Arts in Nigeria. He conducted classes in leading secondary schools after obtaining his Diploma in Fine Arts (London and Paris). In 1923, he initiated and planned the structure of art education in Nigeria through the then colonial department of education.

Another pioneer in that field, Mr. Akinola Lasekan, who started his art career as a textile designer with a French company in Lagos in 1935 at the age of 19, later became a book illustrator for a missionary society. At the

age of 24, he opened an art studio in Lagos and became an art teacher the following year. In 1945, he went for a course in commercial art in England and held a one-man exhibition in London in the same year.

Mr. Lasekan who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in 1962 and was known for his incisive cartoons during the colonial and post-colonial periods, later became a lecturer in Fine Arts at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and a Senior Research Fellow at Ife University, (now Obafemi Awolowo University) Ile Ife.

Following the examples set by these two pioneers, many gifted Nigerians took up painting as their primary medium of artistic expression and have since gained global stature. Some of them, like Professor Ben Enwonwu, combine painting with sculpturing, displaying remarkable genius in both fields.

INTERNATIONAL FAME

Those who have gained prominence at home and abroad in this field within a relatively short time include Ben Enwonwu, well-known for his landscapes, Simon Okeke, E.O. Okebolu, Erhabor Emokpae, Bruce Onobrakpaya, Ayo Ajayi, Felix Idabor, Muraina Oyelami, Twin Seven-Seven and a host of others. A large number of the works of these Nigerian painters can be found in many galleries and private collections in Nigeria and abroad.

INNOVATIONS

Though it is just a little over 80 years since the first acclaimed modern painter emerged in Nigeria, painting as an art form has become so popular that apart from regular one-man or joint exhibitions held abroad by individuals or groups, some artists have emerged to form a "school" or "movement". For instance, the Osofbo Movement has gained global identification by breaking fresh grounds with fruitful experimentations.

While most Nigerian painters started their career with such traditional means as oil, charcoal, pencil, pen or water colour, a number of innovators and experimentalists among them have widened the dimensions and horizons of fine arts in and out of the country.

Works in the new areas have been classified as bronzed lino relief, lino cut, deep etching, print, collage, head-mache, pointillism, etc. The scope for experimentation seems limitless and the future of fine arts looks very promising with the continued development of the country.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The Federal and State governments of Nigeria have always shown keen interest in the development of arts and crafts as a source of employment and means of developing aptitude and have given every possible assist-

ance to the industry. The governments encourage the formation of co-operative 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, governments have opened art schools and colleges, such as the College of Technology, Yaba and the School of Fine Arts at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, where students can develop their talents under the guidance of qualified instructors. Many of the students are sponsored by government or private organizations.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ARTS AND CULTURE

The National Council for Arts and Culture, (NCAC) was established by Decree No. 3 of 1975, promulgated on January 17, 1975, after the dissolution of the former Nigerian Arts Council. It started operations in 1976 with the constitution of its Governing Council and the appointment of a Secretary and other supportive staff. The NCAC is a parastatal affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare; and the objectives of the Council, as stated in Decree 3 of 1975 and Amendment Decree 5 of 1987 are:

- (a) to promote and foster the appreciation, revival and development of Nigerian arts and culture;
- (b) to plan and co-ordinate cultural activities in Nigeria and foster the development of literary, visual and performing arts in Nigeria;
- (c) to assist the Antiquities Commission established under Section 3 of the Antiquities Act in the creation, acquisition and preservation of artistic works, cultural monuments and depositories;
- (d) to organize and promote exhibitions in visual, performing and literary arts as may be determined from time to time by the Ministry;
- (e) to co-ordinate inter-state cultural exchange activities;
- (f) to render assistance to the states in the field of arts and culture; and
- (g) to promote the development of music, traditional dancing, drama, opera, cinema, films, photography, folklore, oral tradition, literature, poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, town planning and general arts, woodwork, embroidery, weaving and similar crafts.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE

The imposing National Theatre overlooking the Eko Bridge and standing

31 metres above ground level was built by the Federal Military Government in 1976. It is under the management of the Federal Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare. It covers an area of about 23,000 square metres and its gradation of forms and contours, its proportions and radial development, give it characteristic deep shades and contrasts, which form a befitting monument to the role it plays.

The theatre complex comprises a main hall capable of seating approximately 5,000 spectators; a conference hall with 1,500 seats, and two cinema halls with a sitting capacity of 800 each. There is also a V.I.P. complex which also includes a reception hall for the Head of State.

The theatre's main hall, mostly intended for drama, singing and dancing performances and premiere film shows, has a unique, vertically rotating stage which can be transformed into spectators' stand accommodating 600 extra spectators. The orchestra platforms also drop down to floor level and a sliding stage can be pulled in to provide an area for sports contests.

The acoustic and lighting provisions allow wide variations in lighting and in sound amplification. An F. 17 radio frequency induction system together with portable receivers provide ample communications network.

Delegates to international conferences can tune in to any of the six languages transmitted. The provision of portable radio receivers mean that delegates can in fact move anywhere within the precincts of the theatre complex and still listen to proceedings in the main hall.

Other facilities include a press complex, dressing rooms and cubicles for performers and contestants, translators, a fully furnished kitchen and fire alarm system. Telephone and telex systems link the whole complex with the outside world.

The aesthetic value of the theatre is further enhanced by the use of wood panelling, carvings and engravings by the well known Nigerian sculptor, Erhabor Emokpae.

THE MAIN HALL - The hall has a seating capacity for about 5,000 people, if used in the round or 3,500 persons if used as a proscenium. It is specially designed for concerts, musicals and dance/drama. It is also equipped with 16mm, 35mm and 70mm projectors.

CONFERENCE/BANQUET HALL - This has a seating capacity for 1,500 people. It is equipped with a seven-language simultaneous interpretation system and several cubicles for translators. It is particularly ideal for annual general meetings, musical shows, conferences, seminars and banquets.

EXHIBITION HALL - This is capable of taking large exhibitions such as

agricultural products, office and home furniture and equipment. Its additional lighting and sound facilities make the hall versatile for other kinds of exhibition including paintings, fashion shows/parades, etc.

PRESS CONFERENCE HALL – A small compact hall suitable for meetings, lectures, and seminars for about 80 persons.

SNACKS BARS AND STORES – Each of these caters for about 150 persons at a time for tea and snacks.

FEDERAL PALACE HOTEL – A branch of the Federal Palace Hotel located near the Conference/Banquet Hall at Entrance "D" gives full restaurant and bar services and provides essential catering services at the Theatre Complex. Telephone 802060/61 Ext. 232.

CENTRE FOR BLACK AND AFRICAN ARTS AND CIVILIZATION (CBAAC)

Established by Decree No. 69 of 1979 as a multi-dimensional documentation institution, the Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilization (CBAAC), is the custodian of cultural materials for Black and African peoples all over the world. The institution is a vital Centre for the study, propagation and promotion of understanding of Black and African ideals and civilization.

Its core collection consists of all the unique and rare archival, library, audio-visual and museum materials deposited for safe keeping with the Nigerian Government, by the 59 Black and African Governments which participated in the FESTAC '77. The materials, being preserved, utilized and augmented, represent the invaluable contributions made by the intellectuals, writers and artists who were the moving spirits behind the execution of FESTAC '77.

The Centre was officially declared open on 22nd June, 1978, as a dynamic cultural archive on Black and African peoples. It has been declared a depository for UNESCO books, documents, etc. All the materials in the Centre are distributed into four components, namely Archives, Library, Audio-Visual and Museum Divisions.

ARCHIVAL LIBRARY COLLECTIONS,

The materials consist of records from the International and National Book Exhibition pavillions of FESTAC '77. The library stock consists of books on Black and African Arts and Civilization and the materials are being constantly augmented in accordance with the objectives of the institution. Books on culture donated by Governments, individuals and UNESCO are kept in the unit.

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

The audio-visual materials are: FESTAC audio-tapes; FESTAC

video-cassettes; gramophone records; FESTAC promotional films on Nigerian cultural festivals: "The Black Heritage" and "Light on a Dark Continent"; depictions of various aspects of Nigerian, South African, Namibian, West Indian social activities, and special collections.

MUSEUM COLLECTION

Prominent among the collection in the museum is an exhibition on "Africa and the Origin of Man", an invaluable archaeological discovery which provides material evidence that **AFRICA IS THE CRADLE OF MAN**. The division houses some models of African architectural technology which depict the originality of the conceptions and techniques which have influenced the housing designs of Black and African peoples. Aboriginal and Nigerian arts and crafts are also available in the collection. A permanent exhibition on Egyptian civilization forms part of the collection.

COMPONENTS OF THE CENTRE

The Centre for Black and African Arts and Civilization, consists of seven divisions including four professional divisions:- Archives, Library, Audio-Visual, Museum, Administration, Research and Publication.

ARCHIVES DIVISION:- This division primarily enhances the advancement of knowledge. It acquires, documents, utilizes and also preserves unique and rare archival materials for research workers. Such archival collections include all FESTAC '77 documents available in the International Secretariat and National Secretariat of FESTAC, portraits, the Arabic Koran, Colloquium papers and microfilm tapes which are studies of an academic nature, proceedings of the meeting of the International Festival Committee (IFC), Seminar papers, literature papers, some of which have been useful in editing series of publications and Cultural Policy Series of UNESCO.

LIBRARY DIVISION:- The bulk of the collection is made up of the publications that were retrieved from FESTAC '77. It is divided into two units - the Reader Services Unit, which caters for the clientele by preparing bibliographies, answering questions and providing materials for consultation, and the Technical Services Unit, which documents the library materials. The library is involved in the cooperative acquisition scheme of the Nigerian Library Association which makes it possible for other libraries to know the materials it has in stock. It is purely a reference library used mainly by researchers and members of the public above the age of 16.

MUSEUM DIVISION:- - It is the function of the division to preserve the arts and crafts of the Centre. The nucleus of the collection was the material inherited from the Second World Black and African Festival

of Arts and Culture - FESTAC '77. This was gradually augmented with donations from world organizations like UNESCO and countries like Zimbabwe, Egypt, Cuba, USA, Caribbean and Australia. A permanent exhibition of works from some of these countries into "Houses" forms part of the collection of international significance.

There is also a permanent display of an invaluable archaeological discovery on "Africa and the Origin of Man" assembled in Kenya which provides evidence that Africa is the cradle of man. The collection which is notable for the diversity of artistic outlook also includes African architectural technology and an exhibition depicting the indigenous creativity of African peoples in the field of architecture.

AUDIO-VISUAL DIVISION:- This division is charged with the acquisition, preservation, documentation and utilization of the audio-visual materials. Prominent among its collections are films on the installation of traditional rulers in Nigeria, tourism in Nigeria, FESTAC '77 video cassettes, audio tapes, etc.

A recent and interesting addition is the work of a renowned scholar of music, Prof. Akin Euba, who throws some light on the origin of Yoruba traditional music and the instruments used in achieving the desired goal.

PUBLICATION DIVISION:- This is a division that is charged with publishing materials that relate to Black and African people in areas like dances, music, drama and arts. Among its important publications is the *Nigerian Studies in Religious Tolerance*, Volumes I, II, III, and IV, published jointly with the Nigerian Association of Religious Tolerance (NARETO) in September 1989.

RESEARCH DIVISION:- It conducts research into various aspects of Black and African Cultures.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION:- The Division provides the necessary administrative and supporting services. Its scope of operation includes personnel administration, maintenance services, budgeting and budgetary control, secretarial services, purchase, stores supplies, auditing and accounting services.

USERS OF THE CENTRE

University students, researchers, artists and anybody who has attained the age of 16 may use the resources of the institution purely on a reference basis.

SERVICES RENDERED

The Centre offers a wide range of services, including assistance to

readers in the library and archival materials, bibliographic services, dubbing of FESTAC '77 materials, FESTAC '77 video-cassettes and FESTAC '77 audio-cassettes. It promotes the use of audio-visual material for research and leisure, arranges tours for visiting Heads of State to Nigeria and publishes text books meant for use at secondary and tertiary levels of Black and African education.

OPENING HOURS

The Centre is open to the public Mondays to Fridays from 7.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. and Saturdays 7.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

THE OLD RESIDENCY AND THE OLD CONSULATE, CALABAR

These are relics of the early days of British colonization when the business of His Britannic Majesty, the King was conducted through his resident. The building is protected under the Antiquities Act of 1953 not simply because of its architectural eminence, but principally because it played such a significant role in the making of Nigeria. The Old Residency served as the administrative headquarters of the Oil Rivers Protectorate, the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria before the 1914 amalgamation, and the Old Calabar Province before the creation of regions. Many decisions that still affect Nigerians today were taken and prosecuted in the Old Residency.

REGISTRATION AND EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES

The registration and clearance for export of antiquities as well as arts and crafts (even if newly made) is controlled by the National Commission for Museums and Monuments. There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the National Commission for Museums and Monuments. Export permits can be obtained at any of the National Museums in the country. The clearance permit, serves as a conclusive proof that an object is not an antiquity. Permits for export of antiquities should be directed, and with as much notice as possible, to the Director-General, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, National Museum, Lagos or to the Director-General, through the Curator and head of station of the National Museum in the state in which the applicant is located.

SUGBON SHRINE, IJEBU-ODE

Located in the land of Oke-Eri (now part of Oke-Eri quarters) from which the priest of the shrine must be chosen, it is considered a miraculous place where no grass ever grows. Adorned with cobwebs, it is situated in a grove and no woman may approach it for fear of death.

CITY WALL AND MOAT, BENIN CITY

These are the most impressive city walls and moats in southern Nigeria. At their highest point, the walls were nine metres high and the moat (ditch) nine metres deep, making a total incline of 18 metres. Unfortunately in the past few years, the walls and moats have been the victim of extensive soil excavation used as a source of building materials.

CITY WALL, ZARIA

The Zaria city wall perhaps remains the best preserved among the cities of northern Nigeria. The need for defensive walls has disappeared since the occupation by the British of the Western Sudan at the beginning of this century. Moreover, the rains of over 50 wet seasons have battered down the tall mud walls rampant in this part of the country. The walls of Zaria which circumnavigate the city are between 14 and 16 kilometres long and are pierced by eight gates.

GOBIRAU MINARET, KATSINA

This imposing minaret, or tower which originally is said to be some 120 metres tall and which was 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 the 15.25 metres tower are thought to be about 250 years old.

CHIEF OGIAMEN'S HOUSE, BENIN-CITY

This building is protected under the Antiquities Act of 1953 principally because of its architectural eminence as a fine example of Benin traditional architecture. It has an elaborate system of court yards and altars. It is a chief's house and was probably built before the 1897 British expedition against Benin. The building was not affected by the big fire that gutted the city following the British invasion.

FOOT BRIDGE, KADUNA

This is an interesting example of indigenous engineering before the advent of roads and railways in Nigeria. The bridge was originally erected by Lord Lugard at Zungeru in 1904 and re-erected in 1954 in the Kaduna Gardens.

RELIGION

TRADITIONAL RELIGION

Nigeria's traditional religion has often been inadequately described as animism, fetishism or paganism. Viewed generally, it is the worship of a deity through the visible representation of that deity by animate and inanimate objects such as trees, streams, birds, animals or man-made images of clay, stone or wood.

SHRINES

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

SUPREME BEING

There is a wide variety of thought and belief among Nigerians concerning their gods. But most ethnic groups recognize the existence of a Supreme Being who is The Creator and Lord of Heaven. He is credited with having created the universe in which everything was good and beautiful. He assumes different names among the various ethnic groups. The Yorubas call him Olorun (Lord of Heaven). To the Igbos, He is Chineke (the Creator), and the Hausas, Uhangiji (God). Efiks of Calabar call him Abasi Ibom (The Great God). The Urbobos and Isokos of Bendel State refer to this Supreme Being as Oghene.

DEITIES OR LESSER GODS

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

SPIRITS

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

SACRED OBJECTS

Sometimes, objects are dedicated or made sacred to certain gods and spirits. In parts of Bendel, Imo, Anambra and a few other 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 associated.

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

Fairly recent discoveries of African art works have established that some form of civilization existed among certain ethnic groups in Nigeria

before the advent of Europeans.

ISLAM

The Sefawa traditional rulers (Mais) of Kanem (now Borno) embraced Islam about the end of the 11th century. Islam was then a religion of rulers and courtiers. By the end of the 16th century when Kanem was transformed into a moslem state, Islamic schools and centres of learning had sprung up all over the area now known as Sokoto State. It was in that area that the religious revolution kindled by Shehu Usman Dan Fodio began. From northern Nigeria, Islam spread first into Northern Yorubaland, Buru, Yagba, Akoko and Afemai and then into other parts of the country. Missionaries from India and Pakistan played remarkable roles in the advancement of Islam in the south.

Today there are in Nigeria millions of moslems of various sects, chief among which are the Kidiriyya, Tijjaniyya, Islamiyyah, Mahdiyya and Ah-madiyya. No less than 50,000 Nigerian Moslems make the pilgrimage to Mecca annually.

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity was first brought to 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 19th century when religious societies in England sent out missionaries to convert Africans.

MISSIONARIES

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

With the abolition of slavery, religious bodies began taking increased interest in the conversion of Africans. But the high mortality among Europeans along the coast effectively hindered progress. Finally, Africans, particularly freed slaves from Sierra Leone, were trained as missionaries and they carried the heaviest 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 Anglican and Methodist missionaries began work in 1842 and 1846, respectively. In Calabar, the Church of Scotland Mission arrived, in response to a request by the Efik King to Queen Victoria, "to bring book and make us sabi God as whitemen do".

FIRST NIGERIAN BISHOP

In 1864, the Reverend Samuel Ajayi Crowther became the first Nigerian to be consecrated Bishop of the Niger Diocese. But he was beset with

many problems, one of which was the hostility of the European clergy. At his death, the Hamilton-Allen Report recommended that a European should succeed him. That aroused the hostility of many Nigerians against domination of the local churches by foreign clergymen.

AFRICAN CHURCH MOVEMENTS

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

Similar policies pursued by the Methodists and Baptists also resulted in a steady growth of dissident 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 polygamy.

ACROSS THE NIGER

Missionary stations had also been set up along the coasts on the eastern side of Nigeria. In the Igbo area, the C.M.S. had succeeded in penetrating the interior in 1857 when it opened the first missionary station in Igboland at Onitsha. Later, in 1885, the Roman Catholic Church also entered Onitsha.

In Calabar, the situation was much different. The Church of Scotland Mission (CSM) was established there in 1846. Unlike in Lagos and Onitsha, the arrival of missionaries in Calabar was a response to letters of request "to bring book and make us sabi God as whitemen do", written by the Efik King to Queen Victoria as early as 1842. Evidently, Efik kings had itched for change in their socio-cultural system. They knew exactly what was necessary and had called for same. Thus did Calabar become "the centre of civilization in the Bights of Biafra" in the two major Efik towns of Creek Town and Duke Town as noted by the eminent Nigerian historian, Professor Kenneth Dike. At Creek Town, the CSM established their first primary school east of the Niger and the first printing press in the Federation of Nigeria. Indeed the first text books printed on Nigerian soil were rolled out of that press in the forms of English, Arithmetic and Scripture primers in 1846.

Later Creek Town produced Rev. Essien Essien Ukpabio, Nigeria's second fully trained priest, after Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther. Ukpabio was ordained in 1872.

BREAKAWAY GROUPS

By 1921 breakaway groups in the eastern side of the Niger Delta 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 Tunaolase and a woman, Abiodun Akinsowon (now known as Captain Abiodun) began the Cherubim and Seraphim Movement Society in 1925 by holding prayer meetings where ailing people were healed. The movement spread rapidly because of its African background but there has been continuous division among the members such that today, there are more than 200 separate formations. Prominent among the new sects today are the Celestial Church of Christ (CCC) founded by Pastor S.B. Oshoffa, the Eternal Sacred Order of the Cherubim and Seraphim, led by Baba Aladura, Dr. Godfrey Otubu, and the Deeper Life Christian Ministry, headed by Pastor W. F. Kumuyi.

NORTHERN EXPERIENCE

Early attempts to bring Christianity to the northern part of Nigeria were unsuccessful 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 idea of spreading a new religion in their land.

It was not until 1886, when the Royal Niger Company received its charter giving it control over the banks of the Niger and Benue that the extension of trade went forward hand in hand with the spread of Christianity. The Sudan Interior Mission (SIM) 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 now renamed Evangelical Church of West Africa (ECWA) is the largest single mission in northern Nigeria with about 101 stations.

SECULAR STATE

The Nigerian Constitution guarantees freedom of worship and the right to hold and propagate any religious view. Paragraph II, Part II Chapter I of the Nigerian Constitution (1989) stipulates that "the Government of the Federation or of a state shall not adopt any religion as state religion".

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Akwa Ibom

Ibendo Sand Beach, First Qua Iboe Church; Oron Museum.

Anambra	-	Ogbunike Caves; The Eze-Nri Palace of Enugu Ukwu.
Bauchi	-	Wakuri Crocodiles of Marawa Pools; Yankari Game Reserve; Wikki Warm Spring.
Bendel	-	The Royal Palace of Benin; Benin Museum; Benin City Walls and Moat; Somonika Hills; Residence of Chief Nana of Koko.
Benue	-	Gboko Beruwuna Lake; Otukpo Salt Ore Festivals; Ibi (Nwunyo Fishing Festivals); Dome Odu Festival.
Borno	-	Kiyarimi Zoo; Lake Chad; Shchu's Palace.
Cross River	-	Obudu Cattle Ranch; Ikom (Agbokim Falls); Kwa Falls near Oban; The Old Residency; Mary Slessor's Cenotaph.
Gongola	-	Mambilla Plateau
Imo	-	Umudike Museum, Umuahia; Oguta Lake, Umuahia War Museum.
Kaduna	-	Kaduna Hills, Lord Lugard Bridge; Mairiga Falls; Nok Site.
Kano	-	Kano Mosque; The City walls; Kano market.
Katsina	-	Katsina City Wall; Katsina Teachers College; Gobirau Minaret; Kurugu Wells; Bayajjidda Sword;
Kwara	-	Esie Stone Figures; Borgu Game Reserve; Jebba Bronzes.

Lagos	-	National Museum; Bar Beach; Tarkwa Bay; Nigeria's First Storey Building in Badagry.
Niger	-	Kainji Dam; Kainji Lake Motel; Suleja Pottery.
Ogun	-	Olumo Rock, Abeokuta; Birikisu Sughon Shrine, Ijebu Ode.
Ondo	-	The Ikogosi Warm Spring; Idanre Hills; Igogo Festival, Owo; Ogun Festival, Ondo; Ebomi Lake, Epinmi; Okc-Maria, Oka.
Oyo	-	Ibadan University Zoo; Agodi Zoological Garden; Mbari Arts Centre, Osogbo; Ife Museum; Opa Oranyan, Ife; Ife City Walls; Olumirin Water Falls; Erin Odo near Ilesa; Owa Obokun's Palace, Ilesa; Oyo Calabash Works; Alafin's Palace; Oni's Palace; Soun's Palace, Oghomoso;
Plateau	-	Jos and Pankshin Volcanic Mountains; Langtang Magic Ring; National Museum, Jos; Panyam Fish Farm.
Rivers	-	Isaka Resort Boat Regatta.
Sokoto	-	Tomb of Uthman Dan Fodio; Argungu Fishing Festival.

CHAPTER 12

SPORTS

The earliest sporting activities Nigerians devoted their time to, were wrestling, archery, hunting, racing, swimming, boat regattas, horse racing and acrobatic displays. Primary school children gathered annually throughout the country in towns and city fields on Empire Day (May 24) for sporting events such as 100 yards and relay races for both boys and girls. Other games engaged in during Empire Day competition were sack race, lime and spoon race and threading the needle. The highlight of the day used to be the Tug-of-War event. Shields and Cups were won as prizes during these events. Today there is a new approach to sports and recreation in Nigeria owing to the moral and financial encouragement from the government, and certain individuals.

Participation in modern sports, once limited to units of the Armed Forces and teacher training colleges, widened by 1933 with the introduction of the 'Grier Cup' and the 'Hussey Shield' competitions for secondary schools. Other trophies introduced to be competed for were the 'Morocco' Cup for Cricket and the 'Adebajo Maruwa' Cup for football.

The need for co-ordination in athletics organization in the country led to the formation of the Amateur Athletics Association of Nigeria (AAAN) in 1944.

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

Today, there is a general recognition of the importance of sports as a vehicle for promoting national image. There is healthy rivalry among all the states of the Federation in sports development.

Apart from the multi-million naira National Sports Stadium in Surulere, Lagos, often referred to by sports writers and commentators as Sportscity, there are seven other stadia of international standard in the country. They are: Liberty Stadium, Ibadan; Ahmadu Bello Stadium, Kaduna; Nnamdi Azikiwe Stadium, Enugu; Tafawa Balewa Stadium, Bauchi; Ogbe Stadium, Benin; Liberation Stadium, Port Harcourt; and Teslim Balogun Stadium, Lagos (expected to be ready soon).

The main reason for the priority given to the provision of sporting facilities is to ensure that Nigerian sportsmen and women have reasonable opportunities to develop their skills and gain greater confidence in competitive sporting activities. Encouragement is also given to all forms of national, intra-state and inter-state competitions as a springboard to higher perform-

ance at international competitions.

Foreign technical experts are employed on contract to train Nigerian coaches, especially in soccer, and Nigerians are sent to recognised sports institutions abroad (Brazil, United Kingdom and Germany) to improve on their skills.

TRAINING INSTITUTE

As part of the policy of training Nigerians to man every aspect of sports in the country, government has established a National Institute of Sports (NIS) at the National Stadium Complex, Surulere, for the training of sports administrators, coaches, sports broadcasters and sports medical specialists. A sports clinic with First Aid facilities and ambulances is attached to the Institute.

NATIONAL SPORTS COMMISSION (NSC)

Prior to August 1990, the body statutorily charged with the responsibility for development of sports in Nigeria was the National Sports Commission (NSC). It was established by Decree 34 of 1971, which was further amended in 1979. Before then, the NSC was known as the National Sports Council. First established in 1963, the council was under the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Its responsibilities had been effectively decentralized to allow monitoring and even spread of sporting activities in the country. The NSC handled 27 sports, most of which are affiliated to international sporting bodies. It was made up of five departments, namely: Administration, Sports Development, National Institute of Sports, Public Relations and Stadium Management, each adequately staffed and equipped to cope with its responsibilities.

STATE SPORTS COUNCILS

There is a sports council in each state of the Federation responsible for the administration and organization of sports in the state. Each state sports council organizes as many sports as it considers necessary.

NIGERIA IN WORLD SPORTS

Nigeria did not participate actively in international sports until the British Empire Games of 1950 in Auckland, New Zealand. A Nigerian, J. O. Majekodunmi, won the silver medal in the high jump event at the competition. Four years later, Nigeria's Emmanuel Ifeajuna won a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games in Vancouver, Canada, scaling 6ft 8in.

Nigeria has participated in all Commonwealth Games since 1950, except the 1962 Commonwealth Games in Perth, Australia, the 1978 Games in Edmonton, Canada and the Edinburgh Games in 1986. Nigeria led most African, Caribbean and Asian nations in boycotting the 1986 Games in protest against Britain's continuing association with South Africa in defi-

ance of Commonwealth leaders' decision to sever sporting links with South Africa which had been expelled from the Commonwealth in 1961.

Nigeria participated in the Olympic Games for the first time in Helsinki, Finland, in 1952. The country has since then competed in all Olympic Games except the 21st Olympics in Montreal, Canada, in 1976, and the Moscow Olympics in 1980 when the country joined the protest against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In professional boxing, Nigeria has produced three world champions. They are Hogan 'Kid' Bassey, featherweight, 1957 - 1959; Dick Ihetu Tiger, middleweight, 1962-1963; and Bashiru Ali, Cruiserweight, 1987. Nigerians have also won several Commonwealth and African boxing titles.

Several Nigerian professional boxers live abroad, campaigning for world honours. Among them are Joe Lasisi Jerry Okorodudu and Peter Konyegwachi.

Well known Nigerian sportsmen and women who have been featuring prominently in international competitions include the long - jumper Yusuf Alli; Lawn tennis players Nduka Odizor, David Imonite, Tony Mmon and Sadiq Abdullahi; the sprinters Chidi Imoh, Innocent Egbunike, Mary Onyeali and Falilat Ogunkoya; table tennis players Atanda Musa and Olawunmi Majekodunmi and the basketball player, Akeem Olajuwon, "the Dream", in the U.S.A.

FOOTBALL

Football is the most popular sport in Nigeria. Competitions are organized among elementary schools, secondary schools, institutions of higher learning and amateur clubs. Industrial establishments in the country are also involved in the game of football. Several trophies have been donated and competed for annually but the most coveted is the 'Nigeria Challenge Cup' which is competed for by all league clubs in the Federation. The competition began in 1945 when it was known as the Governor's Cup. It was renamed Football Association (FA) Cup in 1955, and Nigeria Challenge Cup in 1960, the year Nigeria attained independence.

There is also an annual League Championship organized by the Nigerian Football Association (NFA). Leventis United of Ibadan won the cup in 1986, and again in 1987; Iwuanyanwu Nationale of Owerri won the cup in 1988.

There are 62 league clubs in Nigeria, 12 in Division 1, 14 in Division 2, 16 in Division 3, and 20 in Division 4.

The Industrial Investment Credit Corporation (IICC) 'Shooting Stars' of Ibadan, won the Africa Cup Winners Cup contest in 1976. It was the first time Nigeria won the cup. The Rangers International Football Club of

Enugu repeated the feat in 1977. The same year, Christ the King's College (CKC), Onitsha, won the World Academicals Finals in Dublin, Ireland. In 1980, the National Football team, the Green Eagles won the prestigious African Nations' Cup.

Nigeria won the first Kodak/FIFA Under-16 World Cup Championship in Beijing, China in 1985. Nigeria has applied to host the 1995 edition of the FIFA/Coca-Cola Under-21 World Cup Competition. FIFA inspection teams visited Nigeria three times in 1988-1989 to inspect the facilities available in the country for the championship. The last inspection was from May 15-17, 1989.

The five stadia being renovated for the championship are: the National Stadium, Surulere, Lagos; Liberty Stadium, Ibadan; Ahmadu Bello Stadium, Kaduna; Liberation Stadium, Port-Harcourt; and Nnamdi Azikiwe Stadium, Enugu. All five stadia have been inspected by the FIFA team and are being upgraded to FIFA specifications. Appropriate telecommunication facilities are also being provided in all the stadia to ensure that radio and television journalists and others covering activities in them have no problem sending their reports out.

In the second edition of the Under-16 World Cup competition held in Canada in 1987, Nigeria came second; the country's under-20 soccer team won the bronze in the Junior World Cup competition in the Soviet Union in 1985, and silver in Saudi Arabia in 1989. Many Nigerian footballers are playing as professionals for clubsides in several European and African countries.

BOXING

After football, boxing is the next most popular sport in Nigeria. The Nigerian Amateur Boxing Association (NABA) was formed in 1950 to ensure effective organization and control of boxing in the country. There are many privately run boxing clubs in the country, and the NABA, whose chairman and members are appointed by the Minister of Youth and Sports, organizes annually an 'Eagle Belt Night' during which the best amateur boxer of the year is named. Boxing is one of the major events keenly contested during sports festivals at national, state and local government levels.

TABLE TENNIS

Table tennis is another game for which Nigeria is well known. Nigeria has been a champion in this game in Africa. She has produced stars like Ehel Jacks, Olawunmi Majekodunmi, Atanda Musa, Yomi Bankole etc who have written Nigeria's name on the continental and world maps in the game. These stars are now being succeeded by a generation of

younger Nigerians who are equally a marvel to watch on the table.

LAWN TENNIS

The Nigerian Lawn Tennis Association (NLTA) is the oldest of the country's associations having been formed in 1905. There are more than 200 clubs affiliated to the association. The first All-Nigeria Championships was held in 1927 and since then many other inter-state, national and international competitions have been held. The popularity of the game over the years has been so much that today, there are tennis courts all over the country in schools, colleges, universities, clubs and even in private homes.

The annual Ogbé Hard Court International Lawn Tennis Tournament at Benin has always attracted renowned professional and amateur players to Nigeria. Other important annual tournaments include the Okada Tournament in Okada Town near Benin, the Dala Hard Court in Kano and the All-Nigeria Open Lawn Tennis Championship which held its golden anniversary in 1983.

BASKETBALL

Although the game of basketball was introduced into many educational institutions as far back as the 1930s, it was included on the regular National Sports Calendar only from 1965 - the year the First Inter-Regional Basketball Championship was held in Lagos. The Nigerian Women Amateur Basketball Association (NWABA) existed at that time as an independent body. Today, the Nigerian Amateur Basketball Association (NABA) controls both the male and the female associations.

SWIMMING

Swimming did not make much impact as a modern sport in Nigeria until recently because of the absence of suitable swimming pools in the country. Today there are Olympic-size swimming pools in several Nigerian cities and towns - Lagos, Ibadan, Benin, Kaduna, Calabar and Bauchi. There are also good swimming pools in many clubs and hotels throughout the country.

CRICKET

Cricket is one of the oldest sports known in Nigeria. But it was mainly a sport played in government schools and colleges and by Britons in Nigeria. Today, Cricket is played in some Nigerian universities and the Nigerian Cricket Association (NCA) is working hard to popularize the game and gain adequate official recognition for it.

There is an annual quadrangular championship among Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana and the Gambia. There is also an annual six-a-side cricket championship.

HOCKEY

Hockey competitions are organized at inter-club, inter-state and inter-

area competition levels. As part of the National Sports Commission's effort to popularize the game, tours of hockey-playing countries are undertaken by the national teams from time to time to beef up standard of play. In 1976, the national women's team took part in the International Women's Hockey Championship in Berlin, West Germany.

POLO

Polo is more popular in the northern parts of the country because of the ready availability of horses there. But the southern states are also beginning to show keen interest in the game. It is especially popular among the elite and military officers. The Nigerian Polo Association (NPA) organizes an annual polo tournament open to all clubs in the country as well as to foreign polo clubs. Among the trophies competed for are the Emir of Katsina Cup (the Premier trophy); Porter Cup (for the losing team); the Crasher Cup (winners of Katsina versus the Rest) and the Dantata Memorial Cup (among the highest handicap teams).

SQUASH RACKET

Although Nigeria has been a member of the International Squash Racket Federation (ISRF) since 1975, Squash Racket has not been as popular as other sporting events.

In recent years however, more people have been showing interest in the sport, and to increase awareness, the National Sports Commission now organizes it as an amateur sport. There now exists open and indoor squash courts in each state of the Federation.

WRESTLING

Although wrestling is a traditional sport embraced in every town and village, modern wrestling is relatively new in the country. Nonetheless, pioneers such as Sokari Soberekon, Michael Okpala (Power Mike), Late Michael Bamidele, Maman Zaria, Ben Lion Heart and Power Uti have proved that there is a future for modern and professional wrestling in Nigeria.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Weight Lifting competitions are sponsored by states and the Federal Government. The Nigerian Amateur Weight Lifting Association (NAWLA) is responsible for the general supervision of Weight Lifting competitions in the country.

The actual date when modern Weight Lifting started in Nigeria is not certain, but its growth has been quite rapid.

Prior to the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, Nigeria participated only in African and Commonwealth Championships under the Late Dr. Angel Akrafov, the Bulgarian who coached the national team until he left for

home a few months after the 1984 Olympics.

At the Los Angeles Games, Nigeria's most famous lifter, Oliver Orok, just failed to win a medal, but he won the gold medal (90kgs) at the 12th Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia in 1982.

JUDO

Nigeria's official interest in Judo as an organized sport began in 1973 when the National Sports Commission announced the formation of the Nigerian Amateur Judo Association (NAJA). That followed the brilliant performances put up by young Nigerians who were hurriedly trained to represent the country at the Second All-Africa Games in Lagos in January of that year.

Before the games, there was only one club (the Ikoyi Club) where Judo was practised as a sport. The club started the game in 1967 as a hobby for expatriates resident in Nigeria. The Ikoyi Club Judo Club was formed in 1971 after a two-week coaching visit of two Japanese Judo experts to Nigeria in 1970 as part of their African tour. It was from among the young Nigerians who participated in that course conducted by the visiting Japanese that the 18 Judokas who were trained for the 1973 All-Africa Games in Lagos were selected.

The Nigerian Amateur Judo Association was formally inaugurated in April 1974 and since then the interest in the sport has been growing. At the 1977 ECOWAS Games, the Nigerian team won one gold, two silver and four bronze medals. Nigeria also won one gold and two silver medals at the 1982 All-Africa Judo Championships in Cairo, Egypt; a silver medal in the World (Women) Judo Championships in Tunis, Tunisia, in 1985; a gold medal, a silver and a bronze medal at the All-Africa Judo Championships in Casablanca, Morocco in 1986.

HANDBALL

Handball is another sport growing in popularity, especially in secondary schools and teacher training colleges. The Nigerian Handball Association (NBA) organizes regular competitions among the states and Nigeria takes active part in international competitions.

The "Grasshoppers" female handball club of Owerri, Imo State won the African Cup Winners Cup for two consecutive years - 1983 and 1984. In 1985, the African Cup Winners Cup for men was won by the Niger United from Niger State. In the same year, the Borno junior male team and the Sokoto junior female team came first in their respective categories in the World Junior Handball Championship in Manchester, England. The Grasshoppers Handball Stadium, Owerri, is reputed to be the best in Africa and one of the finest in the world.

OTHER SPORTS

Other sports being actively encouraged are: Badminton, Volleyball, Cycling, Golf, Gymnastics and Tackwando.

NATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL

Since 1973, the country has always organized a National Sports Festival every two years, the aim of which is to discover potential talents in all spheres of sports, or to "catch them young" as President Ibrahim Babangida so aptly put it after he assumed office in August, 1985.

Participants come from all parts of the Federation and compete in all events from athletics to swimming. Talents discovered at the festival are often invited to camps where they receive intensive coaching and, if found suitable, are selected to represent the country at international meets.

CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS

1945	Corinthians	1	Marine	0
1946	Railway	3	Port Harcourt	1
1947	Marine	3	Railway	1
1948	Railway	1	Warri XI	0
1949	Railway	3	Port Harcourt	2
1950	Lagos UAC	3	Port Harcourt	2
1951	Railway	3	Plateau	2
1952	Lagos Pan Bank	6	Warri	0
1953	Kano XI	2	Lagos Dynamos	1
1954	Calabar	3	Kano	0
1955	Port Harcourt	4	Warri	1
1956	Railway	3	Warri	1
1957	Railway	5	Zaria	1
1958	Port Harcourt	6	Fed. United Lagos	0
1959	Ibadan XI	1	Lagos Police	0
1960	ECN			
	(Now NEPA)	5	Ibadan	2
1961	Ibadan XI	1	Lagos UAC	0
1962	Police	1	Plateau	0
1963	Port Harcourt	1	Plateau	0
1964	Railway	3	Plateau	0
1965	ECN (NEPA)	3	Plateau	1
1966	Ibadan won by walkover against Plateau			
1967	Stores	3	Ibadan	0
1968	Stores	3	Plateau	1(After Replay)

1969	Ibadan	5	Warri	1
1970	ECN (NEPA)	3	Jos XI	1
1971	WNDC (Now IICC)	2	Rangers	1
1972	Bendel Insurance	3	Mighty Jets	0
1973	No Competition			
1974	Enugu Rangers	2	Mighty Jets	0
1975	Rangers	1	IICC	0
1976	Rangers	2	Alyufsalam Rocks of Ilorin	0
1977	IICC	2	Raccah Rovers of Kano	0
1978	Bendel Insurance	1	Rangers	0
1979	IICC	2	Sharks of PH	0
1980	Bendel Insurance	1	Stores	0
1981	Rangers	2	Bendel	0
1982	Stores	4	Niger Tomadoes of Minna	1
1983	Rangers	5	DIC Bees of Kaduna	4
1984	Leventis	1	Abiola Babes	0
1985	Abiola Babes	5	BCC Lions of Gboko	4
1986	Leventis	1	Abiola Babes	0
1987	Abiola Babes	4	Ranchers Bees	3
1988	Iwuanyanwu Nationale	3	Flaso Flamingoes	0
1989	BCC Lions	1	Iwuanyanwu	0
1990	Stores	5	Rangers	4

SPORTS TRUST FUND

As part of its programme for sports development, the Federal Government has established a N5 million National Sports Trust Fund (NSTF) to cater for sportsmen and women who had put Nigeria on the world's sports map. In 1988/89, the fund listed 30 sports personalities for award. As at the end of September, 1989, two categories of award had been made to (a) five students in local institutions at a cost of N11,698; and (b) three students in the United States of America at a cost of N286,385.18. An additional sum of N381,846.11 was remitted to the students in the United States of America as fees for the 1988/89 academic session.

NATIONAL SPORTS APPEAL FUND

In February, 1988, the Federal Government set up a National Sports

Appeal Fund Committee to raise N100 million for sports development as well as for creating greater awareness on the role of sports in nation building. By July, 1989, the Committee had received more than N61 million in form of pledges and cash donations.

The Federal Government made the largest donation of N40 million, all the state governments together donated a little over N20 million while the remainder came from business houses and private individuals.

SPONSORED GAMES IN NIGERIA

LAWN TENNIS

SPONSOR	CHAMPIONSHIP
1. Green Sands Shandy	Women Lawn Tennis (All Nigeria) Championships
2. Gulder	All Nigeria Open Lawn Tennis Championships
3. Lord Rumens Tennis Classic (ATP)	Open (ATP) Championships
4. NIVEL Motors	Ikoyi Open (ATP) Championships
5. OKADA	Okada Open (ATP) Championships
6. Alhaji Raheem Adejumo	All Nigeria Junior Open Championships
7. Nigerian Breweries Ltd.	All Nigeria Open Tennis Championships

TABLE TENNIS

1. Coca-Cola	All Nigeria Table Tennis Championships
2. Omo	Lagos State Open Championships
3. Star	Lagos State Open Championships
4. Cadbury (Bournvita)	All Nigeria Open Championships
5. Asoju Oba	Lagos State Open Championships
6. Vaseline	All Nigeria Open Championships

VOLLEY BALL

1. African Alliance Insurance Company	
2. Arewa Group of Companies (Pepsi)	All Nigeria Volley Ball Championships

SQUASH

1. Green Sands Shandy
2. NEM Insurance
3. British American Insurance
4. British Caledonian Airways

ATHLETICS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Concord Press | - | All Nigeria Junior Athletics |
| 2. Milo | - | National Marathon Race |

SWIMMING

- M.K.O. Abiola - Olu Asekun Age Group
Swimming Competition.

FOOTBALL

1. Pepsi - Institutional Football
2. NNPC - Under-13 Competition
3. M.K.O. Abiola - Ramat Cup Organized by YSFON
4. Nigeria Football Association for Academics - Adebajo-Manuwa

GOLF

1. British Caledonian Airways -
2. NTC (Nigerian Tobacco Company) - International Golf Championship
3. JIB
4. Portland Cement
5. First Bank of Nigeria Ltd.

BADMINTON

1. A.P. (African Petroleum) - All Nigeria Open Championship
2. Tejufoam - All Nigeria Open Championship
3. Pfizer Nigeria Ltd.

CHESS

- Nigerian Breweries Ltd. - Nigerian Chess Federation Championships.

WRESTLING

Yinka Folawiyo

CYCLING

1. Nigerian Breweries Ltd.
2. Rev. Moses Iloh - Malina

AYO

Nigerian Breweries Limited

UPDATE ON GENERAL CHANGES

The present administration, in an attempt to overhaul the machinery for sports development, has evolved far reaching policy changes.

Thus, a dynamic Sports Development Policy (October 1989) has been

articulated by the Sports Ministry and approved by government .

In brief, the main thrusts of the policy are :-

- (i) The dismantling of the corporate existence of the National Sports Commission from Thursday, 11th October, 1990 and the integration of its functions and resources into the new Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- (ii) A new drive in sports administration and education by excising the National Institute for Sports from the defunct National Sports Commission (from August 1990). The Institute is now a parastatal;
- (iii) The practical establishment of professional football in the country since 12th May, 1990;
- (iv) The autonomous existence of Sports Associations beginning with the Nigeria Football Association (NFA), May, 1990;
- (v) Effective decentralization through the zonal set-up. The new zonal system of sports administration emphasises a total decentralization of both administrative functions and sporting activities. The seven zonal headquarters now form the hub of sporting activities within the zones, and from there, similar developments will radiate to local government headquarters and so on.

The seven functional sports zones in the Federation are delineated as follows :-

Zone	States	Headquarters
I.	Oyo, Ogun, Lagos	Ibadan
II.	Ondo, Bendel, Rivers	Benin City
III.	Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Imo and Anambra	Enugu
IV.	Bauchi, Gongola, Borno	Bauchi
V.	Plateau, Benue, FCT	Jos
VI.	Kaduna, Katsina, Kano	Kaduna
VII.	Sokoto, Kwara, Niger	Minna

Two levels of competition have been instituted using the zonal structure as a basis. Athletes emerging from intra - zonal sports competitions are brought forward to the national inter-zonal level. The maiden edition of the inter-zonal series ran from 6th to 9th September, 1990 in which Zone II emerged as the overall winner.

International Outings in 1990				Medal Haul		
No.	Event	Venue	Date	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1.	XIVth Commonwealth Games	Auckland New Zealand	Feb 1990	5	13	7
2.	African Wrestling Championships	Morocco	June 1990	7	2	1
3.	World Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Games	UK	July/ August 1990	-	1	3
4.	World Junior Athletics Championships	Bulgaria	August 1990	2	2	2
5.	African Junior Basketball Championships	Angola	Sept., 1990	Overall	Champion	
6.	7th African Mobil Athletics Championship	Egypt	Oct., 1990	10	10	9
7.	International Lagos Milo Marathon	Nigeria	Nov 1990		1	1

NIGERIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION - LEAGUE WINNERS

1989:

Division I

Iwawanyanwu Nationale Football Club
of Owerri, Imo State.

II

Calabar Rovers Football Club,
Cross River State.

1990:

Professional League :-

Iwawanyanwu Nationale FC of Owerri,
Imo State.

Division I League :-

Lobi Bank Football Club of Makurdi,
Benue State.

Division II League :-

Niger Dock Football Club of Lagos.

Division III League :-

Eagle Cement Football Club of Port Harcourt,
Rivers State.

PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Nigeria has well over a hundred news publications which include dailies, weeklies, periodicals and scores of house journals published by companies and professional organizations. The papers circulate to all parts of Nigeria, neighbouring African countries and other countries farther away.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Nigeria has enjoyed freedom of the press since its first newspaper, "Iwe Irohin" a vernacular newspaper, was published by Reverend Henry Townsend and Reverend (later Bishop) Samuel Ajayi Crowther at Abeokuta in 1859. The tradition of press freedom is very strong.

The "Iwe Irohin" was followed in 1863 by another newspaper called the "Anglo - African" (an English newspaper) in Lagos. Since then, many newspapers have appeared and disappeared from news stands all over the country.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

Some of the national papers currently published in Lagos are the "Daily Times", "The Guardian", "National Concord", "Vanguard", "The Punch" and "Daily Champion". They each have their Sunday editions.

Outside Lagos, there are some other newspapers published regularly. These include the "New Nigerian" (Kaduna), "Nigerian Tribune" and "Sketch" (Ibadan), "The Observer" (Benin), and the "Nigerian Chronicle" (Calabar), to name a few.

Major vernacular newspapers include "Irohin Yoruba" (Yoruba); "Gaskiya Tafi Kwabo" (Hausa) and "Ghohunghohun", "Isokan" (Yoruba); "Amana" (Hausa); "Udoka" (Igbo) and "Ogene" (Igbo).

Most of the newspapers with a large circulation are produced on rotary or web offset printing presses. Photographs are 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 have correspondents outside Nigeria. Others not strong enough financially to

have correspondents abroad depend on the news agencies.
Newspapers and magazines in circulation in Nigeria are:

NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES PUBLISHERS/OWNERS
DAILIES

Daily Champion 9, Champion House, Plot 3c Block H., Isolo Industrial Scheme, Ilasamaja, Lagos.	The Champion Newspapers Ltd., Lagos.
Daily Sketch Oba Adebimpe Road, Ibadan, Oyo State.	Sketch Press Limited, Ibadan.
The Daily Times 3,5 & 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos.	The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
The Democrat 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue Kaduna.	New Africa Holdings Limited
The Guardian (Also Published On Sunday) Rutam House Isolo, Lagos.	Guardian Newspapers Nigeria Limited Lagos.
The Republic (Also Published on Sunday) 11, Bisi Oladipo Street, Mafoluku, Oshodi, Lagos.	Republic Publishing Com- pany Ltd., Lagos.

<p>Today 16, Liberia Road, Malali, Kaduna.</p>	<p>Today Communications Limited Kaduna.</p>
<p>The Voice Aliade/Otukpo Road, Makurdi.</p>	<p>Benue Printing & Publishing Corporation Makurdi.</p>
<p>Vanguard Kirikiri Canal, Apapa, Lagos.</p>	<p>Vanguard Media Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>National Concord 42, Concord Way, Ikeja, Lagos.</p>	<p>Concord Press Nig. Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Nigerian Herald, Offa Road, Ilorin, Kwara State.</p>	<p>Kwara State Printing & Publishing Corporation. Ilorin.</p>
<p>Nigerian Chronicle A9/6, 3rd Avenue Street, Calabar Cross River State.</p>	<p>Cross River State Newspapers Corporation, Calabar, Cross River State.</p>
<p>Lagos News John West House ACME Road, Ogba, Ikeja.</p>	<p>John West Newspapers/ Publications Limited Ikeja.</p>
<p>New Nigerian Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.</p>	<p>New Nigerian Newspapers Limited Kaduna.</p>
<p>Nigerian Observer 24, Airport Road, Benin - City.</p>	<p>Bendel Newspapers Company Limited Benin City.</p>

The Statesman Egbu/Owerri Road, Owerri.	Imo Newspapers Limited, Owerri, Imo State.
Nigerian Standard 5, Joseph Gornwalk Road, Jos.	Plateau Publishing Company Limited, Jos.
Nigerian Tide 4, Ikwerre Road, Port Harcourt	Rivers State Newspapers Corporation Port Harcourt
Nigerian Tribune Imalefalafia Street, Oke-Ado, Ibadan.	African Newspapers Limited, Ibadan
The Triumph Gidan Sa' Adu Zinga Kano.	Triumph Publishing Company (Nig.) Limited, Kano.
Pioneer 13, Udo Umana Street, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State.	Akwa Ibom Newspapers Limited, Uyo.
The Punch Kudetii Street, Onipetesi Ikeja - Lagos.	The Punch Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Reporter Plot A3 Western By-pass Kaduna.	National House Press Limited Kaduna.
SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS	
Sunday New Nigerian Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.	New Nigerian Newspapers Limited Kaduna.
Sunday Tide 4, Ikwerre Road, Port Harcourt.	Rivers State Newspapers Corporation Limited, Port Harcourt.

Sunday Voice Aliade/Otukpo Road, Makurdi.	Benue Printing and Publishing Corporation Limited Makurdi.
Sunday Observer 24, Airport Road, Benin-City.	Bendel Newspapers Company Limited Benin-City.
Sunday Sketch Oba Adebimpe Road, Ibadan.	Sketch Press Limited Ibadan.
Sunday Times 3, 5 & 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos.	The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Sunday Concord 42, Concord Way, Off M. M. Airport, Lagos.	Concord Press Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Sunday Vanguard Vanguard Avenue, Kirikiri Canal Apapa, Lagos.	Vanguard Media Limited Lagos.
Sunday Standard 5, Joseph Gomwalk Road, Jos.	Plateau Publishing Company Limited, Jos.
Sunday Herald Offa Road, Ilorin.	Kwara State Printing and Publishing Company Limited Ilorin.
Owena News Ado Ekiti Road, Akure.	Owena Press Limited Akure.

Sunday News John West House ACME Road, Ogba. Lagos.	John West Newspapers Publications Limited
EVENING NEWSPAPERS	
Evening Times 3, 5 & 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos.	The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
The Guardian Express Rutam House, Isolo, Lagos.	Guardian Newspapers Nigeria Limited Isolo, Lagos.
Evening Sketch Oba Adebimpe Road, Ibadan.	Sketch Press Limited, Ibadan.
BUSINESS WEEKLIES	
Business Concord 42, Concord Way, Off M. M. Airport Road, Ikeja, Lagos.	Concord Press Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Business Times 3, 5 & 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos.	The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
The Guardian Financial Weekly Rutam House, Isolo, Lagos.	Guardian Newspapers Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Financial Post Tin-Can Plaza, Oshodi Expressway, Olodi-Apapa.	C. P. Communications Limited, Lagos.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Headlines 3, 5 & 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos.	The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Lagos Horizon 20, Adeyinka Osijo Street, Yaba, Lagos.	Lagos Horizon Co. Limited Lagos.
Lagos Life Rutam House Isolo Lagos.	Guardian Newspapers Nigeria Limited Isolo Lagos.
Lagos Weekend, 3, 5 & 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos.	The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Weekly Metropolitan 66, Falolu Road, Surulere, Lagos.	Weekly Metropolitan Limited Lagos.
New Outlook P. M. B. 1465 Enugu.	Frontline Publishers Enugu.
Weekly Star 9, Works Road, Enugu.	Star Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Enugu.
The Proof 18, Aloba Street, Ebute Metta West, Lagos.	Proof Media Limited Lagos.
Abuja Newday Wuse Zone 6 Block 408 Flat 7 & 9 P. O. Box 2410 Abuja.	Abuja City Press, Abuja.

QUARTERLY JOURNALS

<p>The Nigerian Trade Journal Fed. Min. of Information Ikoyi, Road, Lagos.</p>	<p>Fed. Min. of Information Lagos.</p>
<p>Town Crier Fed. Min. of Information Ikoyi, Road, Lagos.</p>	<p>Fed. Min. of Information Lagos.</p>
<p>The Civil Servant Fed. Min. of Information Ikoyi, Road, Ikoyi.</p>	<p>Fed. Min. of Information Ikoyi, Lagos.</p>
<p>ECONOMIC/GENERAL INTEREST MAGAZINES WEEKLIES</p>	
<p>African Guardian Rutam House, Isolo Lagos.</p>	<p>Guardian Newspapers Nigeria Limited</p>
<p>African Concord 42, Concord Way, Off M. M. Airport, Lagos.</p>	<p>Concord Press of Nigeria Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>ThisWeek 113, Ogunlana Drive Surulere, Lagos.</p>	<p>ThisWeek Nigeria Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Times International New Isheri Road, Agidingbi Ikeja, Lagos.</p>	<p>Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.</p>

<p>Climax Plot 3, Alhaji Adenekan Street, Okota – Isolo, Lagos.</p>	<p>Complete Communications Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Classique 3, Allen Avenue Ikeja – Lagos.</p>	<p>Panache Communications Limited</p>
<p>Hints 3, Inabere Street, off Tokunboh Street, Lagos.</p>	<p>True Tales Publications Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Newswatch 62, Oregun Road, Ikeja.</p>	<p>Newswatch Communications Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Nigerian Economist 49, Adekunle Fajuyi Way G. R. A. Ikeja, Lagos.</p>	<p>Sahel Publishing & Printing Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Prime People 30, Alhaji Bakare Street, off Isheri Road, Lagos.</p>	<p>Prime Publications Limited Lagos.</p>
<p>Quality 53, Akinola Cole Close off Adeniyi Jones Avenue, Lagos.</p>	<p>Ultimate Publications Limited, Lagos.</p>
<p>Top News 32, Seinde Callisto Crescent, Oshodi.</p>	<p>Married Media Lagos.</p>

Vintage People Newswave, 7, Alabi Street, Ikeja.	Newswave Ikeja - Lagos.
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FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINES

The President Plot 14 Western Avenue, Alaka Estate, Surulere, Lagos.	Newbreed Organisation Limited
New Breed Plot 14, Western Avenue, Surulere, Lagos.	Newbreed Organisation Limited
Newswave 7, Alabi Street, Ikeja.	Newswave Limited Lagos.
Hotline 5C Yakubu Avenue By Alkali Road, Kaduna.	Hotline Publishing Company Limited Kaduna.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Spear New Isheri Road, Ikeja.	Daily Times of Nigeria Lagos.
Society 1-9 Berkeley Street, Lagos.	Association Media Limited Lagos.
New Horizon 25, Olajuwon Street, Surulere, Yaba, Lagos	IF & NOG Enterprises, Lagos.
National Impression K, 20, Jos Road, Kaduna.	Fatherland Distribution & Publishing Co. Limited, Kaduna.

Platform 28, Majaro Street, Onike, Yaba.	New Frontier Publishers Limited Lagos.
Endeavour 15, Adeniyi Jones Avenue Ikeja, Lagos.	Proper Communications Limited Lagos.
BUSINESS MAGAZINES	
Business 27, Ayinde Giwa Street, Surulere – Lagos.	Worldwide Business Media Limited Lagos.
Newslinks (Marketing) 1, Malkma Road, Gyellesu, Kongo, Zaria.	Marketing Newslink Publications, Zaria.
HEALTH CARE MAGAZINES	
The Mirror 13, Sanu Street, off Afariogun Street, Ikeja, Lagos.	Valiant Services Limited Lagos.
Health Care 35, Olowu Street, Ikeja, Lagos.	Health Care Communications Limited, Lagos.
Home Doctor 1, Alegbe Close, Okupe Estate, Maryland, Ikeja.	MST. Publishers Limited

Pulse 33, Randle Avenue, Apapa.	Joylands Publications Limited Lagos.
COMICS	
Ikebe Super 104, Western Avenue Surulere, Lagos.	Ikebe Super Organization Nigeria Limited, Lagos.
Kiddies Times 16, Sam Shonibare St. Surulere, Lagos.	Kiddies Productions Limited Lagos.
Fun Times New Isheri Road, Ikeja, Lagos.	Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.
Mr & Mrs Vanguard Avenue, Kirkiri Canal, Apapa	Vanguard Media Limited Lagos.
SPORTS MAGAZINES	
Sports World 13, Adeniyi Adefioye Street, Surulere, Lagos.	Sidewell Communication Limited, Lagos.
Complete Football Plot 3, Alhaji Adenekan Street, Okota, Isolo, Lagos.	Complete Communications Limited, Lagos.
Sporting Record 3, 5 & 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos.	Daily Times of Nigeria Limited Lagos.

NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN)

The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), established in 1976, collects and disseminates news and features both within and outside Nigeria. The agency, which became fully operational in October 1978, also distributes news, news material and news features to subscribers for payment either in the form of fees or news exchange or on such other terms as may be agreed.

Other responsibilities of the Agency are to present complete, objective and impartial information; news or news material or features on any matter of public or national interest within and outside Nigeria and to report truthfully and fairly, without prejudice to public and national interest, the views of all sections of the population of the Federation.

NIGERIAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY (NTA)

The Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) was established by Decree 24 of May 1977 to take over the operation of television services in the country. On its inauguration in June 1977, all 10 existing television stations came under its control, and it established stations in states where none had existed.

There are now 24 television stations (including NTA 2, Channel 5, Lagos) under the umbrella of the NTA, operating on Very High Frequency (VHF) channels. There are 14 other stations owned by state governments, making a total of 38 television stations in the country. Each station transmits an average of eight hours daily. Viewership is estimated at 40 million. The NTA has 53 transmitters dispersed throughout the Federation. State government stations own 16 transmitters.

State-owned television stations transmit on Ultra High Frequency (UHF) channels. These are:

OGTV	ABEOKUTA	UHF 25 Ogun State Television
BCOS	IBADAN	UHF 28 Broadcasting Corporation of Oyo State
ABS - TV	ENUGU	UHF 50 Anambra State Television
OSRC	AKURE	UHF 23 Ondo State Radio Vision Corporation
BTV	BENIN	UHF 55 Bendel State Television
PRTV	JOS	UHF 62 Plateau State Television
KTV	KANO	UHF 67 Kano State Television
LTV	LAGOS	UHF 35 Lagos State Television
CRTV	UYO	UHF 45 Cross River Television
IBC - TV	OWERRI	UHF 59 Imo State Television
BRTV	MAIDUGURI	UHF 38 Borno State Radio and Television Corporation

RTV	PORT	
	HARCOURT	UHF 55 Rivers State Television
GTV	YOLA	UHF 26 Gongola State Television
BATV	BAUCHI	UHF 66 Bauchi State Television

FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION OF NIGERIA (FRCN)

The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria was established by a Decree promulgated on February 28, 1979, with retrospective effect from April 1, 1978. When the country returned to elected civilian administration, the Decree was changed to Act of Parliament No. 8, of 1979.

The Act stipulates that the Corporation shall be responsible for radio broadcasting on Short Wave or Powerful Medium Wave for effective and simultaneous reception in more than one state of the Federation at any one time. It also provides that the Corporation shall provide independent and impartial radio broadcasting services for general reception within Nigeria and provide External Services for general reception outside Nigeria.

The Corporation is also expected to ensure that the services it provides reflect the unity of Nigeria as a Federation and at the same time give adequate expression to the culture, characteristics and affairs and opinion of each state.

The FRCN has four linguistic national stations, namely - Lagos National Station, Enugu National Station, Ibadan National Station, and Kaduna National Station. There is also the Voice of Nigeria (the External Services of the FRCN) and a local station at Abuja.

The FRCN uses the on-the-air identification name "Radio Nigeria" and its motto is "Uplift the People and Unite the Nation".

FRCN ZONING STRUCTURE

The structure of the FRCN is based on zoning of the country with emphasis on broadcasting in 12 Nigerian languages - Edo, Efik, Fulfude, Hausa, Igala, Igbo, Izon, Kanuri, Nupe, Tiv, Urhobo and Yoruba - to ensure that at least 85% of the population of the country is covered by programmes in those languages, while some programmes are provided in addition in English. Thus, from each of the zonal headquarters of FRCN (at Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna) programmes are produced in the four languages of the area and beamed to reach every part of the country so that listeners whose mother tongue is one of the four main languages of the area can tune in and listen to programmes in their own language.

LAGOS NATIONAL STATION

Lagos National Station comprises four services - the National Programme, Radio Nigeria-2, AM/FM Stereo, RN-3, and the

Educational Service.

THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF RADIO NIGERIA

The National Programme is a unique part of the Programmes Division of the Lagos National Station of the FRCN with an on-the-air identification of RADIO NIGERIA LAGOS. Although all the Home Service Stations (Kaduna, Enugu, and Ibadan) have shortwave transmitters capable of countrywide coverage, the National Programme is specifically mandated under Schedule II of the FRCN Act to cover the whole country. It broadcasts only in English, Nigeria's official language.

The National Programme covers broadcasts by the Head of State and originates ministerial and other national Grade 'A' broadcasts (described in the FRCN Act as "Federal Programmes"). It also accepts commercial advertising.

NETWORK NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

The Network News and Current Affairs Service is a Resource Department which caters for FRCN Programmes and those of other radio organizations in the country. It is equipped with a radio telephone system that links it with all the state capitals. The department also has a teletypewriter service and a corps of reporters. The reporters cover assignments in Lagos and other parts of the Federation. They also travel abroad to cover important events of interest to Nigeria.

There are three news bulletins each day: the first is on the air at Seven o'clock in the morning; the second at Four o'clock in the afternoon, and the third at Ten o'clock in the evening. Network News is relayed by all radio stations in the country.

The News Bulletins last for 15 minutes. The 7 a.m. bulletin and that at 10 p.m. are followed – up with a five– minute news analysis.

Apart from the Network News, there are World News Bulletins at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and the News-on-the-Hour which are summaries of major news items. There is also News Panorama, which is broadcast everyday, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 p.m. It is a 30-minute package of News Correspondents' Reports and News Analysis. Some state radio stations also relay the programme.

Each of the other three FRCN National Stations compiles and broadcasts its own news in English and in the four main languages of its area. For FRCN Enugu, the four languages are Igbo, Izo, Efik and Tiv; FRCN Ibadan broadcasts in Yoruba, Edo, Igala and Urhobo, while FRCN Kaduna broadcasts in Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfude and Nupe.

ERCN TRANSMITTERS

ERCN TRANSMITTERS CAN BE RECEIVED ON THE FOLLOWING METER BANDS:

ERCN RADIO STATION	TYPE OF TRANSMITTER	ASSIGNED NUMBER & COVER		
		FREQUENCY (MHZ)	POWER	AREAS
Lagos	1. Short Wave	4.990	2 x 50kw	1. The entire country
	2. Short Wave	7.285	1 x 50kw	2. The entire country
	3. Short Wave	3.326	1 x 10kw	3. The entire country
	4. Short Wave	4.932	1 x 50kw	4. The entire country
	5. Short Wave	7.145	1 x 50kw	5. The entire country
	6. FM (Mono)	92.936	1 x 10kw	6. Lagos State
	7. FM (Stereo)	97.666	1 x 20kw	7. Lagos State
			1 x 10kw	
	8. Medium Wave	1.458	1 x 1kw	8. Lagos State
	9. Medium Wave	1.089	1 x 10kw	9. Lagos State
	10. Medium Wave	0.936	1 x 10kw	10. Lagos State
	11. Short Wave	7.255	1 x 500kw	11. West Africa (External Service)
	12. Short Wave	11.770	1 x 500kw	12. East, Central and South Africa (External Service).
13. Short Wave	17.880	1 x 500kw	13. North Africa and Overseas (External Service).	

	14. Short Wave	15.170	1 x 500	14. North Africa, Caribbean, India and Australia (External Service) East Africa (External Service)
	15. Short Wave	15.185	1 x 555	
ENUGU	1. Short Wave	6.025	1 X 10kw	Anambra, Imo, Rivers, Cross River. Akwa Ibom and Benue States.
	2. Medium Wave	0.828	2 x 25kw	
IBADAN	1. Medium Wave	0.576	2 x 25kw	Oyo, Ogun, Ondo. Bendel, Benue and Lagos State S.
	2. Medium Wave	0.657	2 x 100kw	
	3. Short Wave	6.050	2 x 50kw	
	4. FM	93.538	1 x 100kw	Oyo State
KADUNA	1. Short Wave	6.090	1 x 250kw	Kaduna, Borno, Bauchi. Gongola, Plateau, Katsina, Sokoto. and Niger States
			1x100kw	
	2. Short Wave	9.570	1 x 100kw	
			1 x 50kw	
	3. Short Wave	4.770	1 x 50kw	
	4. Short Wave	7.275	2 x 100kw	
	5. Short Wave	3.356	1 x 10kw	
6. Medium Wave	0.594	2 x 100kw		
	7. Medium Wave	1.107	2 x 25kw	
ABUJA	Medium Wave	.09	2 x 50kw	New Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

VOICE OF NIGERIA

On January 1, 1962, Voice of Nigeria went on the air with two 100 kilowatt short wave transmitters. The service was launched by the Prime Minister, late Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (1912 - 1966). The station broadcast programmes for two hours daily in English and French to West and Central Africa. In 1963, the hours of broadcast

were increased to six and programmes in Arabic were introduced to strengthen Voice of Nigeria's transmission to Africa. On December 24, 1963, new and more powerful transmitters were commissioned at Ikorodu, near Lagos.

WEST AFRICA SERVICE

The West Africa Service broadcasts programmes relevant to the West Africa sub-region for 17 hours a day in three languages – English, French and Hausa. Apart from the programmes that are common to all the three services, the West African Service broadcasts "West African Scene" and "ECOWAS Today". The aim is to help promote understanding and give information on what member states are doing separately or jointly to raise the standard of living of the people of West Africa.

VON FREQUENCY SCHEDULE

WEST AFRICA SERVICE

GMT	Language	Target Area	Power Band	FREQ KHZ
0500 0600	English	West Africa	41	7255
0600 0700	French	West Africa	41	7255
0700 0800	Hausa	West Africa	41	7255
0800 1700	English	West Africa	41	7255
1700 1800	Hausa	West Africa	41	7255
1800 1900	French	West Africa	41	7255
1900 2030	English	West Africa	41	7255
2030 2100	Hausa	West Africa	41	7255
2100 2200	French	West Africa	41	7255

CINEMA

There are over 300 cinema houses in Nigeria with an average sitting capacity of 500 each. Some of the cinema houses in the main cities are air-conditioned.

MASS COMMUNICATION AND JOURNALISM

The Department 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 their own in-service training schemes.

The Federal Ministry of Information runs regular training courses at its training centre, the National Institute of Public Information, in Kaduna for Information Officers from all the 21 states and Abuja. The Nigerian Institute of Journalism, at Ogba, on the outskirts of Lagos, and the Daily Times of Nigeria also organize regular courses for working journalists. Overall, there are well over 32 institutions which offer programmes in media studies in Nigeria.

NIGERIA UNION OF JOURNALISTS

Nigerian journalists in 1954 formed a professional trade union known as the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ).

Its membership consists of working journalists, public relations practitioners, information officers, press photographers, and radio and television journalists. Its national headquarters is in Lagos and it has branches all over the country.

The NUJ caters for the welfare of its members, helps them obtain better conditions of service at home and represents their interests at international conferences.

THE NIGERIAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDIA WOMEN (NAMW)

The Nigerian Association of Media Women was formed in May 1981 after a one-week workshop organized at the Trade Fair Complex, Badagry Road, Lagos, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos.

The media women who attended the workshop felt women journalists occupied significant positions as links between the government and the governed and as such they needed a forum of their own to help them develop professionally and contribute to the development of society, especially in raising the level of consciousness of women in public affairs.

NEWSPAPERS PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION OF NIGERIA (NPAN)

The association represents the interests of newspapers' owners. It is also involved in the training of working journalists.

GUILD OF EDITORS

The Guild of Editors is a body which looks after common and peculiar editorial problems. The guild has a code of conduct for journalists.

CHAPTER 14

FACTS & FIGURES

APPROVED 1985 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Ministry/Department	Allocation
Supreme Headquarters	46,448,180
Cabinet Office	164,860,780
Police	382,134,330
Police Service Commission	7,081,910
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Development	32,745,250
Federal Audit Department	5,459,820
Judiciary	16,186,620
Ministry of Communications	82,670,000
National Industrial Court	446,160
Ministry of Defence	656,569,890
Ministry of National Planning	29,142,230
Ministry of Education, Science & Technology	256,856,650
Federal Capital Territory	20,336,470
Ministry of External Affairs	94,079,190
Ministry of Finance	292,090,050
Ministry of Health	167,726,570
Ministry of Information, Social Development Youth Sports and Culture	282,212,530
Ministry of Internal Affairs	176,893,770
Advisory Judicial Committee	83,570
Ministry of Justice	8,351,370
Ministry of Employment, Labour & Productivity	16,031,400
Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel	14,129,880
Public Complaints Commission	4,984,100
Civil Service Commission	3,681,430
Ministry of Commerce and Industries	21,539,060
Ministry of Transport and Aviation	43,100,530
Ministry of Works and Housing	193,196,290
Contingencies	80,000,000
National Universities Commission	442,594,570
Sub - Total	<u>3,541,632,600</u>
Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges	<u>1,931,610,310</u>
Total	<u>5,473,242,910</u>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1985

	1985 Allocation N
Rural Development	261,802,000
Agriculture (Crops)	362,834,703
Livestock	32,188,988
Forestry	9,772,000
Fisheries	2,000,000
Mining and Quarrying	56,790,887
Manufacturing and Craft	393,165,757
Power	269,689,435
Commerce and Finance	7,537,543
Land Transport System	250,113,661
Water Transport	41,757,564
Air Transport System	173,199,264
Posts and Telecommunications	298,100,000
Education (including NUC)	177,017,120
Health	56,153,145
Information	7,891,640
Employment, Labour and Productivity	4,725,086
Social Development, Culture and Sports	3,245,885
Water Resources	390,152,460
Environment	2,000,000
Housing	23,314,526
Town and Country Planning	38,200,000
Co-operative and Supply	200,000
Prisons	11,600,000
Police	19,025,258
Defence	319,080,811
General Administration	109,892,835
External Financial Obligations	78,564,000
Federal Capital Territory	370,000,000
Science and Technology	3,700,000
N.N.P.C	293,000,000
Steel Development	660,739,842
Capital Repayment	1,079,945,000
Total	5,796,399,410

APPROVED 1985 AND 1986 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Ministries/Departments	Allocations	Allocation	% of Total
	1985 ₹	1986 ₹	Allocation 1986
General Staff Headquarters	45,448,180	45,764,540	0.81
Cabinet Office	164,860,780	170,035,160	3.02
Police	382,134,330	382,074,330	6.78
Police Service Commission	7,081,910	6,785,600	0.12
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development	32,745,250	32,878,130	0.58
Federal Audit Department	5,459,820	5,362,630	0.10
Judiciary	16,196,620	13,184,610	0.23
National Industrial Court	446,160	376,470	0.01
Ministry of Communications	82,670,000	82,817,630	1.47
Ministry of Defence	656,569,890	742,392,060	13.17
Ministry of National Planning	29,142,230	30,562,620	0.54
Ministry of Education	-	208,990,210	3.71
Ministry of Science and Technology	256,856,650	75,210,880	1.33
Federal Capital Territory	20,336,470	20,336,470	0.36
Ministry of External Affairs	94,079,190	19,506,770	1.62
Ministry of Finance	292,090,050	200,039,570	3.55
Ministry of Health	167,726,570	279,225,970	4.95
Ministry of Information & Culture	-	146,923,780	2.61
Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports	282,212,530	139,138,940	2.47
Ministry of Internal Affairs	176,896,770	190,596,890	3.38
Advisory Judicial Committee	83,570	83,570	0.01
Ministry of Justice	8,351,370	8,305,090	0.15
Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity	16,031,400	16,437,050	0.29
Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel	14,129,880	14,026,390	0.07
Public Complaints Commission	4,984,100	4,935,540	0.07
Civil Service Commission	3,681,430	3,680,120	0.19
Ministry of Trade	-	10,847,240	0.19
Ministry of Industries	21,539,060	9,579,010	0.17
Ministry of Transport and Aviation	43,100,530	42,960,000	0.76
Ministry of Works and Housing	193,196,290	329,615,020	5.85
Contingencies	80,000,000	80,000,000	1.42
National Universities Commission	442,594,570	443,810,630	7.87
	3,541,632,600	3,828,482,920	-
Sub-Total			
Consolidated Revenue fund Charges	1,931,610,310	1,807,285,560	32.07
Total	5,473,242,910	5,635,768,480	

APPROVED 1986 AND 1987 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Ministries and Departments	Allocation	Allocation
	1986 N	1987 N
Cabinet Office	45,280,900	106,009,110
General Staff Headquarters	45,764,540	34,466,490
Office of the Head of Service	24,754,260	19,973,020
Police	382,074,330	375,608,080
Police Affairs Department	6,785,200	6,023,070
Ministry of Agriculture, water Resources and Rural Development	32,878,130	29,159,070
Federal Audit Department	5,362,630	5,244,160
Judiciary	13,184,610	14,829,270
National Industrial Court	376,470	331,050
Ministry of Communications	82,817,630	68,078,230
Ministry of Defence	742,392,060	717,650,060
Ministry of National Planning	31,602,510	27,680,760
Ministry of Education	208,990,210	198,373,300
Federal Capital Territory	20,336,470	13,983,430
Ministry of External Affairs	89,506,770	79,652,960
Ministry of Finance	199,039,570	364,368,660
Ministry of Industries	9,579,010	9,328,850
Ministry of Information and Culture	148,923,780	110,963,230
Ministry of Internal Affairs	190,596,890	191,669,910
Advisory Judicial Committee	83,570	76,410
Ministry of Justice	8,305,090	6,707,240
Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity	16,437,050	113,925,630
Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel	14,026,390	12,217,170
Ministry of Science and Technology	75,210,880	54,344,690
Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports	139,138,940	96,678,520
Public Complaints Commission	4,935,540	4,006,460
Civil Service Commission	3,680,120	3,096,430
Ministry of Trade	10,847,240	12,129,830
Ministry of Transport and Aviation	51,876,300	46,118,300
Ministry of Petroleum Resources	1,000,000	3,869,050
Ministry of Health	239,225,970	166,895,780
Ministry of Works and Housing	329,615,020	259,105,510
Contingencies	80,000,000	80,000,000
National Universities Commission	443,810,630	316,047,550
Sub Total	3,828,482,920	3,548,611,280

Consolidated Revenue	1,807,285,560	7,197,918,720
Fund Charges		
Total	5,635,768,480	10,749,177,380

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Ministry/Department	Allocation	Allocation
	1986	1987
	N	N
Rural Development	491,540,924	70,499,930
Agriculture (Crops)	215,361,156	170,068,000
Livestock	31,070,358	12,699,000
Forestry	8,000,000	4,919,000
Fisheries	5,500,000	4,419,000
Agriculture Co-operative	1,800,000	2,595,000
Water Resources	141,052,157	99,913,000
Communications	97,787,500	52,158,990
Industries (Manufacturing and Craft)	336,181,157	191,249,630
Trade	185,925,060	3,998,856
Information and Culture		2,607,950
Social Development, Youth and Sports	4,627,274	3,303,402
Health	81,200,000	69,545,320
Mining and Quarrying	88,050,000	52,158,990
Power (NEPA and Rural Electrification)	121,000,000	34,772,660
Steel	357,789,842	104,317,980
Petroleum and Energy	400,000,000	104,317,980
Land Transport System	359,200,000	275,791,200
Water Transport	22,645,414	16,652,000
Air Transport	36,500,000	21,110,740
Education (Including N.U.C.)	442,047,000	139,090,640
Defence	164,666,000	92,147,549
Science and Technology	7,000,000	6,954,532
Environment	1,000,000	918,475
Housing	50,207,000	63,576,837
Surveying and Mapping	8,800,000	3,757,892
Employment, Labour and Productivity	2,548,250	3,651,129
Prisons	3,000,000	5,000,000
Police	206,000,000	13,461,263
F.C.T.	200,000,000	34,772,660
General Admin	191,879,482	157,672,015
Directorate of Food and Rural Development		400,000,000
Special Projects		730,000,000
Capital Repayment (External Debts)	1,166,500,000	938,250,000

Other Financial Obligations	79,000,000	174,000,000
Outstanding Liabilities	-	700,000,000
External Loans	500,000,000	1,998,000,000
Total	5,945,964,421	6,757,751,620

APPROVED 1987 AND 1988 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Ministry/Department	Allocation 1987 ₹	Allocation 1988 ₹
Cabinet Office	106,009,110	368,659,590
General Staff Headquarters	34,466,490	123,958,970
Office of Head of Service	19,973,020	35,992,730
Police	375,608,080	521,025,930
Police Affairs Department	6,023,070	9,030,940
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development	29,159,070	54,324,600
Federal Audit Department	5,244,160	6,225,910
Judiciary	14,829,270	24,031,320
National Industrial Court	351,050	813,230
Ministry of Communications	68,078,230	80,837,590
Ministry of Defence	717,650,060	830,000,000
National Planning	27,680,760	60,617,290
Ministry of Education	198,373,300	302,330,070
Federal Capital Territory	13,983,430	15,933,650
Ministry of External Affairs	79,652,960	440,618,560
Ministry of Finance	366,368,660	877,758,570
Ministry of Health	166,895,780	259,938,460
Ministry of Industries	9,328,850	38,761,280
Ministry of Information and Culture	110,963,230	146,608,060
Ministry of Internal Affairs	220,313,520	262,533,760
Advisory Judicial Committee	76,410	160,100
Ministry of Justice	6,707,240	15,315,350
Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity	113,925,630	134,669,600
Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel	12,217,170	14,202,290
Ministry of Science and Technology	54,344,690	102,326,780
Ministry of Social Development Youth and Sports	96,678,520	162,784,940
Public Complaints Commission	4,006,460	9,307,55
Civil Service Commission	3,096,430	4,328,180
Ministry of Trade	12,120,830	31,224,870
Ministry of Transport and Aviation	46,118,300	62,006,650
Ministry of Petroleum Resources	3,869,050	58,304,480

Ministry of Works and Housing	259,105,510	432,906,750
Rural Development	70,499,930	98,288,000
Agriculture (Crops)	170,068,000	213,192,000
Livestock	1,269,900	35,514,192
Forestry	491,900	15,785,485
Fisheries	4,419,000	13,944,000
Agriculture Co-operative	2,595,000	6,000,000
Water Resources	99,913,000	213,032,400
Communications	52,158,990	156,088,680
Industries (Manufacturing and Craft)	191,249,630	260,286,000
Commerce and Finance	3,998,856	223,900,000
Information and Culture	2,607,950	80,061,320
Social development, Youth and Sport	3,303,402	46,544,000
Health	69,545,320	183,234,000
Mining and Quarrying	52,158,990	107,590,000
Power (NEPA and Rural Electrification)	34,772,660	54,500,879
Steel	104,317,980	224,490,000
Petroleum and Energy	104,317,980	402,000,000
Land Transport System	275,791,200	420,120,000
Water Transport	16,052,000	63,106,140
Air Transport	21,110,740	64,436,400
Education (including N.U.C.)	139,090,640	281,800,000
Defence	92,090,640	440,000,000
Science and Technology	6,147,549	32,245,000
Environment (including Civil Engineering)	918,475	37,500,000
Housing (including Public Buildings)		
Electrical/Mechanical Engineering)	63,576,837	84,400,000
Surveying and Mapping, Urban and		
Regional Planning, Lands	3,757,892	118,953,600
Employment, Labour and Productivity	3,651,129	35,873,000
Prisons	5,000,000	11,000,000
Police	13,461,263	260,260,000
F.C.T.	34,772,660	155,000,000
General Administration	157,672,015	479,177,222
Directorate of Food and Rural		
Development	400,000,000	500,000,000
Special Projects	730,000,000	2,500,000,000
Capital Repayment (Public Debt Charges)	938,250,000	522,850,000
Other Financial Obligations	174,000,000	241,000,000
Outstanding Liabilities	700,000,000	500,000,000
External Loans (expected drawdown)	1,998,000,000	1,506,400,000
Total	6,741,895,420	10,658,572,318

APPROVED 1988 AND 1989 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Ministry/Department	Allocation 1988 ₹	Allocation 1989 ₹
Presidency: Office of the Secretary to the Federal Military Govt.	362,787,710	369,864,650
General Staff Headquarters	123,985,970	140,795,720
Planning and Budget	883,542,920	293,265,780
Police	521,025,930	644,025,930
Police Affairs Department	9,030,940	10,126,420
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development	54,324,600	88,139,600
Federal Audit Department	6,225,910	8,624,300
Judiciary	24,031,320	27,740,100
National Industrial Court	813,230	861,630
Ministry of Communications	80,837,590	101,023,990
Ministry of Defence	830,000,000	957,288,410
Ministry of Education	248,207,840	1,067,179,030
Federal Capital Territory	15,933,650	22,606,630
Ministry of External Affairs	440,618,560	464,309,900
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	54,832,940	62,241,770
Ministry of Health	259,938,460	326,638,700
Ministry of Industries	38,761,280	41,617,990
Ministry of Information and Culture	146,408,060	287,648,180
Ministry of Internal Affairs	262,533,760	287,648,180
Advisory Judicial Committee	160,100	175,980
Ministry of Justice	15,315,350	18,251,790
Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity	134,669,600	139,150,690
Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel	14,202,290	19,652,040
Ministry of Science and Technology	102,326,780	125,107,000
Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Sports	162,784,940	198,658,480
Public Complaints Commission	9,307,550	10,623,050
Civil Service Commission	40,320,910	43,882,670
National Population Commission	5,871,880	10,423,640
Ministry of Trade	31,224,870	37,008,420
Ministry of Transport	25,963,310	28,315,590
Ministry of Petroleum Resources	58,304,480	59,913,170
Ministry of Works and Housing	432,906,750	449,625,050
Ministry of Aviation	36,043,340	41,085,030
National Electoral Commission	40,000,000	40,000,000
Contingencies	100,000,000	100,000,000
National Universities Commission	500,000,000	575,000,000

National Board for Technical Education	54,122,230	77,654,540
Revenue Mobilization Commission	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sub-Total	6,129,365,050	7,074,868,160
Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges (excluding Interest Repayment)	663,772,960	705,188,960
Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges: Interest Repayment	6,915,556,000	13,030,000,000
Grand Total	13,708,694,010	20,810,057,120

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Ministry/Department	Allocation	Allocation
	1988 ₹	1989 ₹
Rural Development	98,283,000	107,125,000
Agriculture (Crops)	213,192,000	573,125,000
Livestock	35,514,192	20,474,000
Forestry	15,785,485	17,000,000
Fisheries	13,944,000	6,375,000
Agricultural Co-operative	6,000,000	3,400,000
Water Resources	213,032,400	254,000,000
Communications	156,088,680	96,109,700
Industries (Manufacturing and Craft)	260,286,000	129,000,000
Commerce and Finance	223,900,000	20,895,600
Information and Culture	80,061,320	52,500,000
Social Development, Youth and Sports	46,544,000	17,608,800
Health	183,234,000	126,000,000
Mining and Quarrying	107,590,000	50,752,840
Power (NEPA) and Rural Electrification)	54,500,879	64,913,120
Steel	224,490,000	150,000,000
Petroleum and Energy	402,000,000	200,000,000
Land Transport System	420,120,000	491,109,000
Water Transport	63,106,140	47,000,000
Air Transport	64,436,400	49,550,000
Education (Including N.U.C and (N.B.T.E.)	281,800,000	221,888,000
Defence	440,000,000	310,000,000
Science and Technology	32,245,000	44,470,000

Environment (including Civil Engineering)	37,500,000	31,790,000
Housing (including Public Building, Electrical/Mechanical Engineering)	84,400,000	123,063,440
Surveying and Mapping, Urban and Regional Planning, Lands	118,953,600	73,537,000
Employment, Labour and Productivity	35,873,000	68,138,175
Prisons	11,000,000	23,000,000
Police (Including Police Affairs Department)	260,260,000	101,073,548
Federal Capital Territory	155,000,000	150,000,000
General Administration	479,177,222	438,886,523
Directorate of Food and Rural Development	500,000,000	300,000,000
Special Projects	2,500,000,000	488,000,000
Capital Repayment (Public Debt Charges)	522,850,000	1,200,000,000
Other Financial Obligations	241,000,000	166,214,245
Outstanding Liabilities	500,000,000	100,000,000
External Loans (Expected Drawdown)	1,506,400,000	2,500,000,000
Phased Commitments due in 1989	-	480,000,000
	<hr/> 10,658,572,318	<hr/> 9,297,000,000
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**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST
1981 TO 1987**

TABLE 2

S/No.	Activities Sectors	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1.	Agriculture	10,088.00	11,274.00	12,870.00	16,920.00	19,729.00	20,442.00	23,325.99
2.	Livestock	1,706.80	2,678.60	3,510.40	4,474.70	4,841.60	4,994.90	5,501.08
3.	Forestry	1,062.20	1,067.80	1,159.10	1,264.00	1,344.30	1,439.70	1,596.91
4.	Fishing	1,591.00	1,990.00	2,531.00	2,340.00	1,709.00	2,087.00	2,285.84
5.	Mining and Quarrying	12,631.85	11,311.24	9,977.94	11,079.96	12,978.34	9,598.29	30,939.32
	5.1 Coal	1.14	1.55	0.52	0.75	1.40	1.40	1.26
	5.2 Crude Petroleum and Gas	11,824.00	10,446.00	9,205.00	10,772.00	12,566.00	9,044.00	30,297.40
	5.3 Metal Ore	16.56	12.70	10.36	9.37	6.85	0.94	1.80
6.	5.4 Quarrying and others	797.15	851.99	712.06	347.84	404.09	551.95	638.86
	Manufacturing	6,110.00	7,450.00	6,323.00	6,656.00	8,427.00	9,116.00	10,220.34
	6.1 Large Scale	4,785.00	5,845.00	5,032.00	5,293.09	6,632.00	7,246.00	8,175.95
	6.2 Small Scale	1,325.00	1,605.00	1,291.00	1,363.00	1,795.00	1,870.00	2,044.39
7.	Utilities	454.60	483.40	543.80	541.70	519.10	467.40	439.22
	7.1 Electricity	301.90	322.40	308.10	301.90	334.10	251.30	205.84
	7.2 Water	152.70	161.00	235.70	212.80	185.00	216.10	233.38
8.	Building and Construction	2,827.00	2,933.00	2,301.00	1,203.00	1,379.00	1,863.00	2,484.50
9.	Transport	2,790.00	2,401.10	2,286.20	2,518.00	3,507.50	3,605.60	3,897.13
	9.1 Road	2,326.70	1,905.10	1,860.90	2,089.80	3,030.50	3,171.10	3,430.02
	9.2 Rail	90.00	91.00	92.00	101.00	92.00	84.00	90.79
	9.3 Ocean	249.00	242.00	172.00	158.00	187.00	167.00	177.34
	9.4 Air	174.30	163.00	161.30	169.20	198.00	183.50	198.96

1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986

10.	Communication	255.50	283.10	248.80	257.10	299.30	302.70	320.62
	10.1 NITEL	65.60	76.30	44.00	62.40	87.60	91.40	99.74
	10.2 NIPOST	92.30	103.40	101.50	88.70	98.40	100.40	101.95
	10.3 Radio and Television	97.60	103.40	103.30	106.00	105.30	110.90	118.93
11.	Wholesale and retail trade	8,362.35	9,186.20	1,269.56	12,338.99	13,017.80	14,120.95	17,042.78
12.	Hotel and Restaurants	702.00	739.00	714.00	689.00	738.00	811.00	885.73
13.	Finance and Insurance	1,603.00	1,933.00	1,970.00	2,366.00	2,642.00	2,856.00	3,344.71
	13.1 Financial Institutions	1,435.00	1,672.00	1,769.00	2,187.00	2,494.00	2,733.00	3,210.55
	13.2 Insurance	168.00	261.00	201.00	179.00	148.00	123.00	134.16
14.	Real Estate and Business Services	158.90	228.90	224.00	32.80	23.50	22.30	24.21
	14.1 Real Estate	37.80	45.70	49.40	181.20	202.30	227.20	251.11
	14.2 Professional Services	121.10	183.20	174.60	1,874.00	1,998.00	2,109.00	2,313.80
15.	Housing (Dwelling)	1,572.00	1,666.00	1,977.00				
16.	Community, Social and Personal services	464.50	491.40	553.90	635.20	592.60	650.90	716.22
	16.1 Private Non-Profit Institutions	4.20	5.40	2.30	7.40	6.30	7.90	8.48
	16.2 Repairs and other services	460.30	486.00	555.60	627.80	586.30	643.00	707.74
	Sub-Total (1 - 16)	52,386.70	56,116.74	58,409.70	65,344.65	73,940.34	74,713.94	105,589.51
17.	Producers of Government services	4,215.50	4,366.40	4,883.70	4,605.60	4,835.50	5,026.50	4,986.50
	17.1 Government	3,738.00	3,872.00	4,379.00	4,074.00	4,284.00	4,448.00	4,497.00
	17.2 Universities	232.00	220.00	241.00	270.00	269.00	270.00	192.00
	17.3 Others	245.50	274.40	263.70	261.60	282.50	308.50	297.50
	Grand Total	56,602.20	60,483.14	63,293.40	69,950.25	78,775.84	79,740.44	110,576.01

REVENUE: FEDERALLY COLLECTED **JAN - JULY 1988**
 Details of Revenue Collection up to date
January - July 1988

Sales Tax Abuja	762,201.00
Companies Income Tax	684,274,135.00
Penalty Back Duty	-
Petroleum Profit Tax	7,558,467,141.00
Capital Gains Tax	3,681,311.00
Personal Income Tax	
Armed Forces, Police	
External Affairs, etc.	7,836,820.00
Stamp Duties	19,135,049.00
Personal Income Tax Abuja	1,889,952.00
Companies Pre-operation Levy	1,688,550.00
National Economic Recovery Fund (NERF)	1,328,249.00
Grand Total	988,279,063,408.00

APPROVED 1990 AND 1991 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

<i>Ministry/Department</i>	<i>Allocation 1990</i>	<i>Allocation 1991</i>
Presidency: Office of the Secretary of Federal Government	495,385,180	566,611,410
Vice President's Office	92,387,320	131,362,420
Presidency: Police	1,094,865,570	1,421,019,530
Presidency: Police Affairs Office	16,329,040	82,917,380
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	121,094,440	121,094,440
Ministry of Budget and Planning	291,432,490	938,567,820
Office of the Auditor-General of the Federation	14,920,490	20,793,200
Judiciary	35,010,400	97,262,670
National Industrial Court	1,634,580	1,855,300
Ministry of Communications	135,718,960	148,585,740
Ministry of Defence	1,410,493,300	1,834,189,930
National Population Commission	47,437,290	61,327,290
Ministry of Education	1,126,664,140	429,223,870
Federal Capital Territory	29,090,750	29,090,750
Ministry of External Affairs	586,210,340	774,382,520
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	62,280,320	118,085,790
Ministry of Health	401,136,010	619,392,500
Ministry of Industries	51,937,750	52,329,500
Ministry of Information	184,516,340	189,755,640

<i>Ministry/Department</i>	<i>1990 Regular Appropriation</i>	<i>1991 Regular Appropriation</i>
Ministry of Internal Affairs	615,734,670	656,679,260
Advisory Judicial Committee	720,680	720,680
Ministry of Justice	21,757,860	74,299,040
Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity	148,210,120	156,966,920
Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel	33,521,610	41,542,170
Ministry of Science and Technology	141,679,800	171,850,490
Ministry of Youth and Sports	222,825,490	331,130,660
Public Complaints Commission	19,234,710	19,872,520
Civil Service Commission	63,359,240	70,171,510
Ministry of Trade and Tourism	53,113,840	118,498,080
Ministry of Transport	43,760,080	43,789,460
Ministry of Petroleum Resources	73,064,530	73,064,530
Ministry of Works and Housing	684,279,140	825,149,620
Ministry of Aviation	52,910,000	53,019,140
Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges (Excluding Interest Payment)	750,002,280	801,249,470
Consolidated Revenue Fund Charges Interest Payment	16,872,000,000	13,247,000,000
National Electoral Commission	64,040,660	93,987,670
Contingencies	100,000,000	100,000,000
National Universities Commission	655,145,040	655,145,040
National Board for Tech. Education	91,123,710	91,123,710
National Revenue Mobilization Allocation and Fiscal Commission	3,679,720	3,679,720
Office of Accountant-General of the Federation	36,145,460	39,645,460
National Commission for Colleges of Education	89,739,000	89,739,000
Federal Board of Inland Revenue	27,081,450	30,081,450
Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare	59,878,300	65,270,400
Ministry of Water Resources	87,007,440	89,007,440
TOTAL	27,208,559,540	25,580,531,140

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Ministry/Department</i>	<i>1990 Regular Appropriation</i>	<i>1991 Regular Appropriation</i>
Rural Development and DFFRI	398,000,000	150,000,000
Agriculture and National Resources	117,076,600	267,119,250

Water Resources	162,947,000	209,100.0
Mines, Power and Steel	304,299,000	284,202.3
Manufacturing and Craft	120,712,000	267,041.4
Trade	27,575,000	45,202.5
Works and Housing	530,395,000	496,615.04
Transport	155,844,000	201,667.50
Aviation	62,050,000	79,388.27
Communication	64,700,000	72,272.50
Education	331,746,000	289,107.75
Health	180,000,000	137,625.00
Information	58,350,000	112,892.25
Employment, Labour and Productivity	126,134,000	161,491.14
Office of SGF (Presidency)	79,084,000	248,089.50
Office of Vice President (Presidency)	28,715,000	35,842.30
Police/Police Affairs	151,650,000	337,200.00
Federal Capital Territory	1,185,947,675	343,875.00
External Affairs	51,500,000	112,950.00
Finance and Economic Development	176,020,000	188,702.51
Internal Affairs	80,200,000	148,394.19
Justice/Judiciary	73,976,800	73,856.43
Audit	3,430,000	5,250.00
National Population Commission	87,637,900	111,656.00
Public Complaints Commission	5,000,000	7,500.00
National Revenue Mobilization Commission	2,400,000	5,805.00
NEC	59,499,265	80,820.00
Code of Conduct Bureau	6,700,000	4,275.00
Civil Service Commission	17,850,000	22,501.50
Budget and Planning	40,107,000	48,156.00
Defence	334,200,000	580,993.66
Science and Technology	61,000,000	67,235.00
Petroleum Resources	130,676,000	105,392.25
Public Debt Charges	1,631,000,000	3,395,000.00
Minor Adjustments	47,074,435	100,000.00
Capital Supplementation (All Others)	2,700,466,000	3,494,324.12
External Loans Expected Draw-down	3,500,000,000	—
Outstanding Liabilities (Domestic)	316,267,000	150,000,000
Youth and Sports	18,155,000	24,174.88
Culture and Social Welfare	23,676,000	38,129.25
National Economic Recovery Fund	—	31,500,000
ECOWAS and OAU Summit	—	250,000,000
NALDA	—	300,000,000
TOTAL	13,452,140,675	13,085,447,639

EXTENDED CAPITAL PROGRAMME COMMITMENT FOR 1991

No.	Ministry/Department	Amount
		₦
1.	Industries	547,333,287.00
2.	Works and Housing	423,929,600.00
3.	Youths and Sports	174,278,725.00
4.	Mines, Power and Steel	20,000,000.00
5.	Trade and Tourism	3,500,000.00
6.	Water Resources	378,800,000.00
7.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	850,007,000.00
8.	Defence and Security	1,367,552,181.59
9.	Finance and Economic Development	105,000,000.00
10.	Science and Technology	16,829 067.00
11.	Judiciary	19,197,666.36
12.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	2,635,218,400.00
13.	Federal Capital Development Authority, Abuja	1,224,000,000.00
14.	Office of the Vice-President	101,263,073.60
15.	Information	45,000,000.00
16.	Ministry of Education	334,369,876.69
17.	Budget and Planning	600,000,000.00
18.	Federal Ministry of Health	98,875,000.00
19.	Ministry of Internal Affairs	377,600,000.00
20.	Office of the SGF	64,533,710.00
21.	Transition Programme	300,000,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL	9,687,287,587.24

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**DIPLMATIC MISSIONS , INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, U.N.
AND O.A.U. AGENCIES IN NIGERIA**

1. DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
1.	Albania	H.E. Mr. D. Surne	Ambassador, (Resident in Algiers)
2.	Algeria	H.E. Abdel Mejid Fasila	Ambassador, 26, Maitama Sule Street, S.W. Ikoyi. Tel: 683155, 680438
3.	Angola	H.E. Mr. B.A. Sozinho	Ambassador, 5, Kastumu Ekemode St., Victoria Island. Tel: 611135
4.	Argentina	H.E. Mr. Guillermo E. Gonzales	Ambassador, 93, Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 682797, 683508
5.	Australia	H.E. Mr. O.J. Cordell	High Commissioner, 3rd Floor, Nurses House, Afribank Street, Victoria Island Lagos. Tel: 618875, 613124.
6.	Austria	H. E. Dr. Wolfgang Pridun	Ambassador, Plot 1656, 7A Olosa St., V/Island Near Eko Hotel, off Karimu Kotun Street Lagos. Tel: 616081, 616286.
7.	Barbados	H.E. Barbados High Commissioner	High Commissioner, (Resident in New York)
8.	Belgium	H.E. Mr. F.S. Czetwertynski	Ambassador, 1A, Bank Road, Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 603230, 684093
9.	Benin	H.E. Joseph Louis Hounton	Ambassador, 4, Abudu Smith Street V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 614411.
10.	Botswana	H.E. Mr. Otung Tehepe	High Commissioner, (Resident in Lusaka)
11.	Brazil	H.E. Mr. Brian M.F. Neele	Ambassador, Plot 257, Kofo Abayomi Road, V/Island Lagos. Tel: 610135, 610136, 610177.
12.	Britain	H.E. Mr. A.C.D.S. Mac'Rae (C.M.G.)	High Commissioner, 11, Eleke Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 619531, 619537, 667061
13.	Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. P.S. Konstantinov	Ambassador, 3 Eleke Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 611931, 611932.

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
14.	Burma (Now Myanmar)	H.E. Mr. U. Tun Tin Hlaing	Ambassador, (Resident in London)
15.	Burkina Faso	H.E. Mr. S. Sore	Ambassador, 15, Norman Williams Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 681001.
16.	Cameroun	H.E. Mr. Samuel G. Mbei	Ambassador, 5 Elsie Ferns Parade, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 612226, 614386, 614955.
17.	Canada	H.E. Mr. R.L. Elliot	High Commissioner, Cornerstone of Vice-Chancellor's Bldg. 4, Idowu Taylor Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 612382/3/4/5
18.	Central African Republic	H.E. Mr. Basile Akinko	Ambassador, (Resident in Yaounde)
19.	Chile	H.E. Mr. Felix Cabanas	Ambassador, (Resident in Abidjan)
20.	China	H.E. Mr. Jin Boxiang	Ambassador, Plot 161A, Idejo Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 612586, 612400.
21.	Colombia	H.E. Mr. O. G. Romero	Ambassador, (Resident in Cote D'Ivoire)
22.	Comoros (Islamic Republic)	H.E. Mr. Youssef Djamadar	Ambassador, (Resident in Comoro Island)
23.	Congo	H.E. Mrs. Bernadette Bayonne	Ambassador, (Resident in Yaounde)
24.	Cote D'Ivoire	H.E. Mr. A.P.D. Tame	Ambassador, No. 3 Abiodun Smith Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 610939.
25.	Cuba	H.E. Mr. J.B.I. Dlu	Ambassador, Plot 935, Idejo Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 614836.
26.	Czechoslovakia	H.E. Mr. Evam Vacik	Ambassador, 2, Alhaji Masha Coker, Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 683175, 683207.
27.	Denmark	H.E. Mr. Peter Rosing	Ambassador, 4, Elsie Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 610660, 610537, 610841.

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
28.	Egypt	H.E. Mr. Fouad M. Yousef	Ambassador, 182B Kofo Abayomi Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 612922, 618029, 614866.
29.	Equatorial Guinea	H.E. Mr. Fortunato Nzang Okerve Miny	Ambassador, 7, Bank Road, Ikoyi, Lagos Tel: 683717, 682013.
30.	Ethiopia	H.E. Comrade Legesse Wolde Mariam	Ambassador, Plot 97, Ahmadu Bello Way/Adeola Odeku Street V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 613198.
31.	Finland	H.E. Mr. Esko S. S. Kunnamo	Ambassador, Plot 13, Eleke Crescent V/Island, Lagos Tel: 610916, 613158.
32.	France	H.E. Mr. Jacques Laureau	Ambassador, No. 1, Oyinkan Abayomi Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 603300/301/302/303.
33.	Gabon	H.E. Mr. Obiang Ndoutoume	Ambassador, 8 Norman Williams Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 684568, 684673, 684564.
34.	Gambia	H.E. Mr. Omar Secka	High Commissioner, 162, Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel: 681018.
35.	Germany (Federal Republic)	H.E. Mr. L. Kremer	Ambassador, 15, Eleke Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 611011, 611082, 611224
36.	Ghana	H.E. Brigadier K. Adu-Bediako	High Commissioner, 21-23, King George V Road Onikan, Lagos. Tel: 630015, 630934.
37.	Greece	H.E. Mr. Efstratio Mavroudis	Ambassador, Plot 1644 Oko-Awo Close V/Island Lagos. Tel: 610165, 611412.
38.	Guinea	H.E. Mr. Saidou Diallo	Ambassador, No. 8, Abudu Smith Street, V/Island Lagos. Tel: 616961, 611963.
39.	Haiti	H.E. Dr. Fritz Cines	Ambassador, (Resident in Spain)
40.	Holy See (Apostolic Nunciature)	H.E. Most Rev. Dr. Paul Tabet (Archbishop of Sinna)	Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, 9, Anifowoshe Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 614441, 613744, 613410.

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
41.	Hungary	H.E. Mr. Geza Kotai	Ambassador, 9, Louis Solomon Close, V/ Island, Lagos. Tel: 613551, 616602.
42.	Iceland	H.E. Mr. Halgi Agustsson	Ambassador, (Resident in London)
43.	India	H.E. Mr. Krishnan Raghunath	High Commissioner, 8A, Elsie Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 616604, 613668, 615905.
44.	Indonesia	H.E. Alhaji Sukarno	Ambassador, 5B, Amifowoshe Street, V/ Island, Lagos. Tel: 614601, 610508.
45.	Iran	H.E. Mr. N. Shodjooah	Ambassador, 1A-B, Alexander Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel. 681601.
46.	Iraq	H.E. Mr. A.A.H. Alsammarri	Ambassador, Plot 708A Adenla Hypswell Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel. 610389, 619707, 618633.
47.	Ireland	H.E. M.P. Craddock	Ambassador, 34, Kofu Abayomi Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 615224
48.	Italy	H.E. Dr. Stefano Rastrelli	Ambassador, 12 Elsie Crescent, V/Is- land, Lagos. Tel. 614066, 619881.
49.	Jamaica	H.E. Hon. Dudley J. Thompson, (O.J.Q.C)	High Commissioner, Plot 77, 303 Road, V/Island Annex Box 75368, Lagos. Tel: 611085.
50.	Japan	H.E. Mr. Yasuhi Kurokouchi	Ambassador, Plot 24/25, Agosw Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 613797, 614929, 615984.
51.	Jordan	H.E. Mr. A.A. Omid	Ambassador, (Resident in Algeria)
52.	Kenya	H.E. Dr. E.J. Mbatia	High Commissioner, 52, Oyinkan Abayomi Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos, Tel. 682768, 685531.
53.	Korea (Demo- cratic Peoples Republic	H.E. Amb. An Gyong Hyon	Ambassador, Plot 1436, Saruni Fafunwa St. V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 610108, 614258, 616537.

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
54.	Korea (Republic)	H.E. Myong Hsing Cho	Ambassador, Plot 934, Idejo Street, V/ Island Lagos. Tel: 615353, 617262, 611519.
55.	Kuwait	H.E. Mr. Ahmed A. Al-Jasim	Ambassador, (Resident in Tripoli)
56.	Lebanon	H.E. Mr. M. Salameh	Ambassador, Plot 18, Eleke Crescent V/ Island, Lagos. Tel: 614511, 610129.
57.	Lesotho	H.E. Mr. Tokonye Kotelo	High Commissioner, (Resident in Nairobi)
58.	Liberia	H.E. Mr. D. Dush Chieh	Ambassador, 3, Idejo Street, Plot 162 V/ Island, Lagos, Tel: 618899.
59.	Libya	H.E. Mohammed Saeed Abugassa	Ambassador, 24, Idowu Taylor Street, V/ Island, Lagos. Tel: 610107, 610110, 610109.
60.	Malaysia	H.E. Mr. Majid Bin Ahmed Khan	High Commissioner, 27, Sarusi Fafurwa Street, V/Island Lagos. Tel: 619415, 61336.
61.	Mali	H.E. Mr. Moussa- Coulibaly	Ambassador, (Resident in Accra)
62.	Mauritania	H.E. Amb. Muhammed Lamine Ould Ketab	Ambassador, 98, Norman Williams Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel. 682971, 684439.
63.	Mexico	H.E. Mr. Carlos V. F. Argote	Ambassador, (Resident in Addis-Ababa)
64.	Mongolia	H.E. Mongolian Ambassador	Ambassador, (Resident in Algiers)
65.	Morocco	H.E. Mr. S.E. Taib	Ambassador, Plot 1318, 27, Karimu Kotun Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 611682, 612229.
66.	Nepal	H.E. Mr. B.N. Rimal	Ambassador, (Resident in Cairo)
67.	Netherlands	H.E. Mr. Eric T.J.T.	Ambassador, 24, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 613653

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
68.	Niger	H.E. Mr. Bourcin Koumou	Ambassador, 15, Adeola Odoku Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 612330, 612363.
69.	Norway	H.E. Mr. H. Hostmark	Ambassador, 3, Arifowuho Street, V/ Island Lagos. Tel. 618467, 618468, 618553.
70.	New Zealand	Hon. William B. Harland	High Commissioner, (Resident in London)
71.	Oman	H.E. Rashid B.S. Al Lamaki	Ambassador, (Resident in Algeria)
72.	Pakistan	H.E. Mr. Sahid M. Amin.	High Commissioner, Plot No. 859, Bishop Abeyade Cole Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 614129, 614406, 614822.
73.	Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.)	H.E. Mr. Samir B. Diab	Ambassador, 12, Festival Road, V/Island Lagos. Tel. 617259.
74.	Philippines	H.E. Mrs. Ernestina E. Kodikara	Ambassador, Plot 152, 302 Road, off Third Avenue, New V/Island Armer Lagos. Tel. 614048.
75.	Poland	H.E. Mr. Josef Filipowicz	Ambassador, 10, Idejo Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 614684, 614686, 614687.
76.	Portugal	H.E. Mano Maria Da Cunha Eavora Silveira Lorena	Ambassador, Plot 1677, Okukurile Bakare Close, off Sammi Fafurwa Street, V/Is- land, Lagos. Tel. 619037.
77.	Romania	H.E. Dr. Georgehe Col	Ambassador, 30, Raymond Njoku Road, S.W. Banyi, Lagos Tel: 683870, 682574, 682956.
78.	Rwanda	H.E. Mr. Amri Sand Ismail	Ambassador, (Resident in Abidjan)
79.	Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. Yahya A. Al-Yahya	Ambassador, 182, Awokuro Road, Banyi, Lagos. Tel. 681053, 614226.

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
80.	Senegal	H.E. Mr. Cherif Y. Diata	Ambassador, 14, Kofo Abayomi Road, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 611722.
81.	Sierra-Leone	H.E. Umaru B. Wurie	High Commissioner, 31, Alh. Waziri Ibrahim St., V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 614666.
82.	Somalia	H.K. Mr. M.S. Hassan	Ambassador, Plot 1270. Eletu Ogabi Road, off Adeola Odoku Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 611283, 616890, 610934.
83.	Spain	H.E. Mr. Joaquim De Aristegui Y. Petit	Ambassador, 21C Kofo Abayomi Road, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 615215, 614918, 615832.
84.	Sudan	H.E. E. A. Mogoed	Ambassador, 2B, Kofo Abayomi St. (Near Buschi Liaison Office) V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 615889, 617311.
85.	Sweden	H.E. Mr. G. Zettervist	Ambassador, 17, Eleke Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 610240, 611159, 618709.
86.	Switzerland	H.E. Mr. Thomas H. R. Wernly	Ambassador, 7, Anifowoshe Street, V/Island, Lagos. 613918, 613848, 610183.
87.	Syria	H.E. Mr. Nouri Jari	Ambassador, 25, Kofo Abayomi St. V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 615680, 618963.
88.	Tanzania	H.E. Major Gen. Silas P. Mayunga	High Commissioner, 8 Agoro Diyan St. V/Island Lagos. Tel. 613594, 613604.
89.	Tchad	H.E. Mr. Abdel Karim Mahamat	Ambassador, Goriola St. V/Island, Lagos. P.O. Box 70662. Tel: 613116, 618314.
90.	Thailand	H.E. Mr. N. Sathaporn	Ambassador, 1, Ruxton Road, Old Ikoyi Lagos. Tel. 681337, 613837.
91.	Togo	H.E. Mr. API Assoumatine	Ambassador, Plot 976, Oju-Olobun Close, V/Island, Lagos. Tel:617449, 617478.
92.	Trinidad and Tobago	H.E. Dr. Randolph Peters	High Commissioner, 6, Karimu Kotun Street, Plot 1374 Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel: 614527.

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
93.	Tunisia	H.E. Mr. Mohammed Mouldi Kefi	Ambassador, (Resident in Lome)
94.	Turkey	H.E. Mr. Selih Zeki Karaca	Ambassador, 3, Okunola Martins Close S.W. Boys, Lagos. Tel: 683030, 682646
95.	Uganda	H.E. The Ugandan High Commissioner	High Commissioner, (Resident in Accra)
96.	United Arab Emirates(UAE)	H.E. Ahmad Thabat Al-Kuwaiti	Ambassador, (Resident in Cairo)
97.	U.S.A.	H.E. Mr. Larson Wain	Ambassador, 1, Eliza Crescent V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 610050, 610139, 613213.
98.	U.S.S.R.	H.E. M. Oleg I. Bocharov	Ambassador, 5, Eliza Crescent, V/Island, Lagos. Tel 612267, 613359, 612131
99.	Vanuatu	H.E. Mr. N. Varoharavu	High Commissioner, (Resident in Port Villa) Vanuatu.
100.	Venezuela	H.E. Mr. Inibe	Ambassador, 35B, Adetokunbo Ademola Street, V/Island, Lagos. Tel. 611590.
101.	Vietnam (Socialist Republic)	H.E. Mr. B.V. Than	Ambassador, (Resident in Brazzaville)
102.	Yemen (Arab Republic)	H.E. Mr. Ali A. Sallal	Ambassador, (Resident in Algiers)
103.	Yugoslavia	H.E. Aljo Jankovic	Ambassador, 7, Maitama Sale St. S.W. Boys, Lagos. Tel: 680238, 683037, 683494.
104.	Zaire	H.E. Mr. Ciroym Kama Buhiki	Ambassador, No. 1, Plot 23A, Kofe Abayomi Road, V/Island, Lagos. Tel: 614365, 614316.
105.	Zambia	H.E. John Shikaboni	High Commissioner, 11, Keffi Street, S.W. Boys, Lagos. Tel: 680991, 686539
106.	Zimbabwe	H.E. Mr. Isaac L. Nyathi	High Commissioner, 6, Kanuru Ekemode Street, (Off Saka Tinubu Street) Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel: 619328, 613433.

2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, U.N. AND O.A.U. AGENCIES

ORGANISATION	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Development System (UNDS)	Mr. Amefa Fre-Hiwet	Co-Ordinator, 11, Oyinkan Abayomi Drive, Ikoyi, P.O. Box 2075, Lagos. Tel: 682292.
United Nations Information Centre	Mrs. Ceciwa Khonje	Director, 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi, P.O. Box 2068, Lagos. Tel: 608221.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Mr. Revelians R.N. Tuluhungwa	UNICEF Representative for Nigeria, 11A, Osborne Road, Ikoyi, Lagos. P.O. Box 1282. Tel: 605404.
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Mr. Amefa Fre-Hiwet	Director, 11, Oyinkan Abayomi Drive, Ikoyi, P.O. Box 2075, Lagos. Tel: 603730/1/2/3, 683690.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Mr. Adam Simbeye	Director ad Interim, 188, Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos. P.O. Box 2331, Tel: 686177, 686178.
World Bank	Mr. Tariq Husain	Resident Representative (World Bank), 1st Floor, Plot P.C. 10 Engineering Close, Off Idowu Taylor Street, V/Island. P.O. Box 127, Lagos. Tel: 616016, 616044, 616460.
UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	Dr. Lamin Sidibeh	UNHCR Charge de Mission in Nigeria, 13, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi, P.O. Box 53874, Lagos. Tel: 685971, 682195, 681010.
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Dr. S.H. Brew-Graves	WHO Representative, Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Secretariat, Ikoyi Road, Ikoyi. P.O. Box 2152, Lagos. Tel: 684020.
United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO)	Dr. Piare Lal Malhotra	UNESCO Representative Federal Ministry of Education, 10, Okotie-Ehoh Road, (Bungalow 11) Ikoyi, P.O. Box 2823, Lagos. Tel: 684037.

ORGANISATION	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Dr. Protus Atang	FAO Representative, 24-26 Ikoyi Rd., Obalende, Ikoyi. P.O. Box 51198, Lagos. Tel: 68576, 688236, 681168.
ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross)	Mr. F. Steinmann	Regional Delegate, 40A, Raymond Njoku Street, S.W. Ikoyi. P.O. Box 54381, Lagos. Tel: 685144, 685584.
International Civil Aviation Organisation Technical Assistance Mission of Nigeria	Mr. N.G. Howell	ICAO Representative, c/o Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Aerodrome, Zaria. P.M.B. 1031, Tel: Zaria: 2021, 2923.
OAU/Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (Organisation of African Unity)	Prof A.O. Williams	Executive Secretary, Nigerian Ports Authority Building (4th Floor) Lagos P.M.B. 2359. Tel: 633430, 633289, 633359.
ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)	Dr. Abasi Bando	Executive Secretary, 6, King George V Road, Oshodi. P.O. Box 2745, Lagos. Tel: 636641, 636064.
Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities (EEC)	Mr. Baldwin Zimmer	Delegate, Committee of Vice-Chancellor Building, 4, Idowu Taylor St. Victoria Island, Lagos. P.M.B. 12767, Lagos. Tel: 617852, 610857, 617240.
West African Health Community	Dr. Adu K. Abubakar	Executive Director, 6, Taylor Drive, Off Edmond Crescent, P.M.B. 2023, Yaba, Lagos. Tel: 800/40-4, 862324.
Port Management Association of West and Central Africa	Mr. Pap Njando Njor	Secretary-General, 12, Park Lane, P. O. Box 1113, Apapa, Lagos.
African Groundnut Council	Mrs. Semb	Executive Secretary, African Groundnut Council, Trade Fair Complex, Badagry-Lagos Expressway, P.O. Box 3025, Lagos. Tel: 880982.
Cocoa Producers Alliance	Mr. D.S. Kanga	Secretary-General, Western House, 8-10(CPA) Broad Street, (11th Floor), P.O. Box 1718, Lagos. Tel: 635506, 635574.

ORGANISATION	NAME	DESIGNATION & ADDRESS
Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, O.A.U. Campus Ile-Ife, Nigeria (Under the Auspices of Economic Commission for Africa)	Prof. O.O. Ayeni	Executive Director, P.M.B. 5545, Ile-Ife.
African Re-Insurance Corporation	Mr. Eyessus Wzafu	General Manager, 46, Marina, Lagos. (12-14th Floor), P.M.B. 12765, Lagos. Tel: 663441, 663282, 663323.
African Regional Centre, Engineering Design & Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) (Sponsored by BCA)	Mr. M.F. Abdel Rahman	Executive Director, Km. 9 Ibadan-Iwo Rd. Ibadan. Tel: (022)-710180, 710181, 710182. P.M.B. 19 UI Ibadan.
International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA)	Dr. Leonard Reynolds	Team Leader (Ibadan), c/o IITA Compound P.M.B. 5320, Oyo Road, Ibadan. Tel: 413440/2566 413406/2595 413477/2599.
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	Mr. W.P. Powell	Deputy Director-General, IITA Compound), Oyo Road, Ibadan. P.M.B. 5320, Ibadan. Tel: 400300.

NIGERIAN EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ABROAD

S/No. Missions	Chancery Tel. Nos.
1. Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 35, Boulevard De La Republique 0.1. BP 1906 ABIDJAN 01 - COTE D'IVOIRE	21.19.82/22.20.82 21.23.28/21.38.17
2. Nigeria High Commission Ragoon Avenue P. O. Box 1548 ACCRA - GHANA.	76158-9
3. Embassy of Nigeria, P.O. Box 1019 Addis - Ababa - ETHIOPIA	550857 550957
4. Embassy of Nigeria Cite Des PTT No. 77, Hy dra, Algiers, ALGERIA	59 32 98/59.47.85
5. Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 1010 Avenue des Martyrs Bangui, C.A.R.	(236) 610744
6. Nigeria High Commission Garba Jahumpa Avenue Bakau New Town Road, P. O. Box 630 Banjul - THE GAMBIA.	95803 95804
7. Consulate-General, Zambia Street, P. O. Box 217 - BATA CITY Litoral Province EQUATORIAL GUTNEA	2157
8. Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 2, Dong Wu Jie San Li Tun Beijing - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	5323631 5321650
9. Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. Gerni GEVA 14A P. O. Box 1021 11000 Belgrade - YUGOSLAVIA	413-329 413-411

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| 10. | Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
B.P. 57 Ougadougou East
Bamako - MALI. | |
| 11. | Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Avenue 14M. No. 6
1-11 Bissau Codex
Bissau-Republic of Guinea Bissau | 21 18 76
21 18 77
21 10 22 |
| 12. | Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Goldbergweg 13
5300 Bonn 2
W.GERMANY | (02-28) 322071-75 |
| 13. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Sen-Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 5
CEP: 70:473
BRASILIA DF | 226-5616
226-1717
226-1870 |
| 14. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria,
11 Avenue Iyautey
B. P. 790
Brazzaville - CONGO | 83.38.46 |
| 15. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
288 Avenue de Tervuren
1150 Brussels
BELGIUM | 762 52 00
762 98 31
762 98 32
762 98 47 |
| 16. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Strada Orlando No. 9
P. o. Box 37
Bucharest - ROMANIA | 50 40 50
50 24 85
50 41 80 |
| 17. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
11 de Septiembre 839
1426 Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA. | 771-6541/772-5311 |
| 18. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
13, Gabbaya Str., Zamalek
Cairo,
EGYPT | 3406042
3413573
3417894
3408514 |
| 19. | Nig. High Commission,
P. O. Box 241
Civic Square, Can. ACT 2608
Canberra - AUSTRALIA. | 861322
861044
861966 |
| 20. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Avenue de France Marina,
B.P. 2019
Cotonou - Peoples Rep. of BENIN | 30 11 42
30 18 79 |

21.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig B.P. 54 Coleah Corniche Sud. Conakry 111, Rep. of GUTNEA.	461409
22.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. Rue IX Fa, Point E B. P/ 3129 Dakar - SENEGAL	221 24.69.22 24 43 97
23.	Nigeria High Commission P. O. Box 9214 - 3 Bagamoyo Road Dar-es-Salaam, TANZANIA, Oysterbay	34493/34440
24.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 56 Leeson Park Dublin 6 Rep. of IRELAND	604366 604051 604092
25.	Nig. High Commission The Mali Gaborone BOTSWANA	313561
26.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 1, Rue Richard-Wagner 1211 Geneva 2 SWITZERLAND.	734 21 40 73421.49
27.	Commission of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 25th Floor Tung Wai Commercial Building 109/111 Gloucester Rd. GPO Box 5670 HONG KONG.	S-039444
28.	High Commission of Nig. No. 6, Street No. 22 Sector F.6/2 ISLAMABAD-PAKISTAN	822465 822466
29.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. JL. Imam Bonjol No. 15 Jakarta INDONESIA	327838 3101903
30.	Consulate-General of Nig. No. 19 Al - Oroubah Street Jeddah-SAUDI-ARABIA	6727667 6716865 6702886
31.	Nig. High Commission 33, Nakasero Rd. Kampala-UGANDA	233691 233692
32.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. P. O. Box 1538 Khartoun SUDAN	79120 79121 79122

33.	Nig. high Commission 5, Waterloo Rd. P. O. Box 14 Kingston, 10 JAMAICA W.I.	809.92.66400 809.92.66408
34.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 141, Boulevard Du 30 Juen, Gombe B.P. 1700 KIN 1 KINSHASHA ZAIRE	31229 31230
35.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria Area No. 1 St. 14, Plot 166 Surra P. O. Box 6432 32039 Hawally KUWAIT.	(985) 5320794 5320795 5320831
36.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. Avenue du President Leon mba Quartier-Boulevard Leon-MBA B.P. 1191 Libreville - Rep. of GABON.	73.22.03 73 03 22
37.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. Rua Fernao Bendes Pinto, 50 Restalo, 1400 Lisbon PORTUGAL.	616189/91 616439
38.	Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 311, Boulevard Du 13, Janvier B.P. 1189 - Lome-TOGO	21.34.55 21.60.25
39.	Nig. High Commission 9 Northumberland Avenue London Wc2N 5BX 534 United Kingdom.	01.839-1244
40.	Embassy of Nigeria Rua Presidente Houari Boumedienne No. 120, Miramar-Luanda Rep. of ANGOLA.	340084/85/89
41.	Nigeria High Commission 17 Broads Road, Fairview P. O. Box 32598 Lusaka - ZAMBIA.	229860 229861 229862
42.	Embassy of Nigeria Calle Segre, 23 28002 Madrid - SPAIN.	5630911 5633144 5630971, 5631030
43.	Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig. 4, Paseo Los Cocoteros Malabo - EQUATORIAL GUINEA.	2386

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| 44. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
2211 Baraiso Street
Dasmarinas Village
Makati, Metro Manila
PHILIPPINES 3117 | 817385
8107656 |
| 45. | Embassy of Nigeria,
Av. Kenneth Kaunda No. 821
Maputo - MOZAMBIQUE. | 490105/492457 |
| 46. | Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
P. O. Box 980
New Medina Extension
Mogadishu - SOMALIA. | 81558
81460
80467 |
| 47. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria,
P. O. Box 10.0366
1000 Monrovia 10
LIBERIA. | 261093/261865 |
| 48. | Nigeria High Commission
Lenana Road
P. O. Box 30516
NAIROBI - KENYA. | 564116 |
| 49. | Nig. High Commission
21 Olof Palme Marg. Vasant Vihar
New-Delhi - INDIA | 110057
670405
670446 |
| 50. | Permanent Mission of Nig. to the
United Nations
733, Third Avenue
New York
NY 10017
U.S.A. | (212)
286-9230 |
| 51. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria
Quartier Niamey Bas
B.P. 11130
Niamey - NIGER. | 752410
732795 |
| 52. | Embassy of Nigeria
Ilot "0" Plot 9
B.P. 367
Nouakchott
MAURITANIA. | 523-14 |
| 53. | Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria,
36 Hospital Road
B.P. 132
Ouagadougou
BURKINA-FASO. | 30.66.67
30.66.68 |

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| 54. | Nigeria High Commission
295 MetCalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario
CANADA - K2P 1R9 | (613)
236 0521
236 0522
236 0523
236 0527
236 0529 |
| 55. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria
173 Avenue Victor-Hugo
Paris - FRANCE 75116 | 4704-6865 |
| 56. | Nigeria High Commission
3 Maxwell - Phillip Street
St. Clair
POS
Trinidad & TOBAGO | 62-24002 |
| 57. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Pred Beterienie 18
16200 Prague 6
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. | 35 66 51/35 42 94 |
| 58. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
P. O. Box 535
Pyongyang - KOREA. | 747748 |
| 59. | Embassy of Nigeria
70 Avenue Omar Ibn EL.Khattab
Agdat Rabat
MOROCCO. | (212-7)
71856/71857 |
| 60. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Via Orazio 14-18
P. O. Box 6157
0193 - ROME - ITALY. | 6897648/9
6896672 |
| 61. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria
Tyrgatan 8
P. O. Box 628, 101 28
Stockholm - SWEDEN | (08)
246390
219031 |
| 62. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nigeria,
No. 9 31st Street
Khaled Islambuli Avenue
Tehran - IRAN | 684921
684936 |
| 63. | Embassy of Nigeria
Wagenaarweg 5,
2597 La The Hague
NETHERLANDS | (070) 50 17 03
50 12 54 |
| 64. | Embassy of Nigeria,
2-19-7 Uehara
Shibuya - Ku, Tokyo 151
JAPAN. | 468-5531-3 |

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| 65. | Embassy of Nigeria
Garden City
Ibrahim El-Bashir Street
P. O. Box 4417
Tripoli, LIBYA. | 43035
43036 |
| 66. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Rennweg 25
A-103 0-Vienna
AUSTRIA, Europe | (43-222)
72-66-85
72-66-86
72-66-87 |
| 67. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
UL Chocimska 18
00791 Warsaw
POLAND. | 48-69-44 |
| 68. | Emb. of Nig.
2201 M. Street, NW
Washington DC 20037
U.S.A. | (202)
822-1500 |
| 69. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
B.P. 448
Yaounde, CAMEROUN | 22-74-55 |
| 70. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
2/3/603/Mutanabi
Almansour
P. O. Box 5933
Baghdad, Iraq. | 5421750
5419915 |
| 71. | Emb. of the Fed. Rep. of Nig.
Berlin, G.D.R.
1100 Berlin
Platanen Street, 98A | |
| 72. | Consulate-General of Nigeria
P.M.B. 30
Buea - CAMEROON | 32-25-28
32-35-37 |
| 73. | Emb. of Nigeria
P. O. Box 94386 KSA
Riyadh 11693
SAUDI-ARABIA | 45 64 111
46 57272
46 56664 |
| 74. | Emb. of Nigeria,
5th Avenue N. 7408
Havana - CUBA | 29-1091
22-3196 |
| 75. | Emb. of Nigeria,
APTD(), 62063, Chacao
Caracas, 1060-A
Venezuela | 74-92-28
74-56-21
74-02-52
74-19-23 |
| 76. | Nig. High Commission
37 Siaka Stevens Street,
P.M.B. 291
Freetown, SIERRA-LEONE | 22234/22074
24202/2419
22419/22474 |

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 77. | Nig. High Commission,
36 Samora Machel Avenue
Harare, ZIMBABWE | 79-0760
79-07-65-9 |
| 78. | Embassy of Nigeria,
UL Kachalova 13, Moscow
USSR. | 290-37-83/5/7 |
| 79. | Embassy of Nigeria
BP. 752,
Avenue Charles de Gaulle
N' Djamena - CHAD | 51-24-98
51-26-47 |
| 80. | Consulate General of Nigeria
575 Lexington Avenue
NY, NY10022.
Plaza 2-1679. | (212)
715-7233 |
| 81. | Embassy of Nigeria,
Quarter Niamey
B.P. 11-130
Niamey - NIGER | 73-24-97 |
| 82. | Nigerian Mission
P. O. Box 23547
Windhoek 9000
NAMIBIA. | 52072 |

NIGERIA INFORMATION SERVICE (NIS) CENTRES ABROAD

CENTRE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
London	Nigeria High Commission 9 Northumberland Avenue London WC 2 5BX	01-839-5974 01-930-2214 Ext. 14 and 27
Washington	Embassy of Nigeria 2201 M. Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20037 U.S.A	202-223-9300
Paris	Embassy of Nigeria 173 Avenue Victor-Hugo Paris 16, France	470-68-65 704-68-66

Moscow	Embassy of Nigeria UL. Kachalova 13 Moscow USSR	290-37085
Dakar	Embassy of Nigeria Rue IX FA Point E. B. P. 3129 Dakar-Senegal	21-69-72 21-43-97
Brasilia	Embassy of Nigeria Edificio Venancio II 4th Floor 1190 Brasilia DF - Brazil	(061)-223-7839/7325 226-8462
Bonn	Embassy of Nigeria Bonn Bad Godesberger Goldberweg 13 Bonn-West Germany	(02-28) 322071-75
New York	Consulate-General of Nigeria 575, Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10022	(212) 715-7233
United Nations	Nigeria Information Service Centre Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations 733 Third Avenue New York NY 10017 USA	(212) 772-7905
Addis-Ababa	Embassy of Nigeria P. O. Box 1019 Addis-Ababa Ethiopia	550857 550957
Harare	Nigeria High Commission 36 Samora Machel Avenue Harare, Zimbabwe	79-0760 79-07-65-9

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

The following days are observed as public holidays every year throughout the Federation.

New Year's Day
Id-El-Kabir
Good Friday

Easter Monday
Id-El-Maulud
National Day
Id-El-Fitri
Christmas Day
Boxing Day

The dates for the Moslem Feasts and some Christian festivals vary from year to year.

HOURS OF BUSINESS

From April 1, 1976, normal hours of work for civil servants throughout the Federation became eight hours a day, five days a week.

The working hours in the public sector for the whole country are :
7.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Monday - Friday. Although these are the general hours, hospitals, educational institutions and statutory corporations or parastatals in the public sector, whose activities require special and/or longer period/working hours arrange working hours to suit their special conditions.

Business hours observed by commercial firms vary, but are usually 8.30 - 12.30 noon and 2.00 p.m - 5.00 p.m. on Mondays - Fridays, and 8.30 a.m. - 1.00 p.m. on Saturdays. Many commercial houses, however, do not work on Saturdays.

Commercial Banks work from 8.00 - 3.00 p.m. on Mondays and 8.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. from Tuesday - Friday.

CURRENCY

Nigeria changed to the decimal currency on January 1, 1973. The unit of the currency is the Naira, represented by the symbol N. The Naira is divided into 100 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, N1, N5, N10, N20. The 50k and N1 are being reissued in coin forms.

IDENTIFICATION MARKS ISSUED BY MOTOR LICENSING AUTHORITIES.

(THE LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

Akwa Ibom State

AKSG	Akwa Ibom State Government
AK U	Uyo
AK H	Itu
AK R	Oron
AK F	Ikono
AK A	Abak
AK N	Etinan
AK T	Ikot Ekpene
AK O	Okobo
AK K	Eket
AK X	Enin Udin
AK V	Uruan
AK L	Onna
AK B	Ikot Abasi
AK E	Ekpe Attai
AK M	Mkpat Enin
AK Z	Oruk Anam
AK S	Nsit Ubrum
AK Q	Uyo Ibom
AK G	Mbo
AK W	Ukpanafun

Anambra State

ANSG **Anambra State Government**

AN B Abakaliki

AN E Enugu

AN K Awka

AN S Nsukka

AN N Onitsha

AN A Aguata

AN W Nnewi

Bauchi State

BASG **Bauchi State Government**

BA N Ningi

BA M Misau

BA G Gombe

BA A Azare

BA B Bauchi

Bendel State

BDSG **Bendel State Government**

BD B Benin

BD Z Iguobazuwa

BD E Abudu

BD W Warri

BD	F	Bomadi
BD	P	Orerokpe
BD	H	Ugheli
BD	T	Kwale
BD	G	Agbor
BD	U	Uromi
BD	L	Oleh
BD	J	Ubiya
BD	N	Afuae
BD	C	Auchi
BD	D	Igara
BD	S	Sapele
BD	A	Asaha

Benue State

BNSG		Benue State Government
BN	M	Makurdi
BN	T	Oturkpo
BN	K	Katsina-Aja
BN	G	Gboko
BN	D	Dekina Division
BN	N	Dekina
BN	A	Ankpa

Borno State

BOSG **Borno State Government**

BO **M** Maiduguri

BO **D** Bama

BO **G** Gashua

BO **B** Biu

BO **Z** Gwoza

BO **P** Potiskum

BO **N** Nguru

Cross River State

CRSG **Cross River State Government**

CR **C** Calabar

CR **E** Akamkpa

CR **M** Ikom

CR **B** Obubra

CR **J** Ogoja

CR **D** Obudu

Gongola State

GGSG **Gongola State Government**

GG **Y** Yola

GG **N** Numan

GG **J** Jalingo

GG **M** Mubi

GG	..... G	Ganye
GG	..... L	Gashaka Mambilla
GG	..... W	Wukari

Imo State

IMSG	Imo State Government	
IM	..... A	Aba
IM	..... G	Okigwe
IM	..... L	Owerri
IM	..... U	Umuhia
IM	..... N	Nkwere

Kaduna State

KDSG	Kaduna State Government	
KD	..... A	Kaduna
KD	..... E	Zaria
KD	..... B	Kafanchan
KD	..... L	Kachia
KD	..... M	Birnin Gwari
KD	..... N	Ikari

Katsina State

KTSG	Katsina State Government	
KT	..... MF	Malumfashi
KT	..... GW	Ingsa

KT	..... KA	Katsina
KT	..... RM	Rimi
KT	..... BK	Bakori
KT	..... FT	Funtua
KT	..... DM	Dutsin-Ma
KT	..... SF	Safana
KT	..... BT	Batsari
KT	..... TA	Kaita
KT	..... JB	Jibiya
KT	..... MS	Mashi
KT	..... MN	Mani
KT	..... FS	Kaskari
KT	..... ZG	Zango
KT	..... DR	Daura
KT	..... KR	Kankara
KT	..... MW	Musawa
KT	..... KY	Kankia
KT	..... BD	Bindawa

Kano State

KNSG	Kano State Government	
KN	K	Kano City
KN	H	Hadejia
KN	Z	Kazaure
KN	D	Danbatta
KN	R	Rano
KN	G	Gumel

Kwara State

KWSG

Kwara State Government

KW	R	Igbirra
KW	G	Kogi
KW	K	Kabba
KW	L	Ilorin
KW	M	Igbomina-Ekiti
KW	Y	Oyun
KW	F	Lafiyagi/Pategi
KW	B	Borgu

Lagos State

LASG

Lagos State Government

LA	B	Badagry
LA	E	Epe
LA	K	Ibeja
LA	D	Ikorodu
LA	A	Lagos
LA	M	Mainland
LA	S	Mushin

Niger State

NGSG

Niger State Government

NG	A	Suleja
NG	Y	Agac
NG	X	Bida

NG K Kontagora

NG M Minna

NG B Bida

Ogun State

OGSG Ogun State Government

OG E Abeokuta

OG J Ijebu-Ode

OG R Shagamu

OG D Ilaro

OG T Otta

OG B Ijebu-Igbo

Ondo State

ODSG Ondo State Government

OD A Akure

OD E Ado-Ekiti

OD J Ijero-Ekiti

OD K Ikare

OD R Ikere-Ekiti

OD L Ikole-Ekiti

OD D Ondo

OD W Owo

OD T Okitipupa

Oyo State

OYSG

Oyo State Government

OY A Ibadan

OY Y Oyo

OY K Shaki

OY H Ogbomoso

OY S Oshogbo

OY L Ilesha

OY F Ife

OY W Iwo

Plateau State

PLSG

Plateau State Government

PL J Jos

PL A Alwanga

PL P Pankshin

PL S Shendam

PL L Langtang

PL K Keffi

PL F Lafia

Rivers State

RVSG

Rivers State Government

RV P Port Harcourt

RV Y Yenagha

RV A Ahonda

RV	R	Rumuogba
RV	E	Isiokpo
RV	H	Okehi
RV	K	Okrika
RV	N	Nehia
RV	T	Tabaangh
RV	U	Abua-Central
RV	M	Omoku
RV	B	Bori
RV	D	Degema
RV	F	Bonny
RV	N	Nembe
RV	G	Ogbia
RV	J	Oporoma
RV	Z	Ukubia

Sokoto State

SOSG	Sokoto State Government	
SO	B	Bimin-Kebbi
SO	C	Gusau
SO	A	Argungu
SO	F	Zuru
SO	E	Yauri
SO	S	Sokoto

CVU	Conference Visitors Unit
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
NSC	National Sports Council
CD	Corps Diplomatique
NA	Nigerian Army
NN	Nigerian Navy
NAF	Nigerian Air Force
NPF	Nigeria Police Force

LOCATION OF FEDERAL MINISTRIES

Ministry	Location
Agriculture and Natural Resources	- Federal Secretariat Complex, Abuja
Aviation	- Six-Storey Building, Broad Street, Lagos.
Budget & Planning	- Federal Secretariat, Ikoyi, Lagos
Communications	- P&T Building, Lewis Street, Lafiaji, Lagos.
Culture & Social Welfare	- Victoria Island, Lagos
Defence	- Independence Building, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.
Education	- Ahmadu Bello Way, Victoria Island, Lagos.
Employment, Labour and Productivity	- Federal Secretariat Complex I, Ikoyi.
External Affairs	- Federal Secretariat Complex Abuja
Federal Capital Territory	- Federal Secretariat Complex, Abuja.
Finance and Economic Development	- Federal Secretariat Complex I, Ikoyi.
Health	- Federal Secretariat Complex II, Ikoyi.
Information	- 15, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi
Internal Affairs	- Federal Secretariat Complex, Abuja.

Justice	- Old Secretariat, Marina, Lagos
Mines, Power and Steel	- Six Storey Building, Broad Street, Lagos.
Petroleum Resources	- Federal Secretariat Complex I, Ikoyi.
Science and Technology	- 9, Kofo Abayomi Stret, Victoria Island.
Youth and Sports	- 5, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island
Trade	- Federal Secretariat Complex, Abuja.
Transport	- 1. Joseph Street, Lagos
Water Resources	- Federal Secretariat. Abuja
Works and Housing	- Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FEDERAL MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

Code No.	Ministries &/Department
1 FGN	The Presidency
2 FGN	The Presidency
3 FGN	Ministry of Agriculture
4 FGN	Ministry of Industries
5 FGN	Ministry of Communications
6 FGN	Ministry of Defence
7 FGN	Ministry of Education
8 FGN	Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity
9 FGN	Ministry of External Affairs
10 FGN	Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Nigeria
11 FGN	Federal Ministry of Science and Technology
12 FGN	Federal Ministry of Health
13 FGN	Federal Ministry of Information
14 FGN	Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs
15 FGN	Federal Ministry of Justice
16 FGN	Federal Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel
17 FGN	Federal Ministry of Budget and Planning
18 FGN	Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources
19 FGN	Federal Ministry of Transport
20 FGN	Federal Ministry of Works and Housing
21 FGN	Supreme Court of Nigeria
22 FGN	Court of Appeal
23 FGN	High Court of Nigeria

24 FGN	Law Reforms Commission
25 FGN	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation
26 FGN	National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies
27 FGN	National Universities Commission
28 FGN	Federal Audit Department
29 FGN	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria
30 FGN	National Electric Power Authority
31 FGN	Nigeria Airways
32 FGN	Nigerian Ports Authority
33 FGN	Nigerian Airports Authority
34 FGN	Nigerian National Shipping Line
35 FGN	Nigerian Telecommunications
36 FGN	Nigerian Television Authority
37 FGN	Joint Admissions & Matriculation Board
38 FGN	Nigerian Institute of International Affairs
39 FGN	News Agency of Nigeria
40 FGN	Daily Times Group
41 FGN	Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board
42 FGN	Federal Civil Service Commission,
43 FGN	Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture

LIST OF BANKS AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1990

COMMERCIAL BANKS

		Tel.
1.	African Continental Bank Ltd., 148, Broad Street, P.M.B. 2466, Lagos	664833, 664091 664163, 662629
2.	Allied Bank of Nigeria Ltd., Elephant House, 214, Broad Street, P.M.B. 12785, Lagos.	662976, 664060 664085, 669612
3.	B.C.C.I (Nigeria) Ltd., 42/44, Warehouse Road, P.M.B. 1043, Apapa.	870389, 870369 803820-9
4.	Bank of the North Ltd., 44, Balogun Street, Lagos. P. O. Box 211, Kano.	665754, 620903, 620470, 620471
5.	Co-operative Bank Ltd. New Court Road, P.M.B. 5137, Ibadan.	Tel. Lagos 661225, 664570 663127, 412294 412365, 412496
6.	Co-operative & Comm. Bank (Nig.) Ltd., 28, Okpara Avenue, P.M.B. 01321, Enugu.	Tel. Lagos 253613, 256324, 660650, 662127

7.	Comm. Bank (Credit Lyonnais) Ltd.,	Elephant House, 214, Broad Street, P.M.B. 12829, Lagos.	665594, 665047 665592
8.	Coop. Dev. Bank Ltd.,	105, Oron Road, P.M.B. 1203, Uyo, Cross River State.	202833, 204555
9.	First Bank of Nigeria Ltd.,	35, Marina, P. O. Box 5216, Lagos.	663562, 663934 662262, 661054 660759, 665900-20 663904
10.	Ganji Bank of Nigeria Ltd.,	3, Kano Road, P.M.B. 2348, Sokoto.	060-232623, 231033 231035
11.	Habib Nigeria Bank (Nig.) Ltd.,	Marble House, 1, Kingsway Road, P. O. Box 54648, Falomo - Ikoyi Lagos.	663121, 663551
12.	Afribank Ltd.,	94, Broad Street, P.M.B. 12021, Lagos.	660313, 664135 662301, 663551 663608, 665005 DL 661310
13.	Tropical Commercial Bank Ltd.,	1, Dr. Bala Mohammed Road, Nassarawa, P. O. Box 4636, Kano.	627181, 626173-76 627186-87, 627181
14.	Lion Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	34, Ahmadu Bello Way, P.M.B. 2126, Jos.	073-52223, 53705 54214, 53086, 669814, 667735
15.	Lobi Bank of Nigeria Ltd.,	36, Barracks Road, P.M.B. 102371, Makurdi.	044-33809, 32071 32080, 617731 Lagos. 616654
16.	Mercantile Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	Mercantile House, 10 Calabar Road, P.M.B. 1084, Calabar.	222603-5 Lagos. 666950
17.	National Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	82/86, Broad Street, P.M.B. 12123, Lagos.	661341, 6613741 661363, 661351 DL 661561
18.	New Nigeria Bank Ltd.,	P.M.B. 1193, Benin City, Bendel State.	Lagos Off. 661953
19.	Nigeria Arab Bank Ltd.,	96/102 Broad Street, P.M.B. 12807, Lagos.	661955, 662098

20.	Nigeria International Bank Ltd.,	1 Idowu Taylor Street, P. O. Box 6391, Victoria Island, Lagos.	613960,613923 613981
21.	Nigeria Universal Bank Ltd.,	Hospital Road, P. O. Box 1066, Kaduna.	062/213928, 211198, 210048
22.	Orient Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	20, Garden Avenue, GRA,P.M.B. 1307, Enugu.	
23.	Owens Bank (Nig) Ltd., (Nig.) Ltd.,	30/32 Creek Road, P.M.B. 1122, Apapa-Lagos.	877901,877907 876100, 876129 876083, 668759 660416
24.	Pan African Bank Ltd.,	3, Azikiwe Road, P.M.B. 5239, Port-Harcourt.	300300
25.	Premier Commercial Bank Ltd.,	77A Sir Kashim Ibrahim Road, P.M.B. 1113, Maiduguri, Borno State.	233320
26.	Progress Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	91, Ikzoegbu, P.M.B. 1577, Owerri.	083-234726, 234670.
27.	Savannah Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	62/66 Broad Street, P. O. Box 2317, Lagos.	635635, 600470-9 600970-9.
28.	Societe Generale Bank (Nig.) Ltd.,	Sarah House, 13, Martins Street, P.M.B. 12741, Lagos.	661934, 660152 DL 660152, 661881 661934, 661978 660315, 661881
29.	Trade Bank Nigeria Ltd.,	15, Martins Street, Lagos or FMB 1496, Kwara State.	031-22062, 220357
30.	Union Bank of Nigeria Ltd.,	40, Marina, P.M.B. 2027, Lagos.	662533, DL 665439, 665441
31.	United Bank for Africa Ltd.,	97/105, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2406, Lagos.	662101, 667715, 667634, 667330 667331, 667855-60 667350, 663715 667410, 667510

32. Universal Trust Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	13/15 Nojim Maiyegun Road, Obalende, P. O. Box 52160, Falomo-Ikoyi, Lagos.	611192, 611194 614200, 610290
33. Wema Bank Ltd.,	27, Nnamdi Azikiwe Str., P.M.B. 1033, Lagos.	667700, 669304 669007
34. Eko International Bank Ltd.,	LSDPC House, Nnamdi Azikiwe/ Alli Balogun Street, P.M.B. 12864, Lagos.	665561, 666641 667469, 669338 600350-9
35. Highland Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	2 Galadima Aminu Way Jimeta, P. O. Box 963, Yola.	075-24651
36. Access Bank Nig. Ltd.	4 Burma Road, Apapa - Lagos	804310-4
37. Republic Bank Ltd.,	C/o Financial Trust House, 1-4 Balogun/ Breadfruit Street, P. O. Box 698, Lagos.	666866, 667473 668388
38. Intercity Bank Ltd.,	3, Commercial Complex Bosso Road, P.M.B. 128, Minna, Niger State.	
39. Trans International Bank Ltd.	1st Floor Ile Itesiwaju New Court Road, P.M.B. 5220, Agodi, Ibadan.	022/413135, 413165 022-413302
40. Inland Bank (Nig.) Ltd.,	10, Yandoka Road, P.M.B. 0505, Bauchi.	601460-4
41. Meridien Equity Bank Ltd.,	Kingsway House, Broad Street, Lagos.	667466, 666183
42. Comm. Trust Bank Nig. Ltd.,	A1, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.	666761, 662754 663714
43. Eco Bank Nig. Ltd.,	2-4 Oba Adeyinka Oyekan Victoria Island, Lagos	11 St. 612954, 612956 619653, 612953
44. Chartered Bank Ltd.,	Plot 1674, Oyin Jolayemi St., Off Adeto-kunbo Ademola Street, P. O. Box 73069, Victoria Island, Lagos.	619250, 618902 616757, 610123

45.	Allstate Trust Bank Ltd.,	25 Akin Adesola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.	619250, 618902
46.	North South Bank Ltd.,	11, Abibu Oki Street, Lagos.	666524, 665667
47.	Commerce Bank Ltd.,	4A, Idowu Taylor Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.	600510-9
48.	Gateway Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	1-5 Fujiyi Road, P.M.B. 2055, Abeokuta.	039-232384, 232891
49.	Gulf Bank of Nig. Ltd.,	91, Lewis Street, P.O. Box 3620, Marina, Lagos.	601230
50.	Crystal Bank of Africa Ltd.,	Plot A, Recreation Ground Layout, Boro Park, P.O. Box 4324, Port Harcourt.	084-330611, 330163
51.	Citizens International Bank Ltd.,	96/102 Broad Street, Mandilas House, Lagos.	
52.	Broad Bank Nigeria Ltd.,	Yet to commence Operation	
53.	Oceanic Bank Inter- national (Nig.) Ltd.,	Orumba Mbadiwe Avenue Victoria Island, Lagos.	617555
54.	Equatorial Trust Bank Ltd.,	Plot 1092, Adeola Odeku Street, P.O. Box 74440, Victoria Island, Lagos.	611052, 612208 612787, 615070 616066
55.	Zenith International Bank Ltd.,	Plot 84 Ajose Adeogun Street, Lagos.	
56.	Access Bank (Nig.) Ltd.,	8/10 Broad Street, 4th Floor, Western House, Lagos.	

LIST OF MERCHANT BANKS AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1990

1.	Abacus Merchant Bank Ltd.,	Williams House, 8th Floor, 95, Broad Street, P. O. Box 7908, Lagos.	660212, 660280 669930
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|-----|--|--|--|
| 2. | ABC Merchant Bank Ltd., | 13, Olosa Street,
P. O. Box 70647,
Victoria Island,
Lagos. | 615246, 617269
619821, 616069,
601250 |
| 3. | Fin-Merchant Bank Ltd.,
Bank Ltd., | Fin. Trust House,
(17th Floor),
1-4 Balogun/Breadfruit St.,
P.O. Box 690,
Lagos. | 669029, 668031
668123, 668135
668156 |
| 4. | Continental Merchant Bank Nig. Ltd., | 1 Kingsway Road,
P.M.B. 12035,
South West, Ikoyi
Lagos. | 880285, 803020-39
603050, 603310-19 |
| 5. | First City Merchant Bank Ltd., | Primrose Tower,
17A Tinubu Street,
P. O. Box 9117,
Lagos. | 637665, 665944-51
664503, 660112
660004, 662219 |
| 6. | First Interstate Merchant Bank Ltd., | Unity House,
37, Marina.
Lagos. | 667183, 667952
665568, 666419
668273, 664338
666439, 666441
666446, 666448 |
| 7. | Grindlays Merchant Bank of Nig. Ltd., | 25,Boyle Street,
P. O. Box 54746,
Falomo-Ikoyi,Lagos. | 600080-4
603220-9 |
| 8. | ICON Ltd.
(Merchant Bankers), | NIDB House 6th -
9th Floors.
63/71 Broad Street,
P.M.B. 12689, Lagos. | 660434,661812
664174,
662607 |
| 9. | INDO Nigeria Merchant Bank Ltd. | 42, Adeola Hope-
well Str.,
Victoria Island, Lagos | 610051-53
610083,610085 |
| 10. | International Merchant Bank Nig. Ltd., | 1, Akin Adesola Str.
P.M.B. 12028,
Victoria Island, Lagos. | 616599,616300
612204 |
| 11. | Nig. American Merchant Bank Ltd., | Boston House,
10/12, Macarty str.
P.M.B. 12759,
Lagos. | 630296,631710
631712, 630935
600360,632363
631707, 600360-9
601080-4 |

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| 12. | Merchant Bank of Africa Nig. Ltd. | St. Nicholas House, Catholic Mission Street, P. O. Box 53611, Falomo, Ikoyi, Lagos. | 633363, 601300-9
633374, 633367 |
| 13. | NAL Merchant Bank Ltd. | NAL Towers, P. O. Box 2432, Lagos. | 635255, 663222
633294, 635843
600850-9, 600890-4 |
| 14. | Nigbel Merchant Bank Nig. Ltd., | 77 Awolowo Road, P. O. Box 52463, Falomo-Ikoyi, Lagos. | 681300, 687119
687017, 685683,
687018. |
| 15. | Nig. Merchant Bank Ltd. | NCR Building (5th-8th Floors), 6 Broad Street, Lagos. P.O. Box 2413, Lagos. | 631476, 601460-9
635326 |
| 16. | Crown Merchant Bank Ltd., | 8, Idowu Taylor Str. Victoria Island, Lagos. | 613728, 619759
610805, 610842 |
| 17. | Fidelity Union Merchant Bank Ltd., | 8th Floor, Savannah Bank Building, 62/66, Broad Street, Lagos. | 601960-9 |
| 18. | Industrial Bank Ltd., (Merchant Bankers) | Plot 1637 Adeto- Lumbo Ademola Str., Victoria Island, Lagos. | 610972, 618841
619332, 619857 |
| 19. | Century Merchant Bank Ltd., | 11, Burma Road, Apapa, Lagos | 871330, 803160-4 |
| 20. | Prime Merchant Bank Ltd., | Stock Exchange Building, Customs Street, Lagos. | 661281, 661283
661292 |
| 21. | Rims Merchant Bank Ltd., | 7th Floor Elder Dempster Building, Marina, Lagos. | 662105, 662110
662143, 662149 |
| 22. | Kapital Merchant Bank Ltd. | Wesley House, 9th Floor, Lagos. | 635655, 630438 |
| 23. | Centre Point Merchant Bank Ltd., | 7th Floor Chelcrans Building Marina, Lagos. | 662609, 662624-7
662622, 662629 |
| 24. | Alpha Merchant Bank Ltd., | Glass House, 188, Awolowo Rd. Ikoyi, Lagos. | 684636
603360-9 |

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| 25. Investment Banking & Trust Co. Ltd., | Wesley House,
21/22, Marina,
Lagos. | 600200-9, 637084 |
| 26. Citi Trust Merchant Bank Ltd., | 21/25 Broad Street,
Investment House,
Lagos. | 667313, 668484
662343, 662768
665602 |
| 27. Nig. Intercontinental Merchant Bank Ltd., | 12, Berkley Street,
Onikan,
P. O. Box 54434
Falomo, Lagos. | 636080, 634145
601500-9 |
| 28. Metropolitan Merchant Bank Ltd., | 4/6, Ajose Adeogun
Street, Victoria Island
Annex, Lagos. | 610041 |
| 29. Nationwide Merchant Bank Ltd., | 24. Keffi Street,
S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos | 603610-9 |
| 30. Lead Merchant Bank Ltd., | 1. Oladele Olashore
Street, Victoria
Island, Lagos. | 614904, 614923
615488 |
| 31. Ivory Merchant Bank Ltd., | 31, Akin Adesola
Street, P.O. Box
73518, Victoria Island,
Lagos. | 614172, 616811
616837, 616992 |
| 32. Devcom Merchant Bank Ltd., | 18A Oko-Awo
Close, Box 72981,
Victoria Island, Lagos. | 610206-8, 613132 |
| 33. Merchant Banking Corp. Nig. Ltd., | 16, Keffi Street,
P. O. Box 53289,
South West, Ikoyi
Falomo - Lagos. | 683772,
603490-4 |
| 34. New Africa Merchant Bank Ltd., | Ahmed Talib
House, 18/19, Ah-
madu Bello Way,,
Kaduna. | 613417, 612369
611571, 611562 |
| 35. Manufacturers Merchant Bank Ltd., | 2, Adeyemo Alakija
Street, P.O. Box
74502, Victoria
Island, Lagos. | 619229, 618648 |
| 36. Merchant Bank of Commerce Ltd., | Great Nigeria
House, 10th Floor,
Martins Street,
Lagos. | 661468, 662568
664583 |

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|-----|---|---|--|
| 37. | Afribank International Ltd., (Merchant Bankers) | Plot PC 1261, Adeola Hopewell Street, P.M.B. 12809, Victoria Island, Lagos. | 616093, 616090
616089, 614644
614632, 614673 |
| 38. | Midas Merchant Bank Nig Ltd., | | 686360, 687276 |
| 39. | Prudent Merchant Bank Ltd. | Ebani House, 149/153 Broad Street, P. O. Box 9779, Lagos. | |
| 40. | FBN (Merchant Bankers) Ltd. | | 664057, 663907 |
| 41. | Marina International (Merchant Bankers) | 1, Amodu Ojukutu Victoria Island, P. O. Box 74853, Lagos. | 614671 |
| 42. | Pacific Merchant Bank Ltd., | 17, Karimu Kotun Street, Victoria Island, Lagos | |

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

- | | Head Office Address | Tel. No. | |
|----|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Cooperative Development Bank Nigeria Ltd. | 185, Oron Road, P.M.B. 1203, Uyo. | 085/202833
202781
204756 |
| 2. | Nigerian Industrial Development Bank | 63/71, Broad Street, Lagos. | 663470
663495, 663575 |
| 3. | Nigeria Bank for Commerce & Industry | 26, Idejo Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. | 614872
617665 |
| 4. | Nigeria Agricultural & Cooperative Bank Ltd. | Hospital Road P.M.B. 2155 Kaduna. | 201100, 201001
201002 |

SAVINGS/MORTGAGE BANKS

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria | 11, Breadfruit Str., P.O. Box 2078, Lagos. | 662860, 662982
665679 |
| 2. | Federal Savings Bank of Nigeria | Moloney Street P.M.B. 12512, Lagos. | 6333204 |

THE NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Telephone: 660287/660305/660335 Stock Exchange House
Telex 23567 Stex NG (8th & 9th Floors)
Telegrams: Stock Lagos. 2/4 Customs Street
P. O. Box 2457
Lagos.

List of Members at at November 30, 1990

1. Capital Trust Brokers Limited
37, Marina
Lagos.
2. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited
63/71 Broad Street,
Lagos.
3. Akintola Williams, Esq. B. Com, FCA, OFR
17, Ilabere Avenue
South-East Ikoyi
Lagos.
4. Chief Timothy Adeola Odutola, OBE, HON. LLD, OFR
26, Ajasa Street,
Lagos.
5. Alhaji Shehu Bukar
Post Office Road,
Kano.
6. Nigerian Stockbrokers Limited
NAL TOWERS (11th Floor)
20, Marina
P.O. Box 4591
Lagos.
7. Inlaks Limited
P.O. Box 2173,
Lagos.
8. ICON Stockbrokers Limited
National Bank Building
41/45, Broad Street
Lagos.
9. Talabi Adebayo Braithwaite, Esq. A.C.I.I
47, Marina
Lagos.

10. NAL Merchant Bank Limited
NAL TOWERS
20, Marina
Lagos.
11. Henry Stephens & Sons Limited
90, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos.
12. Mojibola Oluwa, Esq., FCA
39, Campbell Street,
Lagos.
13. Felix Bankole Cardoso, Esq., FCA
3B Manuwa Street,
SW Ikoyi, Lagos.
14. Anofi Salau Guobadia, Esq.
57, Joel Ogunnaike Street,
G.R.A. Ikeja.
15. New Nigeria Development Company Limited
Ahmed Talib House
18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way
P.M.B. 2120,
Kaduna.
16. The Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry
Plot PC 19, Adeola Hopewell Street,
Victoria Island,
P.O. Box 4424,
Lagos.
17. Nigeria Merchant Bank Limited
6, Broad Street,
Lagos.
18. Chief Jerome Oputa Udoji, CMG, CFR
Olinine Lodge
P. O. Box 2, Otsubulu
Nnewi Local Government Area
Anambra State.
19. Chief (Dr) Samuel Oyewole Asabia, OFR, PCIB
First Interstate Merchant Bank Limited
Unity House
37, Marina
Lagos.

20. Henry Osime Omenai, Esq.
c/o Incar Motors Nigeria Limited
10, Ijora Causeway
Ijora, Lagos.
21. Professor Michael Adepoju Adeyemo
Adeyemo, Oseni, Odise, & Company
1, Ogunlana Drive
P. O. Box 3029,
Lagos.
22. Nigerian Investment Trust Company Limited
33a Biaduo Street,
SW Ikoyi, Lagos.
23. ICON Limited (Merchant Bankers)
63/71, Broad Street
Lagos.
24. International Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Limited
IMB Plaza
1, Akin Adesola Street,
Victoria Island
Lagos.
25. Goodie Minabo Ibru, Esq.
Suite 622
Lagos Sheraton Hotel
30, Airport Road,
Ikeja.
26. Chief (Dr) Christopher Oladipo Ogunbanjò, OFR,
FNIM, HON. LLD, DCL
3, Hospital Road,
P. O. Box 1785,
Lagos.
27. Otunba (Dr) Adekunle Ojora, OFR, HON. LLD
Liberty House (6th Floors)
1, St. Gregory's Road,
Lagos.
28. Allstate Securities Limited
22, Simpson Street,
P. O. Box 7244,
Lagos.

29. City Nominees Limited
22/24, Abibu-Oki Street,
Lagos.
30. Financial Trust Company Nigeria Limited
Financial Trust House
1-4 Balogun Street,
Lagos.
31. Dr. Christopher Ebodaghe Abebe, OFR, HON. LLD.
c/o P.O. Box 40,
Iruokpen, Via,
Benin City.
32. Chief Samuel Adebayo Fagbemi
P. O. Box 198,
Ikeja.
33. Chief Adeyemi Oluola Lawson, OFR
West African Breweries Limited
P. O. Box 2246,
Lagos.
34. Cecil Oyeniyi Olurotimi Oyediran, Esq., FCA
Lapal House
241, Igboere Street,
Lagos.
35. Dr. Pius Nwabufo Okigbo, CON
1, Sanusi Fafunwa Street,
Victoria Island
Lagos.
36. Justice Charles Daddy Oryeama CFR, HON. LLD
1, Church Road,
P. O. Box 602,
Enugu.
37. Dr. Ademola Banjo, Ph.D
P. O. Box 2915
Lagos.
38. Central Investment Company Limited
5, Onitsha Road,
P.M.B.1212,
Enugu.

39. Investment Trust Company Limited
1A Barracks Road,
P.M.B 1117,
Calabar.
40. Kano State Investment & Properties Limited
15, Ahmadu Bello/Murtala Mohammed Way
P.M.B. 3119
Kano.
41. Kwara State Investment Corporation
P.M.B. 1344,
Ilorin.
42. Pabod Finance & Investment Company Limited
10, Ikwerre Road,
P.M.B.5166,
Port Harcourt.
43. CSL Stockbrokers Limited
Primrose Tower
17A, Tinubu Street,
Lagos.
44. Alhaji Aliko Misau Mohammed, OFR, FCA
3, Sultan Close
Kaduna.
45. Elisha Adebisi Fabiyi, Esq.
Everyman & Company (Insurance Brokers)
Sulu Gambari Road,
P. O. Box 289,
Ilorin.
46. Alhaji Baba Abubakar Sadiq Dan Bappa, OFR
50E Ado Bayero
P. O. Box 241,
Kano.
47. Alhaji Salihi Iliasu
c/o 17A Audu Bako Way
P. O. Box 701
48. Alhaji Aminu Dantata
176, Saraki Quarters,
P. O. Box 84,
Kano.

49. Alhaji Mammam Daura
N. 1, Dan Amar Road,
P. O. Box 365
Kaduna.
50. Alhaji Mohammed Okatenwa Atta
M. O. Atta & Sons Limited
P. O.Box 268,
Kaduna.
51. Chief Silas Bandele Daniyan
Imam House
P. O. Box 747,
Kaduna.
52. Kaduna Investment Company Limited
27, Ali Akilu Road,
P.M.B. 2230,
Kaduna.
53. Northern Resources Development Limited
Imam House
P. O. Box 654,
Kaduna.
54. Bells Holdings Limited
Kilometres 9, Zaria Road,
P. O. Box 1156,
Kaduna.
55. AMH Continuation Limited
21, Military Street,
Onikan, Lagos.
56. Continental Merchant Bank of Nigeria Limited
1, Kingsway Road,
Ikoyi, Lagos.
57. ML Securities Limited
27/29, Martins Street,
Lagos.
58. Chief Bayo Kuku, FNTB, LL.B, McL
5. Waring Road,
Ikoyi, Lagos.

59. Chief (Dr) Ernest Adekunle Oladeinde Shonekan, F.N.I.M.
UAC of Nigeria Limited,
Niger House
Odunlami Street,
Lagos.
60. Newdevco Finance Services Company Limited
Turaki Ali House
3, Kanta Road,
P. O. Box 151 Kaduna.
61. Dr. Vivian Godwin Ene
Diobu Polyclinic
P. O. Box 917,
Port Harcourt.
62. Gabriel Temunobere George Toby, Esq.
P. O. Box 1616,
Port Harcourt.
63. Isim Ema Uboh, Esq.
90, Mayne Avenue
P. O. Box 431,
Calabar.
64. Chief Effiong Udo Okon
64, Market Road Extension
P. M. B. 1258,
Calabar.
65. Development Finance & Investment Company Limited.
Okigwe Road.,
P.M.B. 1043,
Owerri.
66. Senibo Allwell-Brown, Esq., FCA
73, Ikwerre Road.
P. O. Box 242,
Port Harcourt.
67. Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim, OFR, SAN
Investment House (2nd Floor)
27, Ali Akilu Road,
P.O. Box 1059,
Kaduna.
68. Nigerian International Securities Limited
1, Kingsway Road,
Ikovi, Lagos.

69. Centre-Point Investment Limited
Suites F2 & F3 Wilberforce House
182/184 Broad Street,
Lagos.
70. Chief Francis Edo-Osagie, MON, F.N.I.M
1, Edo-Osagie Road,
GRA,
P.O. Box 1246,
Benin City.
71. Alhaji Ibrahim El-Yakub
3, Dambazua Road
P. O. Box 1246,
Kano.
72. Alhaji Hamza Zayyad, FCA
4, Jebba Road,
Kaduna.
73. IMB Securities Limited
IMB Plaza
1, Akin Adesola Street,
Victoria Island
Lagos.
74. Phillip Chukwudo Asiodu Esq.
Medife Limited
58/60 Broad Street,
Lagos.
75. Wintrust Limited
Investment House
21/25, Broad Street,
76. Medallion Investments Nigeria Limited
27/29, Martins Street,
Lagos.
77. Standard Securities Limited
10, Lewis Street,
Lagos.
78. Prudential Securities Limited
2A, Brain Street,
Port Harcourt.
79. Prudent Financial Limited
149, /153 Broad Street,
Lagos.

80. Nigerian-American Merchant Bank Limited
Boston House
10/12, Macarthy Street
Lagos.
81. Olatunde Olabode Vincent, Esq., CFR.
1, Alhaji Balarabe Crescent
Victoria Island
Lagos.
82. Merchant Securities Limited
8/10 Broad Street,
Lagos.
83. Interstate Securities Limited
Investment House
21/25 Broad Street,
Lagos.
84. First City Merchant Bank Limited
Primrose Tower
17A, Tinubu Street,
Lagos.
85. Abacus Securities Limited
95, Broad Street
Lagos.
86. Alhaji Abdullah Musa Gashash
73, Unwala Street,
Fagge 'A'
P.O. Box 661,
Kano.
87. Gamaliel Oforitsenere Onosode, Esq.
44, Adelaḡu Street,
Surulere, Lagos.
88. Alhaji Ado Mohammed
44, Unity Road,
P.M.B. 3265
Kano.
89. Alhaji Ahmed Algazali Hassan
ITASS Nigeria Limited
P. O. Box 6966,
Kano.

90. Alhaji Umaru Musa Zandam
ITASS Nigeria Limited
P. O. Box 6966,
Kano.
91. Kapital Securities Limited
21/22 Marina (Wesley House)
Lagos.
92. Allbond Investments Limited
30A Wetheral/Aladima Road
P. O. Box 1312,
Owerri.
93. Urbane Stockbrokers Limited
Cross House (3rd Floor)
28, Forces Avenue
Old GRA,
Port-Harcourt.
94. Rims Securities Limited
1B, Hospital Road,
Kaduna.
95. Associated Trust Investment & Finance Limited
19A Awolowo Road,
SW Ikoyi,
Ikoyi, Lagos
96. Milestone Investment Services Limited
14, Peter Ayansi Close
P.O. Box 3674,
Surulere,
Lagos.
97. Chief (Dr) Ime Ebong
Ime Ebong Associates
37, Campbell Street,
Lagos.
98. Paul Ponneye Aghai Ogrwuma, Esq.
Union Bank of Nigeria Limited
40 Marina, Lagos.
99. Dr. Michael Olawole Omolayole, LL.D. (Hons)
Chemical & Allied Products Limited
24, Commercial Road, Apapa, Lagos

100. Alhaji Mohammadu Adamu
113, Lamido Crescent
P. O. Box 436,
Kano.
101. Sir Mobolaji Bank-Anthony, K.B.E. CON, LL.D (U.I.), D.LITT.,
F.N.M.C., F.N.I.M
Executive House
2, Oil Mill Street
Lagos.
102. Alhaji Balarabe Ismaila, CON.,
Gandun Albasa
Kano Municipal Area
Kano.
103. Alhaji Muhammadu Aminu Ibrahim, FCA
26 Post Office Road
P. O. Box 4412
Kano.
104. Investicon Nigeria Limited
Investment House
27, Akilu Road
Kaduna.
105. Pabofin Securities Limited
30, Ikwerre Road
Port Harcourt.
106. Apex Securities Limited
73, Ikwerre Road
Port Harcourt.
107. Farida Investment & Finance Limited
2nd Floor
Turaki Ali House
3, Kanta Road
Kaduna.
108. Universal Securities Limited
3, Breadfruit Street
Lagos.
109. Nationwide Securities Limited
24, Keffi Street
S W Ikoyi
Lagos.

110. Financial Equities Limited
162, Herbert Macauley Street
P. M. B. 1111
Yaba, Lagos.
111. AVC Fund Limited
18, Karimu Giwa Close
Falomo
P. O. Box 53208
Ikoyi, Lagos.
112. MBA Securities Limited
St. Nicholas House
Catholic Mission Street
P. O. Box 53611
Falomo - Ikoyi, Lagos.
113. Pascal Gabriel Dozie, Esq.
4, Ologun Agbaje
Victoria Island,
Lagos.
114. Okon Solomon Udo, Esq.
Ede Obon I
Ede Obon Postal Agency
Etinan L.G.A. Akwa Ibom
115. Riv Securities and Investments Limited
6, Ohaeto Street
D/Line, Dioba
P. O. Box 3719
Port Harcourt
116. Metropolitan Securities & Investment Limited
Turaki Ali House
3, Kanta Road
Kaduna.
- OR
- Akuro House (6th Floor)
24, Campbell Street
Lagos.
117. Mainland Trust Limited
4B Lafia Road
Kaduna.

118. Unit Trust Securities Limited
3, Jabi road
Kaduna.
- OR
- First Bank Building
245, Ijora Causeway
Lagos.
119. Unique Securities & Finance Company Limited
26, Post Office Road
P. O. Box 4412
Kano.
120. Transglobe Investment & Finance Company Limited
30, Aba Road
P. O. Box 2387
Port Harcourt.
121. Trust Securities Limited
19, Wetheral Road
Owerri.
122. Financial Intermediaries Limited
204, Aba Road
P. O. Box 7429
Port Harcourt.
123. Fidelity Finance Company Limited
3rd & 4th Floors
6, Campbell Street
Lagos.
124. Col. U. O. Dikko (Rtd)
6, Gwani Muktar Road
Kaduna.
125. African Banking Consortium (ABC)
Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Limited
13, Olosa Street
Victoria Island
Lagos.
126. Merchant Bank of Africa (Nigeria) Limited
St. Nicholas House
Catholic Mission Street
Lagos.

127. Sokoto Investment Company Limited
2, Al-Hassan Avenue
P. M. B. 2120
Sokoto.
128. Options Securities Limited
19 Martins Street
(6th Floor)
Lagos.
129. Equity Securities Limited
Great Nigeria House
47/49 Martins Street
Lagos.
130. UIDC Securities Limited
60, Sapele Road
P. M. B. 112
Benin City.
131. Dr. Lateef Oladimeji Adegbite
Investment House
21/25 Broad Street
Lagos.
132. Alhaji Idris Ibrahim
Plot 43, New Victoria Island Annex
Lagos.
133. Mr. Onyema Ugochukwu
Daily Times Office
3, Kakawa Street
Lagos.
134. Benue Investment Company Limited
11, Kashim Ibrahim Road
P. M. B. 102372
Makurdi.
135. Francis Afolabi Babalola, Esq. MON, B.Sc (Econs) FCA
136 Lewis Street
P. O. Box 592
Lagos.
136. Centre-Point Merchant Bank Limited
Chellarams House
54, Marina
Lagos.

- 137. First Interstate Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Limited**
Unity House
37, Marina
Lagos.
- 138. Grindlays Merchant Bank of Nigeria Limited**
Glass House
188 Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos.
- 139. Alpha Merchant Bank Limited**
Glass House
188, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos.
- 140. Crown Merchant Bank Limited**
8, Idowu Taylor Street
Victoria Island
Lagos.
- 141. Nigbel Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Limited**
77, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos.
- 142. Lead Investment Limited**
1, Oladele Olashore Street
Victoria Island
Lagos.
- 143. Capital Bancorp Limited**
26, Boyle Street
Onikan, Lagos.
- 144. Crown Merchant Securities Limited**
8, Idowu Taylor Street
Victoria Island
Lagos.
- 145. Isaiah Chawai Balat, Esq.**
32, Ali Akilu Road
P. O. Box 5680
Kaduna.
- 146. Muhtari Aliyu Dangana**
50, Ado Bayero Road
P. O. Box 4698
Kano.

147. Aminu Ahmadu Dantata
57, Hadejia Road, Yankaba
P. O. Box 10905
Kano.
148. Isyaku Umar
496, Hotoro Commercial Layout
P. O. Box 5055, Kano
149. Buba Aliyu, Esq.
26B, Post Office Road
P. O. Box 4688, Kano.
150. Aminu Sani Hanga
3, Hanga Avenue
Hotoro G. R. A., Kano.
151. Abdullahi Maikano Umar
Plot 1, Kawaje
P. O. Box 11202, Kano.
152. Alhaji Sabiu Bako
29E Ado Bayero Road,
Kano.
153. Aminu Baba Nabegu
5E, Maikano Dutse Road
P. O. Box 1070, Kano.
154. Rabiu Ahmed Gwadabe
International Business Ventures Limited
128, Ibrahim Taiwo Road
P. O. Box 618, Kano.
155. Kundila Finance Services Limited
Abzai House, Zoo Road
P. O. Box 10536, Kano.
156. Alhaji Rabih Gambo
28, Ibrahim Taiwo Road
P. O. Box 2103, Kano.
157. ABC Securities Limited
13, Olofa Street
P. O. Box 70647, Victoria Island, Lagos.
158. Alpha Securities Limited
Glass House
188, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos.

159. Emanco Securities Limited
26A Railway Line
Anifowose, P. O. Box 2064, Ikeja.
160. FIS Securities Limited
Block B3, Falomo Shopping Centre
P. O. Box 2935, Lagos.
161. Nighel Securities Limited
77, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi, Lagos.
162. Signet Investment & Securities Limited
Signet Suite, Church House
29, Marina, Lagos.
163. Prime Securities Limited
Stock Exchange House
2/4 Customs Street, Lagos.
164. Silver Financial Services Limited
LSDPC House (7th Floor)
Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos.
165. General Securities & Finance Company Limited
4, Okpara Avenue
Enugu.
166. Sterling Securities Limited
21A, Ighodo Street
P. O. Box 8345, Port Harcourt.
167. Summit Finance Company Limited
3, Enuguabo Street, Aghani Road
P. O. Box 14006, Enugu.
168. Cardinal Securities Limited
185, Ikot Ekpene Road
P. O. Box 363, Uyo.
169. Viva Securities Limited
97, Aba Road
P. O. Box 6906, Port Harcourt.
170. TRW Stockbrokers Limited
Imaro House
226, Murtala Mohammed Way, Benin City.
171. Plateau Investment Company Limited
37, Murtala Mohammed Way,
Jos.

172. Kenneth Michael & Company (Nigeria) Limited
90, Raymond Njoku Street
Ikoyi, Lagos.
173. Prime Merchant Bank Limited
Stock Exchange House
2/4 Customs Street, Lagos.
174. Financial Merchant Bank Limited
Financial Trust House
1-4 Balogun Street, Lagos.
175. Rims Merchant Bank Limited
47 Marina
Lagos.
176. Industrial Bank Limited (Merchant Bankers)
Industrial Bank House
Plot 1637 Ademola Street
Victoria Island, Lagos.
177. Investment Banking & Trust Company Limited
Wesley House
21/22 Marina, Lagos.
178. Fidelity Union Merchant Bank Limited
Savannah House (8th Floor)
62/66 Broad Street, Lagos.
179. De-Canon Investments Limited
7, Mbanefo Street
Onitsha.
180. Gidanniya Investments and Securities Limited
Ahmadu Dantata House
77, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Kano.
- OR
- 56, Kofu Abayomi Avenue
Apapa, Lagos.
181. Ouddy Nominees Limited
30, Ikoyi Road
Lagos.
182. Shiroro Finance Limited
P. M. B. 114
Bosso Road, Minna.
183. Negotiable Finance Limited
12 Boyle Street
Onikan, Lagos.

184. Dominion Trust Limited
Great Nigeria House (11th Floor)
47/57 Martins Street, Lagos.
185. Omega Securities Limited
27/29 King George V Road
Onikan, Lagos.
186. Corporate Trust Limited
Great Nigeria House (4th Floor)
47/57 Martins Street, Lagos.
187. First Equity Securities Limited
13B Park Lane
Apapa.
188. Thomas Kingsley Securities Limited
25 Boyle Street
Onikan, Lagos.
189. Century Merchant Bank Limited
11, Burma Road, Apapa
190. Nationwide Merchant Bank Nigeria Limited
24, Keffi Street
S W Ikoyi, Lagos.
191. Nigerian Intercontinental Merchant Bank Limited
12, Berkley Street
Onikan, Lagos.
192. Niger State Development Company Limited
P. M. B. 114
Bosso, Minna.
193. Ajie Ukpabi Asika
12, Ribadu Road
P. O. Box 54913
Falomo Ikoyi, Lagos.
194. Chief Simeon Moronfolu Olusola Olakunri
20, Norman Williams Street
S W Ikoyi, Lagos.
195. Manufacturers Merchant Bank Limited
2, Adeyemo Alakija Street
Victoria Island, Lagos.
196. Bashorun Moshood Kasimawo Olawale Abiola
9, Moshood Abiola Crescent
Ikeja, Lagos State.

197. Devcom Merchant Bank Limited
18A Oko-Awo Close
Victoria Island, Lagos.
198. Solihat Investment Finance and Trust Company Limited
NSB/666A Office No. 9
Omokeowa Shopping Complex
P. O. Box 10869, Ibadan.
199. Deserv Finance and Securities Limited
LSDPC House (11th Floor)
Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos.
200. Intercontinental Securities Limited
91, Lewis Street
Lagos.
201. Midland Securities Limited
10, Market Street
Lagos.
202. Path Securities and Investment Nigeria Limited
Orugi House (3rd Floor)
28, Forces Avenue, Port Harcourt.
203. Devcom Securities Limited
18A Oko-Awo Close
Victoria Island, Lagos.
204. United Securities Limited
6, Niger Street
P. O. Box 6966, Kano.
205. Associated Securities Limited
19, Constitution Road
Ahmadu Bello Stadium, Kaduna.
206. Westlands Investments Limited
16, Mha Street
Off Adeniran Ogunsanya Street
Surulere, Lagos.

The names and addresses of Dealing Members of the Nigerian Stock Exchange :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abacus Securities Limited,
Ahmed Talib House,
18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna. | Lagos Office :
Williams House,
95, Broad Street,
Lagos. |
|---|--|

2. **AMH Continuation Limited,**
25, Keffi Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos.
3. **Capital Trust Brokers Limited,**
37, Marina, Lagos.
4. **Centre-Point Investments Limited**
Suites F2/F3, Wilberforce House,
182/184, Broad Street, Lagos.
5. **CSL Stockbrokers Limited**
17A Tinubu Street, Lagos.
6. **Financial Trust Company Nigeria Limited**
Financial Trust House, 1 - 4 Balogun Street, Lagos.
7. **ICON Stockbrokers Limited**
63/71, Broad Street, Lagos.
8. **IMB Securities Limited**
IMB Plaza, 1 Akin Adesola Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
9. **ML Securities Limited**
27/29, Martins Street, Lagos.
10. **Newdevco Finance Services Company Limited,**
Ahmed Talib House, 18/19 Ahmadu, Bello Way, Kaduna
11. **Nigerian Stockbrokers Limited**
Stock Exchange House, 2/4 Customs Street, Lagos.
12. **Nigerian International Securities Limited,**
1, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
13. **Prudent Finance Limited**
149/153, Broad Street, Lagos.
14. **Prudential Securities Limited**
2A Benin Street, Diobu, Port-Harcourt.

15. Wintrust Limited
21/25 Broad Street, Lagos.
16. Merchant Securities Limited
6, Broad Street, Lagos.
17. Interstate Securities Limited
21/25, Broad Street, Lagos.
18. Kapital Securities Limited
Wesley House, 21/22, Marina, Lagos.
19. Urbane Stockbrokers Limited
Orossi House (3rd Floor),
28 Forces Avenue,
Port Harcourt. Lagos Office :
Western House
(8th Floor),
8/10 Broad Street,
Lagos.
20. Allbond Investment Limited
73, Ikwerre Road, Diobu,
Port Harcourt.
21. RIMS Securities Limited
1B Hospital Road, Kaduna Lagos Office :
47 Marina, Lagos.
22. Association Trust Investment
& Finance Limited
19A Awolowo Road, S. W. Ikoyi, Lagos.
23. Milestone Investment Services Limited,
14, Peter Anyasi Close, Surulere,
Lagos.
24. Investicon Nigeria Limited
27, Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna.
25. Pabofin Securities Limited
30, Ikwerre Road, Port Harcourt.

26. **Farida Investment & Finance Limited**
Turaki Ali House, 3, Kanta Road, Kaduna.
27. **Apex Securities Limited**
73, Ikwerre Road, Port Harcourt
28. **Universal Securities Limited**
3, Breadfruit Street, Lagos.
29. **Nationwide Finance & International Securities Limited**
24, Keffi Street, S.W. Ikoyi Lagos.
30. **Financial Equities Limited**
162, Herbert Macauley Street, Yaba, Lagos.
31. **MBA Securities Limited**
St. Nicholas House, Catholic Mission Street, Lagos.
32. **RIV Securities Limited**
6, Ohgheto Street, D/Line, Diobu,
P. O. Box 5141, Port Harcourt.
33. **Metropolitan Securities and Investment Company Limited, Turaki Ali House, 3, Kanta Road, Kaduna.** Lagos Office :
Akuro House
24, Campbell St.
P. O. Box 1162,
Lagos.
34. **Mainland Trust Limited** Lagos Office :
4B, Lafia Road, Kaduna
Western House,
8/10, Broad St.,
P. O. Box 7359,
Lagos.

35. Unit Trust Securities Limited
13^C Bayajjida Road, Kaduna
- Lagos Office :
First Bank
Building,
245, Ijora Cause
Way, Box 8430,
Lagos.
36. Unique Securities & Finance
Services Limited
Abi House, Zoo Road,
P. O. Box 4451, Kano.
37. Transglobe Investment & Finance
Company Limited, 1A Factory Road, Aba.
38. Trust Securities Limited
Plot 15, Port Harcourt Road,
P. M. B. 1039, Owerri.
39. Financial Intermediaries Limited
204, Aba Road, P. O. Box 7429,
Port Harcourt.
40. Fidelity Finance Company Limited
3, Babatola Drive, Ikeja,
Lagos.
41. Continental and Allied Finance,
Asamo Chambers, 130 Broad St.,
Lagos.
42. Equity Securities Limited
Great Nigeria Insurance House
47/49, Marina Street, Lagos.
43. UIDC Securities Limited
60, Sapele Road, P.M.B. 1112,
Benin City.
44. Capital Bancorp Limited
26, Boyle Street, Onikan, Lagos.

45. Crown Merchant Securities Limited
18, Idowu Taylor Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos.
46. Lead Investments Limited
1, Oladele Olashore Street,
P. O. Box 72233, Victoria Island,
Lagos.
47. Kundila Finance Services Limited
Ahzai House, Zoo Road,
P. O. Box 10356, Kano.
48. Emanco Securities Limited
26, Adegbola Street, Anifowoshe,
P. O. Box 2064, Lagos.
49. TRW Stockbrokers Limited
226, Murtala Muhammed Way,
P. O. Box 6148, Benin City.
50. Silver Financial Services Limited
LSDPC House (7th Floor),
Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos.
51. Prime Securities Limited
Stock Exchange House,
2/4, Customs Street, Lagos.
52. ABC Securities Limited,
13, Olosa Street, P. O. Box 70647,
Victoria Island, Lagos.
53. Nighel Securities Limited
77, Awolowo Road, P. O. Box 52463
Falomo, Ikoyi, Lagos.
54. Alpha Securities Limited
Glass House, 188, Awolowo Road,
Ikoyi, Lagos.

55. **Viva Securities Limited**
26, Hospital Road, Port Harcourt.
56. **General Securities & Finance Company Limited**
4, Okpara Avenue, Enugu.
57. **Sterling Securities Limited**
21A, Igbodo Street, P. O. Box 8345,
Port Harcourt.
58. **Summit Finance Company Limited**
3, Enuguabo Street, Off Igbarian Street,
Awkunanow, P. O. Box 14006,
Agbani Road, Enugu.
59. **Cardinal Securities Limited**
185, Ikot Ekpene Road, P. O. Box 363,
Uyo, Akwa Ibom State.
60. **FIS Securities Limited**
Block B3, Falomo Shopping Centre,
S. W. Ikoyi, P. O. Box 2935, Marina, Lagos.
61. **Signet Investment & Securities Limited**
Ageso House, 2 Airport Road,
Maryland, Ikeja, P. O. Box 689, Lagos

You can write or visit the Nigerian Stock Exchange at any of these addresses.

Lagos :

The Nigerian Stock Exchange,
Stock Exchange House
2/4 Customs Street (8th & 9th Floors)
P. O. Box 2457, Lagos, Tel: 660287, 660305, 660335.

NIGERIAN POSTAL SERVICES

This is to inform the general public that the Federal Military Government has approved an increase of Postal Service rates with effect from 1st March, 1991, as follows:

services mentioned above are subject to the provisions of the POSTAL ACT OF 1976

NO.	CLASS	OLD RATE	NEW RATE
1.	Priority/Post Class Mail	50	55
	1st Class	50	55
	Subsequent Class	30	35
	International	100	110
	Post Card	10	11
2.	Normal Express only	20.00	22.00
3.	Rate Priority/Post Class Mail	10	11
	Subsequent Class	5	6
4.	Registration fee	10.00	11.00
5.	Post Priority Class	10.00	11.00
	Over 1kg but not over 2kg	10.00	11.00
	Over 2kg but not over 4kg	15.00	16.50
	Over 4kg but not over 7kg	20.00	22.00
	Over 7kg but not over 10kg	25.00	27.50
	Subsequent 1kg	10.00	11.00
6.	Station 2nd class	10.00	11.00
	Priority	10.00	11.00
	Over 21 Days	15.00	16.50
	Over 31 Days - 45Days	20.00	22.00
7.	Priority - Mail	10.00	11.00
	Over 1kg	10.00	11.00
	Over 1kg but not over 2kg	15.00	16.50
	Over 2kg but not over 4kg	20.00	22.00
	Over 4kg but not over 7kg	25.00	27.50
	Over 7kg but not over 10kg	30.00	33.00
	Subsequent 1kg	10.00	11.00
8.	Priority/Post Class Mail	50	55
	1st Class	50	55
	Subsequent Class	30	35
	International	100	110
	Post Card	10	11

REMITTANCE SERVICES	
1. MONTHLY POSTAL ORDERS PAYABLE WITHIN NIGERIA ONLY	
Domestic	Old Commission / New Commission
05 - 07.50	2% / 2%
07.50 - 14.00	2% / 2%
14.00 - 20.50	2% / 2%
20.50 - 27.00	2% / 2%
27.00 - 33.50	2% / 2%
33.50 - 40.00	2% / 2%
40.00 - 46.50	2% / 2%
46.50 - 53.00	2% / 2%
53.00 - 59.50	2% / 2%
59.50 - 66.00	2% / 2%
66.00 - 72.50	2% / 2%
72.50 - 79.00	2% / 2%
79.00 - 85.50	2% / 2%
85.50 - 92.00	2% / 2%
92.00 - 98.50	2% / 2%
98.50 - 105.00	2% / 2%
105.00 - 111.50	2% / 2%
111.50 - 118.00	2% / 2%
118.00 - 124.50	2% / 2%
124.50 - 131.00	2% / 2%
131.00 - 137.50	2% / 2%
137.50 - 144.00	2% / 2%
144.00 - 150.50	2% / 2%
150.50 - 157.00	2% / 2%
157.00 - 163.50	2% / 2%
163.50 - 170.00	2% / 2%
170.00 - 176.50	2% / 2%
176.50 - 183.00	2% / 2%
183.00 - 189.50	2% / 2%
189.50 - 196.00	2% / 2%
196.00 - 202.50	2% / 2%
202.50 - 209.00	2% / 2%
209.00 - 215.50	2% / 2%
215.50 - 222.00	2% / 2%
222.00 - 228.50	2% / 2%
228.50 - 235.00	2% / 2%
235.00 - 241.50	2% / 2%
241.50 - 248.00	2% / 2%
248.00 - 254.50	2% / 2%
254.50 - 261.00	2% / 2%
261.00 - 267.50	2% / 2%
267.50 - 274.00	2% / 2%
274.00 - 280.50	2% / 2%
280.50 - 287.00	2% / 2%
287.00 - 293.50	2% / 2%
293.50 - 300.00	2% / 2%
300.00 - 306.50	2% / 2%
306.50 - 313.00	2% / 2%
313.00 - 319.50	2% / 2%
319.50 - 326.00	2% / 2%
326.00 - 332.50	2% / 2%
332.50 - 339.00	2% / 2%
339.00 - 345.50	2% / 2%
345.50 - 352.00	2% / 2%
352.00 - 358.50	2% / 2%
358.50 - 365.00	2% / 2%
365.00 - 371.50	2% / 2%
371.50 - 378.00	2% / 2%
378.00 - 384.50	2% / 2%
384.50 - 391.00	2% / 2%
391.00 - 397.50	2% / 2%
397.50 - 404.00	2% / 2%
404.00 - 410.50	2% / 2%
410.50 - 417.00	2% / 2%
417.00 - 423.50	2% / 2%
423.50 - 430.00	2% / 2%
430.00 - 436.50	2% / 2%
436.50 - 443.00	2% / 2%
443.00 - 449.50	2% / 2%
449.50 - 456.00	2% / 2%
456.00 - 462.50	2% / 2%
462.50 - 469.00	2% / 2%
469.00 - 475.50	2% / 2%
475.50 - 482.00	2% / 2%
482.00 - 488.50	2% / 2%
488.50 - 495.00	2% / 2%
495.00 - 501.50	2% / 2%
501.50 - 508.00	2% / 2%
508.00 - 514.50	2% / 2%
514.50 - 521.00	2% / 2%
521.00 - 527.50	2% / 2%
527.50 - 534.00	2% / 2%
534.00 - 540.50	2% / 2%
540.50 - 547.00	2% / 2%
547.00 - 553.50	2% / 2%
553.50 - 560.00	2% / 2%
560.00 - 566.50	2% / 2%
566.50 - 573.00	2% / 2%
573.00 - 579.50	2% / 2%
579.50 - 586.00	2% / 2%
586.00 - 592.50	2% / 2%
592.50 - 599.00	2% / 2%
599.00 - 605.50	2% / 2%
605.50 - 612.00	2% / 2%
612.00 - 618.50	2% / 2%
618.50 - 625.00	2% / 2%
625.00 - 631.50	2% / 2%
631.50 - 638.00	2% / 2%
638.00 - 644.50	2% / 2%
644.50 - 651.00	2% / 2%
651.00 - 657.50	2% / 2%
657.50 - 664.00	2% / 2%
664.00 - 670.50	2% / 2%
670.50 - 677.00	2% / 2%
677.00 - 683.50	2% / 2%
683.50 - 690.00	2% / 2%
690.00 - 696.50	2% / 2%
696.50 - 703.00	2% / 2%
703.00 - 709.50	2% / 2%
709.50 - 716.00	2% / 2%
716.00 - 722.50	2% / 2%
722.50 - 729.00	2% / 2%
729.00 - 735.50	2% / 2%
735.50 - 742.00	2% / 2%
742.00 - 748.50	2% / 2%
748.50 - 755.00	2% / 2%
755.00 - 761.50	2% / 2%
761.50 - 768.00	2% / 2%
768.00 - 774.50	2% / 2%
774.50 - 781.00	2% / 2%
781.00 - 787.50	2% / 2%
787.50 - 794.00	2% / 2%
794.00 - 800.50	2% / 2%
800.50 - 807.00	2% / 2%
807.00 - 813.50	2% / 2%
813.50 - 820.00	2% / 2%
820.00 - 826.50	2% / 2%
826.50 - 833.00	2% / 2%
833.00 - 839.50	2% / 2%
839.50 - 846.00	2% / 2%
846.00 - 852.50	2% / 2%
852.50 - 859.00	2% / 2%
859.00 - 865.50	2% / 2%
865.50 - 872.00	2% / 2%
872.00 - 878.50	2% / 2%
878.50 - 885.00	2% / 2%
885.00 - 891.50	2% / 2%
891.50 - 898.00	2% / 2%
898.00 - 904.50	2% / 2%
904.50 - 911.00	2% / 2%
911.00 - 917.50	2% / 2%
917.50 - 924.00	2% / 2%
924.00 - 930.50	2% / 2%
930.50 - 937.00	2% / 2%
937.00 - 943.50	2% / 2%
943.50 - 950.00	2% / 2%
950.00 - 956.50	2% / 2%
956.50 - 963.00	2% / 2%
963.00 - 969.50	2% / 2%
969.50 - 976.00	2% / 2%
976.00 - 982.50	2% / 2%
982.50 - 989.00	2% / 2%
989.00 - 995.50	2% / 2%
995.50 - 1002.00	2% / 2%
1002.00 - 1008.50	2% / 2%
1008.50 - 1015.00	2% / 2%
1015.00 - 1021.50	2% / 2%
1021.50 - 1028.00	2% / 2%
1028.00 - 1034.50	2% / 2%
1034.50 - 1041.00	2% / 2%
1041.00 - 1047.50	2% / 2%
1047.50 - 1054.00	2% / 2%
1054.00 - 1060.50	2% / 2%
1060.50 - 1067.00	2% / 2%
1067.00 - 1073.50	2% / 2%
1073.50 - 1080.00	2% / 2%
1080.00 - 1086.50	2% / 2%
1086.50 - 1093.00	2% / 2%
1093.00 - 1099.50	2% / 2%
1099.50 - 1106.00	2% / 2%
1106.00 - 1112.50	2% / 2%
1112.50 - 1119.00	2% / 2%
1119.00 - 1125.50	2% / 2%
1125.50 - 1132.00	2% / 2%
1132.00 - 1138.50	2% / 2%
1138.50 - 1145.00	2% / 2%
1145.00 - 1151.50	2% / 2%
1151.50 - 1158.00	2% / 2%
1158.00 - 1164.50	2% / 2%
1164.50 - 1171.00	2% / 2%
1171.00 - 1177.50	2% / 2%
1177.50 - 1184.00	2% / 2%
1184.00 - 1190.50	2% / 2%
1190.50 - 1197.00	2% / 2%
1197.00 - 1203.50	2% / 2%
1203.50 - 1210.00	2% / 2%
1210.00 - 1216.50	2% / 2%
1216.50 - 1223.00	2% / 2%
1223.00 - 1229.50	2% / 2%
1229.50 - 1236.00	2% / 2%
1236.00 - 1242.50	2% / 2%
1242.50 - 1249.00	2% / 2%
1249.00 - 1255.50	2% / 2%
1255.50 - 1262.00	2% / 2%
1262.00 - 1268.50	2% / 2%
1268.50 - 1275.00	2% / 2%
1275.00 - 1281.50	2% / 2%
1281.50 - 1288.00	2% / 2%
1288.00 - 1294.50	2% / 2%
1294.50 - 1301.00	2% / 2%
1301.00 - 1307.50	2% / 2%
1307.50 - 1314.00	2% / 2%
1314.00 - 1320.50	2% / 2%
1320.50 - 1327.00	2% / 2%
1327.00 - 1333.50	2% / 2%
1333.50 - 1340.00	2% / 2%
1340.00 - 1346.50	2% / 2%
1346.50 - 1353.00	2% / 2%
1353.00 - 1359.50	2% / 2%
1359.50 - 1366.00	2% / 2%
1366.00 - 1372.50	2% / 2%
1372.50 - 1379.00	2% / 2%
1379.00 - 1385.50	2% / 2%
1385.50 - 1392.00	2% / 2%
1392.00 - 1398.50	2% / 2%
1398.50 - 1405.00	2% / 2%
1405.00 - 1411.50	2% / 2%
1411.50 - 1418.00	2% / 2%
1418.00 - 1424.50	2% / 2%
1424.50 - 1431.00	2% / 2%
1431.00 - 1437.50	2% / 2%
1437.50 - 1444.00	2% / 2%
1444.00 - 1450.50	2% / 2%
1450.50 - 1457.00	2% / 2%
1457.00 - 1463.50	2% / 2%
1463.50 - 1470.00	2% / 2%
1470.00 - 1476.50	2% / 2%
1476.50 - 1483.00	2% / 2%
1483.00 - 1489.50	2% / 2%
1489.50 - 1496.00	2% / 2%
1496.00 - 1502.50	2% / 2%
1502.50 - 1509.00	2% / 2%
1509.00 - 1515.50	2% / 2%
1515.50 - 1522.00	2% / 2%
1522.00 - 1528.50	2% / 2%
1528.50 - 1535.00	2% / 2%
1535.00 - 1541.50	2% / 2%
1541.50 - 1548.00	2% / 2%
1548.00 - 1554.50	2% / 2%
1554.50 - 1561.00	2% / 2%
1561.00 - 1567.50	2% / 2%
1567.50 - 1574.00	2% / 2%
1574.00 - 1580.50	2% / 2%
1580.50 - 1587.00	2% / 2%
1587.00 - 1593.50	2% / 2%
1593.50 - 1600.00	2% / 2%
1600.00 - 1606.50	2% / 2%
1606.50 - 1613.00	2% / 2%
1613.00 - 1619.50	2% / 2%
1619.50 - 1626.00	2% / 2%
1626.00 - 1632.50	2% / 2%
1632.50 - 1639.00	2% / 2%
1639.00 - 1645.50	2% / 2%
1645.50 - 1652.00	2% / 2%
1652.00 - 1658.50	2% / 2%
1658.50 - 1665.00	2% / 2%
1665.00 - 1671.50	2% / 2%
1671.50 - 1678.00	2% / 2%
1678.00 - 1684.50	2% / 2%
1684.50 - 1691.00	2% / 2%
1691.00 - 1697.50	2% / 2%
1697.50 - 1704.00	2% / 2%
1704.00 - 1710.50	2% / 2%
1710.50 - 1717.00	2% / 2%
1717.00 - 1723.50	2% / 2%
1723.50 - 1730.00	2% / 2%
1730.00 - 1736.50	2% / 2%
1736.50 - 1743.00	2% / 2%
1743.00 - 1749.50	2% / 2%
1749.50 - 1756.00	2% / 2%
1756.00 - 1762.50	2% / 2%
1762.50 - 1769.00	2% / 2%
1769.00 - 1775.50	2% / 2%
1775.50 - 1782.00	2% / 2%
17	

**NIGERIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (NITEL)
(TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAM SERVICE CHARGES (LOCAL))**

TELEGRAM:

The charge for telegrams throughout Nigeria is :

Ordinary Telegrams	12 words for 30k (minimum); for each word in excess of 12 words 3k
Urgent Telegrams (ILT) —	12 words for 60k (minimum); for each word in excess of 12 words 6k
Greetings Telegrams (ILT)	50k for each standard message
Press Telegrams	50 words for 30k (minimum); for each group of 25 words in excess of 50 words 30k
Postage Outside free delivery area	20k for first five km (minimum) for each additional km or part thereof
Multiple address telegrams	Ordinary charge plus 10k per copy

TELEPHONE:

1. Installation :	Each Direct exchange line refundable deposit :	N500.00
	Private	N300.00
	Institutional/Commercial	N500.00
	Private	N 15.00
	Institutional/Commercial	N 30.00
	Local	10k
	Trunk	from 30k upwards according to distance and duration.

TELEX

Installation	N500.00
Rental	N510.00

NITEL INTERNATIONAL SERVICES USING THE NITEL INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE TELEPHONE :

When you want to make an international telephone call to someone in another country or a person on board a ship at sea, all you do is to book through 171. You may dial 600000 for further information about overseas calls. As a telephone subscriber, you may be connected to any other subscriber in any part of the world and to most passenger ships at sea.

Facilities Available :

You may make **fixed time calls** by booking for particular times at no extra charge and also **collect calls** when the charge for the call is to be transferred to the distant number.

Telegram :

For this, you do any of these :

1. Write out your message and submit it at NITEL counter at the Marina office of the company or any of its offices throughout the country.
2. Dictate it over the telephone to NITEL and if you have a credit account with NITEL, call phonogram section or 600000 or territorial customer service.

Telex :

All you do is to submit your pictures at NITEL public counter at 15 Marina, Lagos.

Complaint

In case of complaint on any of the services, contact the section on 600000.

International Telex

What is a telex ?

It is a telecommunication system making use of teleprinter machines and providing the subscriber with a duplicate of every message sent. The Telex machine is like a typewriter and is simple to use. A telex

subscriber has automatic access to any other telex subscriber in Nigeria. He can also be connected to any telex subscriber anywhere in the world. This international telex service is available round the clock to offer instant communication.

How to lease one :

The leasing of teleprinter equipment is the responsibility of NITEL and enquiries for this can be addressed to the Customer Service Manager, in any Territorial administration.

Rental Charges :

The basic charge is N510.00 per quarter covering the provision and maintenance of the teleprinter and associated equipment.

Public Telex Booths :

Anyone who wants to send a telex message to an overseas telex subscriber can do so from any of the public telex booths installed at NITEL, Marina. The service is available round the clock and can be useful when you want to send a telex message if you are not a telex subscriber or when you are away from your office or outside normal office hours. The charge is N5 for the use of the machine and for the service of NITEL operators if required : N5 for the first three minutes and N5 for each additional minute. International charge is N20 per minute for Europe and America and N15 for Africa. Fully automatic "subscriber to subscriber" telex service is available and the following are such countries with their access codes :

Denmark 55, Belgium 46, Britain 51, France 42, Germany (W) 41, Netherlands 44, U.S.A. 23, Norway 56, Hong Kong 802, Cyprus 605, Canada 21, Italy 43, Lebanon 49, Switzerland 45 and Japan 72.

But semi-automatic and manual services are available to all other places with which NITEL has established service.

How to make a call :

1. Start the teleprinter by pushing the start key (GA);
2. Type on the keyboard the following sequence - 196 -
3. The teleprinter would then do the next step which will be the print out of a three digit number followed by - ?

Example : 003 + ?

4. Then depress the figure, shift key "figs" and type 'access-code' of the country you want, e.g. 51 for Britain immediately followed by the required telex number and the ++ sign. Example : 51213652 ++. No space should be sent during this sequence.
5. The teleprinter will now automatically print out a date/time group and the answer back of the calling number.

Your printer looks like this :

196

003+75123652+21405 NETAD NG (Your correspondent)

6. Start your answer back
7. Proceed with the transmission of your message.
8. When transmission is completed, start your own answer back and the answer back of your correspondent. Clear the call by depressing the break Key (CL).

Contacting Ship at Sea

The preparation of a radio telegram addressed to ships at sea is similar to an international telegram in relation to the text, the signature and the name and address of the sender.

How to prepare :

The address must consist of three parts :

- a. The addressee's name. To avoid confusion on board, use christian name or initials with the surname.
- b. The name of the ship. Connect double names, e.g. IBADAN PALM.
- c. The radio station, e.g. LAGOS RADIO.

HOTELS IN CITIES AND MAJOR TOWNS

There are first class hotels in all the state capitals and other major towns. Accommodation is available in single and double rooms as well as chalets and suites.

Generally, prices vary from N40 - N100 for single rooms per day according to locations and standard, and N50 - N200 for double rooms;

chalets and suites cost between N350 - N2,000 per day.

A comprehensive list of the hotels in the country can be obtained from the Nigerian Tourist Board.

HOTELS INFORMATION

ABUJA

Nicon Noga Hilton,
Maitama District,
Abuja.

Tel: 09 - 5231811-40

Abuja Sheraton Hotel and Towers
Tel: 5231471

Agura Hotel,
Festival Road,

Garki,

Abuja.

Tel: 09 - 2341753-60

Bagudu Hotel,
Festival Road,

Garki,

Abuja.

Tel: 09 - 2341563 or 09 - 2341573

Sunny Guest Inn,

P. O. Box 199,

Area 1,

Section 2,

Garki.

Tel: 09 - 2341881

Paiko Motel,

P. O. Box 570,

Gwagwalada,

Abuja.

Sunny Guest Inn,
57 Jibrin Bala Road,
P. O. Box 199,
Suleja, Niger State,
Tel: 500039

Hill Side Motel,
Gwandara,
New Extension,
Suleja, Niger State.

AKWA-IBOM STATE

Lords Motel,

148, Ikot-Ekpene Road,
Uyo.

Tevoli Hotel,
Nait Lane,
Uyo.

Helena Hotel,
Igwé Street,
Uyo.

Okedo Haven,
Udo Oung Ubo Street,
Uyo.

Diamond Lodge,
Brooks Street,
Uyo.

Destiny Lodge,
Udo Oung Ubo Street,
Uyo.

Bankers Hotel,
Oron Road,
Uyo.

Metro Hotel,
Barracks Road,
Uyo.

Hotel Des Rendezvous,
Barracks Road,
Uyo.

Minds Hotel,
Oron Road,
Uyo.

ANAMBRA STATE

Nike Lake Resort Hotel,
Enugu.
Tel: 337000

Modotel Enugu,
2 Club Road,
Box 1954,
Enugu.

Zodiac Hotel Limited
5/7 Ranger Avenue,
Independence Layout,
Enugu.

Tel: 256791, 337913,
337900, 337915.

Hotel Presidential,
Independence Layout,
P. M. B. 1096,
Enugu.

Tel: 252065, 252117

Prodia Guest House,
1, Iackke Road,
Independence Layout,
Enugu.
Tel: 254695

La Ball Metropole International,
Plot 258,
Asata River Road,
Enugu.
Tel: 254304

Ikenga Hotels,
Club Road GRA,
P. M. B. 1130,
Enugu.
Tel: 334055, 334075

Safari Garden,
6, Ridgeway GRA,
Enugu.
Opposite FEDECO Office.
Tel: 335498

BAUCHI

Awalah Hotel,
Maiduguri Road,
Bauchi,
Tel: 42344, 42851

Bauchi International Hotel,
Sa'ad Zingur Road GRA,
Bauchi.
Tel: 42156, 42157

Bauchi Terminus Hotel,
Jos Road,
Bauchi.
Tel: 42912

Karama Hotel,
Gombe Road,
Bauchi.

Salama Holiday Inn,
Kaduna Road,
Bauchi.

Horizontal Hotel,
Yandoki Road,
Bauchi.

State Hotel,
Dass Road,
Bauchi.

Zaranda Hotel,
Jos Road,
Bauchi.

Sogiji Hotel,
Maiduguri Road,
Bauchi.

BENDEL STATE

Airport Hotel,
Central Sapele Road,
Benin.
Tel: 2422932

Bendel Hotel,
1st Avenue GRA,
Benin.
Tel: 200120-1

Green Garden Hotel,
7, Ozulo Street, 1st East
Circular Road,
Benin.

Hotel Joromi
Ekewan Road,
Benin.
Tel: 242695

Motel Benin Plaza,
1A Reservation Road,
Benin.
Tel: 200435-7

Palm Royal Hotel,
Lagos Road,
Benin.

Chrisbo Hotel,
7, Ozobia Road,
1st East Circular Road,
Benin.
Tel: 240174

Hotel Philomena,
76, Akapukava Street,
Benin.

BENUE STATE

Plaza Hotel,
Makurdi,
Tel: 33019

Tinda Hotel Complex,
Hospital Road,
P. O. Box 1226,
Makurdi,
Tel: 33481

Rehama Hotel,
Peter Achimugu Avenue,
Makurdi,
Tel: 33481

Savannah Guest House,
No. 5 Onitsha Street,
High Level,
Makurdi.

Hotel Royal,
Onakpo Road,
Makurdi.

Grandy Hotel,
North Road,
Makurdi.
Tel: 33827

Ben Hotels,
7, Avenue Anjapa Quarters,
Makurdi.
Tel: 32580

BORNO STATE

Beach Guest House,
No. 332 Galadima Kyari,
Drive Road,
P. O. Box 32,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 231241

Top Calypso Hotel,
Behind State Low Cost Housing Estate,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 23173

Mairi Palace Hotel,
Off Bama High Way,
Mairi village,
P. O. Box 263,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 232168

Dujima Motel,
Off Shehu Laminu Way,
Old GRA,
Maiduguri.

Aceta International Hotel,
Bolori Layout,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 232475

Borno Holiday Inn,
No. 536 and 538C,
Airport Road,
Bulumkutu,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 232308

Deribe Hotel,
P. O. Box 281.,
Sir Kashim Ibrahim Road,
Maiduguri

Deribe Motel,
P. O. Box 28,
Airport Road,
Railway Junction,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 231268

Lake Chad Hotel,
Sir Kashim Ibrahim Road,
P. O. Box 263,
Maiduguri.
Tel: 232400

CROSS RIVER STATE

Metropolitan Hotel,
Calabar Road,
Calabar.
Tel: 220911, 220912

Mariam Hotel,
Old Ikang,
Off Mariam Road Extension
Calabar.
Tel: 220233

Zoo Garden Hotel
Cameroun/Target,
Calabar.

Fonarc Hotel,
Obutong Street,
Off MCC/Murtala Highway,
Calabar.

Istiaha Guest House,
4, Calabar Road,
Calabar.
Tel: 222383

Votas Guest House,
Atu Street,
Calabar.
Tel: 220087

The Anchorage,
Plot 6, Units B,
Housing Estate,
Calabar.

Ekunika Hotels,
55, Mayne Avenue,
Calabar.
Tel: 222063

Paladium Hotel
Cameroun Street,
Calabar.

Chalima Hotel,
Otop Abani Street,
Calabar.

'G' Guest House,
Otop Abani Street,
Calabar.

Paradise City Hotel,
Atekong Drive,
State Housing Estate,
Calabar.

GONGOLA STATE

Lekwai Motels,
Galadima A. Way,
Yola.
Tel: 24711

Mahmud Guest Inn,
Upper Luggere,
Yola.
Tel: 24929

Bagale Motels,
Near Jimeta Stadium,
Yola.
Tel: 224736

Taraba Hotels,
Secretariat Road,
Yola.
Tel: 24900

Verayoo Hotels,
Mubi Road,
Yola.
Tel: 25113

Yola International Hotels,
Karewa GRA,
Yola.
Tel: 24229

Hanaco Hotels,
Numan Road,
Yola.
Tel: 24569

Maryland Hotel,
Hospital Road,
Yola.
Tel: 224615

Betrola Motel,
Mubi Road,
Yola.
Tel: 24002

Peacock Hotel,
Mubi Road,
Yola.
Tel: 25530

IMO STATE

Moootel Hotel,
Ikenga Roundabout,
Owerri.

Ambassador Hotel,
55, Mbaise Road,
Owerri.
Tel: 230663

Chaseside Hotel,
1 Lobo Street,
Owerri.
Tel: 230522

Concorde Hotel,
Port Harcourt Road,
Owerri.
Tel: 231104

Hanna Hotels,
29, Okigwe Road,
Owerri.
Tel: 230686

Hotel De Placia,
142 Royce Road,
Owerri.
Tel: 230905

Imo Hotel,
Owerri.
Tel: 230011

Pinewood Guest House,
1. Umezurike Close, Orlu Road,
Amakohia, Owerri.
Tel: 230135

Green Light Hotel,
77b Aba Road,
Owerri.
Tel: 221921

Hotel De Grecia,
24, St. Michael's Road,
Aba.

KANO STATE

Central Hotel,
Club Road,
Kano.
Tel: 3051-7, 5141-9

Bagauda Lake Hotel,
(Holiday Resort),
65km from Kano Airport,
Kano.
Tel: 5135, 5136/Telex: 77241

Leedo Presidential Hotel,
Owerri Street, Sabon Gari,
P. O. Box 4090
Tel: 3593-5

Rockcastle Hotel,
(Holiday Resort),
70 km. from Kano Airport,
Kano.
Tel: 5135, 5136/Telex: 77241

Tower Hotel,
64, Abe Road,
Kano.
Tel: 627107

Daula Hotel,
No. 15 Murtala Muhammed Way,
Kano.
Tel: 5311-3

Akija Hotel,
No. 43/45 Murtala Muhammed Way,
Kano.
Tel: 620646, 625327, 625328

Kano Residential Hotel,
24, Murtala Muhammed Way,
Kano.
Tel: 623168

Gab Hotel,
42, Ibrahim Taiwo Road,
Kano.
Tel: 620972, 628663

De Friendship Motel,
294/295 Airport Road Extension,
Kano.
Tel: 621717, 623617

KADUNA STATE

Hamdala Hotel,
Ward Road,
Kaduna.
Tel: 211072

Durbar Hotel,
Independence Way,
Kaduna.
Tel: 201100-8

Fina White House,
Ahmadu Bello Way,
Kaduna.

Zaria Hotel,
Funtua Road,
Zaria.

Congo Conference Hotel,
Tudun Wada,
Zaria.

Adamawa Yola Guest Inn,
9, Rock Street,
Tundun Wada,
Kaduna.
Tel: 210836

Arewa Hotel,
24 Wafi Road
Corner,
Kukurwa Avenue,
Kaduna.
Tel: 213076

Dantina Hotel,
Darnawa,
Kaduna South,
Tel: 213077

KATSINA STATE

Maikudi Hotel Annex,
No. 3, Ibrahim Babangida Way,
P. O. Box 103,
Katsina.

Daula International Hotel,
Ibrahim Babangida Way,
Katsina.

Luna Castle Hotel,
Ibrahim Babangida Way,
Katsina.

Katsina Guest Inn,
9, Nagogo Road GRA,
Katsina.
Tel: 30313, 30380

Katsina Motel,
Rest House Road GRA,
Katsina.
Tel: 34006

Magama Hotel,
27, Musawa Road,
Katsina.

KWARA STATE

Kwara Hotel,
9, Ahmadu Bello Avenue, GRA,
Ilorin.
Tel: 221490-5

Circular Hotel,
Apaokagi,
Asa Dam Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 220845-6

Atlantic Hotel,
94 Ibrahim Taiwo Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 220629

African Hotels,
8, Adura-Iere Street,
Amilegbe,
Ilorin.
Tel: 220474

Lafia Hotel,
Asa Dam Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 221936

Shepherd Hotel,
Ibrahim Taiwo Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 221467
Stadium Hotel,
4, Oke-Erin Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 220317

White House Hotel,
Airport Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 220770

Unity Hotel,
Ajase-Ipo Road,
Ilorin.
Tel: 221610-1

LAGOS STATE

Sheraton Hotel,
Airport Road,
Ikeja.
Tel: 900930-9

Ikoyi Hotel,
Kingsway Road,
Ikoyi.
Tel: 603200-8

Federal Palace Hotel,
Ahmadu Bello Way,
Victoria Island,
Tel: 610030, 610031,
610123

Durbar Hotel,
Badagry Express Way,
Ojo.
Tel: 841104

Airport Hotel,
9, Obafemi Awolowo Way,
Ikeja.
Tel: 900446, 900450

Bristol Hotel,
8, Martins Street,
Lagos.
Tel: 661201-7

Adex Hotel,
22, Aghonyin Avenue
Suru-Lere.

Eko Le Meridien,
Kuramo Waters,
Victoria Island.
Tel: 614449, 615000

Excelsior Hotel,
3/15 Ede Street,
Apapa.
Tel: 876054, 873109

Lagos Hilton Hotel,
Ajayi Street,
Off Allen Avenue,
Ikeja.
Tel: 900000-9

Ikeja Palace Hotel,
Opebi Road,
Ikeja.
Tel: 900880-2

Jabita International Hotel,
Obafemi Awolowo Way,
Ikeja.
Tel: 932051

NIGER STATE

Lasisi Prestige Hotel,
Chanchaga Town,
Minna.

Jafaru Mairiga Motel,
Bosso Road,
Minna.
Tel: 222648

Zeico Motel,
16 Layout,
Bosso Road,
Minna.

Tilapia Restaurant,
Nisoco Road,
P. O. Box 1821,
Tudun Wada,
Minna.
Tel: 223756

Terminus Hotel,
Ketaren,
Sabon Garin,
Minna.
Tel: 067/31222

Ramatu Dangana Motel,
Bida.
Tel: 461660

Bida Guest Inn,
Bida.
Tel: 461384

Hotel De Viv,
Maitumbi,
Along Minna-Gwada-Shiroro Road,
Minna.

OGUN STATE

Ogun State Hotel,
Abeokuta.

Gateway Motels,
Ademola Road, GRA, Abeokuta.

Abeokuta Guest House,
Isabo, Abeokuta.

Gateway Hotels,
Abeokuta Road,
Ota.

Olumo Guest House,
Tinubu Road, Ita-Eko,
Abeokuta.

Wacus International,
P. O. Box 287,
Ijebu-Ode.

Gateway Hotel Ltd.,
P. M. B. 2041,
Ijebu-Ode.

Yisade Hotel International,
P. O. Box Monipa Express,
Monipa Village,
Via Ijebu-Ode.

Luwera Hotel,
Epe Road,
P. M. B. 2069,
Ijebu-Ode.

Debasco Holiday Inn,
Lagos Road,
Ijebu-Ode.

ONDO STATE

Hotel Honeymoon,
Ondo Road,
Akure.

Hotel Tanico,
100C, New Hospital Road,
Akure.

Hotel Continental,
1A, Surulere Street,
Hospital Road,
Akure.

Green-Park Hotel,
Idanre Road,
Akure.

Fairmont Hotel,
120, New Hospital Road,
Akure.

Akure Motel Plaza,
Ijomu/Oke-Ijebu Road,
Akure.

Raico Hotel,
Oluwayi Quarters,
Akure.

Motorway Hotel,
Ife/Akure Road,
Ondo.

Government Guest House,
G.R.A
Ondo.

Sunny Sky Hotel Ltd.
7, Olaniyan Avenue,
Off Brigadier Ademulegun Road,
Ondo.

OYO STATE

Trans-Nigeria Hotel,
Jericho Reservation,
Ibadan.

Trans-Nigeria Motel,
Ede Road,
Osogbo

Trans-Nigeria Motel,
Ilorin Road,
Ogbomoso.

Trans-Nigeria Motel,
Ibadan Road,
Ile-Ife.

Trans-Nigeria Motel,
Lanlate Road,
Koso, Iseyin.

Premier Hotel,
Mokola Hills,
Ibadan.

Green spring Hotel,
Old Ife Road,
Ibadan.

K.S. Motel,
Total Garden,
Ibadan.

Lafia Hotel,
Moor Plantation,
Ibadan.

Davis Hotel,
3 Rotimi Williams Avenue,
Bodija Housing Estate,
Ibadan.

PLATEAU STATE

Hill Station Hotel,
10, Tudun Wada Road,
Box 72, Jos.
Tel: 54222, 55366

Plateau Hotel,
Tudun Wada Road,
Jos. Tel: 55366

Jos Hotel,
Zaria Road,
Jos. Tel: 55582

Narajata Country Club,
Mile 3 Jos - Bauchi Road,
P. O. Box 470,
Jos. Tel: 53646

Summit Hotel,
1, Jenta Adamu Street,
Opposite Polo Club,
Zaria Road,
Jos. Tel: 55958,

Presidential Hotel,
100/2 Cemetery Street,
P. O. Box 373,
Jos.
Tel: 55958

Inland Hotel,
Sarki Mangu,
9, Lanisi Makanju Street,
P. O. Box 154,
Jos,
Tel: 52800

Hotel De-Behwol,
98/3 Ajayi Street,
Jos. Tel: 63248

Kamdala Inn,
26, Langtang Street,
Jos. Tel: 55365

Puje Hotel,
33, Kashim Ibrahim Street,
I Greek Close, Jos.
Tel: 54861.

RIVERS STATE

Port Harcourt International,
Airport Hotel, Omagwa.

Catering Rest Hotel,
1, Harley Street,
Port Harcourt.
Tel: 300190/19

Hotel Presidential
Aha Road,
Port Harcourt.
Tel: 300260/4, 335866

Hotel Olympia,
45, Forces Avenue,
Port Harcourt.
Tel: 333706, 333709,
334936

Hotel Chez-Therese,
23, Udom Street,
D/Line, Port Harcourt.
Tel: 330820

Maxi Class,
Rebisi Street,
Port Harcourt.

SOKOTO STATE

Ibro International Hotel,
Abdulahi Fodio Road,
Tel: 232510-8

Charity Hotel,
Atiku Road,
Sokoto. Tel: 232758.

Federal Hotel,
Opposite Charity Hotel Rijja,
Dogowa, Sokoto.

Formation Motel,
Ilela Road,
Sokoto.
Tel: 2302193.

Ginginya Hotel,
New Secretariat, Complex,
Sokoto.

Sokoto Hotel,
Gusau Road,
Sokoto. Tel: 232412

Shukura Hotel,
Gusau Road,
Sokoto.

Sokoto Guest Inn,
Kalambiana Road,
Sokoto.

SUPREME COURT OF NIGERIA

1. The Hon. Justice M. Bello C.O.N.
(Chief Justice of Nigeria)
2. The Hon. Justice A.O. Obaseki, C.O.N
3. The Hon. Justice M.L. Uwais, C.O.N.
4. The Hon. Justice A.G. Karibi-Whyte
5. The Hon. Justice S. Kawa, C.O.N.
6. The Hon. Justice S.M.A. Belgore.
7. The Hon. Justice P. Nwaemeka-Agu
8. The Hon. Justice A.B. Wali, O. F. R.
9. The Hon. Justice O. Olatawara.
10. The Hon. Justice E. O. I. Akpata.

COURT OF APPEAL LIST OF JUSTICES

PLACE OF WORK

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Justice M. Nasir (CON) | President, Court of Appeal, Lagos |
| 2. Hon. Justice A. Ademola | Court of Appeal, Lagos |
| 3. Hon. Justice B.O. Babalakin | Court of Appeal, Lagos |
| 4. Hon. Justice F.O. Awoga | Court of Appeal, Lagos |
| 5. Hon. Justice U.A. Kalgo | Court of Appeal, Lagos |
| 6. Hon. Justice Nike Tobì | Court of Appeal, Lagos |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Justice U. Mohammed | Court of Appeal, Kaduna |
| 2. Hon. Justice S.S. Aikwa | Court of Appeal, Kaduna |
| 3. Hon. Justice J.D. Ogarere | Court of Appeal, Kaduna |
| 4. Hon. Justice O. Oluy Adhike | Court of Appeal, Kaduna |
| 5. Hon. Justice M. Okunola | Court of Appeal, Kaduna |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Justice I. L. Kutiga | Court of Appeal, Enugu |
| 2. Hon. Justice A. I. Kabina-Alu | Court of Appeal, Enugu |
| 3. Hon. Justice G. A. Ogarade | Court of Appeal, Enugu |
| 4. Hon. Justice S. O. Uwailo | Court of Appeal, Enugu |
| 5. Hon. Justice V. J. O. Chigbue | Court of Appeal, Enugu |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hon. Justice M.M.A. Akanbi | Court of Appeal, Ibadan |
| 2. Hon. Justice L.K. Sulu-Gambari | Court of Appeal, Ibadan |
| 3. Hon. Justice E.O. Ogwuegbu | Court of Appeal, Ibadan |
| 4. Hon. Justice J.T. Akpabio | Court of Appeal, Ibadan |

1. Hon. Justice Uche-Orno	Court of Appeal, Benin
2. Hon. Justice D. Musdapher	Court of Appeal, Benin
3. Hon. Justice I. A. Salami	Court of Appeal, Benin
4. Hon. Justice A. O. Ejiwunmi	Court of Appeal, Benin
5. Hon. Justice D. O. Edozie	Court of Appeal, Benin

1. Hon. Justice E.T. Ndoma-Egba	Court of Appeal, Jos
2. Hon. Justice A.M. Mukhtar	Court of Appeal, Jos
3. Hon. Justice Y. O. Adio	Court of Appeal, Jos
4. Hon. Justice O. A. Okezie	Court of Appeal, Jos

1. Hon. Justice M.E. Ogundare	Court of Appeal, P/Harcourt
2. Hon. Justice S. U. Oru	Court of Appeal, P/Harcourt
3. Hon. Justice R. J. Jacks	Court of Appeal, P/Harcourt
4. Hon. Justice O. Kolawole	Court of Appeal, P/Harcourt
5. Hon. Justice B. A. Omosun	Court of Appeal, P/Harcourt

LIST OF JUDGES OF THE FEDERAL HIGH COURT

NAME

- Justice M. B. Belgore
Chief Judge
- Justice T. A. Odunowo
- Justice G. A. A. T. Jinadu
- Justice V. O. Eigbedion
- Justice R. D. Muhammad
- Justice Mamman Kolo
- Justice S. O. Ojutalayo
- Justice M. I. Ofili
- Justice R. N. Ukeje
- Justice A. Mustapha
- Justice G. C. Ezekwe
- Justice D. D. Abutu
- Justice I. N. Auta
- Justice S. W. Egbo-Egbo
- Justice B. A. Ba'aba

NAMES OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

1. Agriculture and Allied Workers Union of Nigeria.
2. National Union of Air Transport Service Employees.
3. Nigeria Coal Miners Union.
4. National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers.
5. Precision, Electrical & Related Equipment Workers Union.
6. Medical & Health Workers Union of Nigeria.
7. National Association of Nigerian Nurses and Midwives.
8. Nigeria Union of Journalists.
9. Nigeria Union of Seamen and Water Transport Workers.
10. Dockworkers Union of Nigeria.
11. Nigerian Ports Authority Workers Union.
12. Nigeria Union of Teachers.
13. Nigeria Union of Railwaymen.
14. Nigerian Civil Service Union.
15. Civil Service Technical Workers Union.
16. Nigerian Union of Civil Service Typists, Stenographic and Allied Staff
Radio, Television and Theatre Workers.
National Union of Bank, Insurance & Financial Institution Employees
National Union of Paper & Paper Products Workers.
National Union of Food, Beverages Employees.
21. National Union of Hotel & Personal Services Workers.
22. National Union of Shop & Distributive Employees.
23. Printing and Publishing Workers Union.
24. National Union of P & T Employees.
25. Nigerian Union of Construction and Civil Engineering Workers.
26. National Union of Furniture, Fixture and Wood Workers
27. Metal Products Workers Union.
28. National Union of Petroleum & Natural Gas Workers.
29. National Union of Chemical & Non-Chemical Product Workers.
30. Footwear, Leather and Rubber Products Workers Union of Nigeria.
31. Union of Shipping Clearing and Forwarding Agencies Workers of Nigeria.
32. National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria.
33. National Union of Road Transport Workers
34. Iron and Steel Workers Union of Nigeria.
35. Automobile, Boatyard, Transport Equipment and Allied Workers Union of Nigeria
36. Metallic and Non-Metallic Mines Workers Union

37. Recreation Services Employees.
38. Non-Academic Staff of Educational and Associated Institutions.
39. National Union of Public Corporation Employees.
40. Nigerian Union of Local Government Employees.
41. Nigeria Union of Pensioners.
42. Customs and Excise and Immigration Staff Union.

SENIOR STAFF ASSOCIATIONS

1. National Association of Air Craft Pilots and Engineers.
2. Electricity & Gas Senior Association. (Certificate of Registration Cancelled)
3. Nigeria Union of Pharmacists, Medical Technologists, and Professional Allied Medicine.
4. The Nigeria Merchant Navy Officers and Water Transport Senior Staff Association.
5. Academic Staff Union of Universities
6. Association of Senior Civil Servants of Nigeria
7. Association of Senior Staff of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions.
8. Shop & Distributive Trade Senior Staff Association.
9. Construction & Civil Engineering Senior Staff Association
10. Petroleum & Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria.
11. Chemical & Non-Metallic Products Senior Staff Association
12. Footwear Leather and Rubber Products Senior Staff Association.
13. Senior Staff Association of Shipping, Clearing and Forwarding Agencies.
14. Textile Garment and Tailoring Senior Staff Association.
15. Automobile, Boatyards, Transport Equipment and Allied Senior Staff Association.
16. Metallic and Non-Metallic Mines Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (Certificate of Registration Cancelled)
17. Senior Staff Association of Statutory Corporations and Government Companies.
18. Senior Staff Association of Research Institutes, Teaching Hospitals, Universities and Associated Institutions.
19. Metal Products Senior Staff Association of Nigeria.

20. Precision, Electrical and Related Equipment Senior Staff Association.
21. Iron and Steel Senior Staff Association of Nigeria.
22. Hotel and Personal Services Senior Staff Association.
23. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Senior Staff.
24. Paper and Paper Products Senior Staff Association.
25. Air Transport Services Senior Staff Association. (Certificate of Registration: Cancelled)

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

1. National Union of Agriculture and Allied Employers.
2. National Union of Dock Labour Employers.
3. Nigerian Employers Association of Banks, Insurance and Allied Institutions.
4. Association of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Employers.
5. Hotel and Personal Services Employers Association.
6. Construction and Civil Engineering Employers Association.
7. Road Transport Employers Association of Nigeria.
8. Nigerian Mining Employers Association.
(Certificate of Registration Cancelled)
9. National Association of Conservancy Employers.
(Certificate of Registration Cancelled)
10. Nigerian Textile, Garment, Tailoring Employers Association
11. Papers and Paper Board Manufacturers and Converters Association.
12. Shipping, Shipping Agencies, Clearing and Forwarding Employers Association.
13. Association of Metal Products Employers of Nigeria
14. Precision Electrical and Related Equipment Employers Association of Nigeria.
15. Shop and Distributive Trade Employers Association of Nigeria.
16. Employers Association of Leather, Footwear and Rubber Industry of Nigeria.
17. Printing and Publishing Employers Association of Nigeria.
(Certificate of Registration Cancelled)
18. Chemical and Non-Metallic Products Employers Federation.
19. Association of Automobile, Boatyards, Transport Equipment and Allied Employers of Nigeria.
20. Air Transport Service Employers Association of Nigeria
21. Association of Iron & Steel Employers of Nigeria.

22. Association of Furniture, Fixture and Wood Workers Employers Association of Nigeria (Certificate of Registration Cancelled).
23. Performing Musicians Employers Association of Nigeria.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Professor Humphrey Nwosu | — | Chairman |
| 2. Ambassador Al-Gazali | — | Member |
| 3. Professor Adele Jinadu | — | " |
| 4. Chief Yunusa Oyejemi | — | " |
| 5. Dr. Ibrahim Kiyawa | — | " |
| 6. Ambassador (Dr) Gabriel Ijewere | — | " |
| 7. Alhaji Aliyu Haidara | — | " |
| 8. Mrs Eno Irukwi | — | " |
| 9. Mr. Festus Emeghara | — | " |
| 10. Mr. Dagogo Jack | — | " |
| 11. Alhaji Aliyu Umar | — | Secretary |

MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON PRIVATIZATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Dr. Hamza R. Zayad | — | Chairman of the Committee |
| 2. Chief O. A. Kuye | — | Director-General (Special Duties) and Secretary (TCPC) |
| 3. Mr. Arthur Mbanefo | — | Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. |
| 4. Mr. Ibrahim Aliyu | — | Nigerian Railway Corporation. |
| 5. Chief S. O. Asabia | — | Nigerian Ports Authority |
| 6. Mr. Inuwa Bakari | — | Nigerian Mining Corporation. |
| 7. Mr. Tilly Gyado | — | National Electricity Power Authority. |
| 8. Mr. U. K. Bello | — | Nigerian International Telecommunications Limited (NITEL) |
| 9. Mr. G. A. Akamiokor | — | Privatisation Preparation Committee. |
| 10. Mr. Habihu M. Gwarzo | — | Non Water Resources of River Basin Development Authorities. |
| 11. Mr. Nze F. O. Chukwu | — | Non Water Resources of River Basin Development Authorities. |

NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

1.	Alhaji Shehu Musa	—	Chairman
2.	Mr. O. Daramola	—	Secretary
3.	Prof. R. K. Udoh (University of Ibadan)	—	Member
4.	Vice Adm. H. Abdullahi (Rtd)	—	
5.	Mrs. Toma Ibrahim Sabongari	—	
6.	Alhaji Dahiru Bobo	—	
7.	Chief Tola Adeniyi	—	
8.	Lt-Col. C. F. Ugokwe	—	
9.	Dr. J. Danjuma Garga	—	

NATIONAL REVENUE MOBILIZATION COMMISSION

1.	Lt. General T.Y. Danjuma (RTD)	—	Chairman
2.	Mr. A. S. Abam	—	Secretary
3.	Prof. I. Osayinwese	—	Member
4.	Alhaji Abba Abdullahi	—	"
5.	Prof. Femi Kayode	—	"
6.	Prof. Chike Oti	—	"
7.	Mrs Toyin Olakunri	—	"
8.	Alhaji Umaru Mutalib	—	"
9.	Prof. U. Damachi	—	"

CODE OF CONDUCT BUREAU

1.	Canon H. O. Mohammed	—	Chairman
2.	Dr. R. E. O. Akpofofe	—	Secretary
3.	Mr. Usman Adeyemi	—	Member
4.	Chief (Dr) W. Oyoide	—	"
5.	Alhaji Abdurrahman Gara	—	"
6.	Alhaji Jari Ashafa	—	"
7.	Capt. S. U. Nsa (NN) (Rtd.)	—	"
8.	Mr. Mokwugo Okoye	—	"
9.	Dr. (Mrs) D.J. Shehu	—	"
10.	Rev. Canon Peter Adebisi	—	"
11.	Alhaji Shehu Kazaure	—	"
12.	Maj-Gen. D. K. Sho-Silva (Rtd)	—	"

CODE OF CONDUCT TRIBUNAL

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Hon. Justice P. C. Akpanmbo (Rtd) | - | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. P.A.O. Oluyede | - | Member |
| 3. Alhaji Suleman Gurin (Rtd PS) | - | " |
| 4. Alhaji Abdu Gusau | - | " |
| 5. Mr. Samuel Iyorka | - | " |

NIGERIAN MEDALLISTS AT OLYMPIC AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

A. Olympic Games

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| 1. | Medallist | - | Nojeem Maiyegun |
| | Sport | - | Boxing |
| | Event | - | Light Middle Weight |
| | Olympiad | - | XVIII Olympic Games, Tokyo,
Japan. |
| | Date | - | October 10 - 24, 1964 |
| | Medal Won | - | BRONZE |
| 2. | Medallist | - | Isaac Ikhuoria |
| | Sport | - | Boxing |
| | Event | - | Light Heavyweight |
| | Olympiad | - | XX Olympic Games, Munich,
West Germany |
| | Date | - | August 28 - September 10, 1972 |
| | Medal Won | - | BRONZE |
| 3. | Medallist | - | Peter Konyegwachie |
| | Sport | - | Boxing |
| | Event | - | Featherweight |
| | Olympiad | - | XXIII Olympic Games, Los
Angeles, USA |
| | Date | - | July 28 - August 12, 1984 |
| | Medal Won | - | SILVER |
| 4. | Medallist | - | Innocent Egbunike |

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Sport | - | Athletics |
| | Event | - | 4 x 400 M. Relay |
| | Olympiad | - | XXIII Olympic Games, Los Angeles, USA |
| | Date | - | July 28 - August 12, 1984 |
| | Medal Won | - | BRONZE |
| 5. | Medallist | - | Sunday Uti |
| | Sport | - | Athletics |
| | Event | - | 4 x 400 M. Relay |
| | Olympiad | - | XXIII Olympic Games, Los Angeles, USA |
| | Date | - | July 28 - August 12, 1984 |
| | Medal Won | - | BRONZE |
| 6. | Medallist | - | Moses Ugboisien |
| | Sport | - | Athletics |
| | Event | - | 4 x 400 M. Relay |
| | Olympiad | - | XXIII Olympic Games, Los Angeles, USA |
| | Date | - | July 28 - August 12, 1984 |
| | Medal Won | - | BRONZE |
| 7. | Medallist | - | Rotimi Peters |
| | Sport | - | Athletics |
| | Event | - | 4 x 400 M. Relay |
| | Olympiad | - | XXIII Olympic Games, Los Angeles, USA |
| | Date | - | July 28 - August 12, 1984 |
| | Medal Won | - | BRONZE |

B. COMMONWEALTH GAMES

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
1930	I BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES	Hamilton CANADA	NONE	
1934	II BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES	London ENGLAND	NONE	
1938	III BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES	Sydney AUSTRALIA	NONE	
1950	IV BRITISH EMPIRE GAMES	Auckland NEW ZEALAND	ATHLETICS	<p>*GOLD: *SILVER: High Jump - 6' 5" (J. O. Majeedkuchanni)</p>
1954	V BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Vancouver CANADA	ATHLETICS	<p>*GOLD: High Jump - 6' 8" (Emmanuel Ifeajuna) *SILVER: Long Jump - 24' 3" (K.A.B. Olowu) *SILVER: 4x100yds Relay 41.3 Secs (K.A.B. Olowu) (M.A. Arogundade) (A.K.O. Amu)</p>

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
1958	VI BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Cardiff WALES	BOXING	(E. Ajado) •SILVER: Triple Jump-50'1.5" (Peter Eziri) •BRONZE: High Jump-6'6.75" Nofu Owingie •BRONZE: Long Jump 23'1.5" (S.O. Williams) •BRONZE: Bantamweight (Abubakar Idi Garuba) GOLD: •SILVER: 4x110yds Relay - 41.0 secs (T. Oke) (J. Omagbomi) (V. Okofin) (S. Akraika)
1962	VII BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Perth AUSTRALIA	BOXING	•BRONZE: Heavyweight (Gladegain Salawu)
			NONE	

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
1966	VIII BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Kingston JAMAICA	ATHLETICS	*GOLD: Triple Jump - 539.75" (Sam Igan)
			BOXING	*GOLD: Bantamweight (Eddie Ndukwu) *Gold: Lightweight (A. Audub)
			ATHLETICS	*SILVER: 440 yds Hurdles - 51.5 secs (Kingsley Agba bokha) *SILVER: High Jump - 6' 8" (Sam Igan) *SILVER: Triple Jump - 52' 9" George Ogan)
			BOXING	*SILVER: Lightweight (Fatai Ayinla)
			ATHLETICS	*BRONZE: Light Middle- weight (Nojeem Maiyegun) *BRONZE: 220yds - 21.0 secs

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
1970	IX BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Edinburgh	BOXING	(David Epke) •BRONZE: Long Jump - 20'2.75" (Violet Odigwu (Miam)) •GOLD: Lightweight (A. Adesoyemi) •GOLD: Lightweight (Fatai Ayinla) •GOLD: Long Jump - 6.46m (Modupe Oshikoya) •GOLD: Lightweight (O. Nwagwu) •GOLD: Featherweight (Eddie Ndukwu) •SILVER: Pentathlon (Modupe Oshikoya)
1974	X BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Christchurch NEW ZEALAND	ATHLETICS	•SILVER: Lightweight (Kayin Amah) •SILVER: Heavyweight (Fatai Ayinla)

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
			ATHLETICS	BRONZE: 4x110m Relay - 39.7 secs (K. Abchalar) (B. Majekodunmi) (A. Olakunle) (T. Oyebara)
				*BRONZE: 100m Hurdles - 13.7 secs (Modupe Oshikoya)
			BOXING	*BRONZE: Lightweight (Isaac Ikhuoria) *BRONZE: Flyweight (S. Ishola)
1978	XI COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Edmonton CANADA	NONE	
1982	XII COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Brisbane AUSTRALIA	ATHLETICS	*GOLD: 4x100m Relay 39.15 (L. Adegbefunbe) (I. Adeyanju) (S. Oyeledun)

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT (I. Ename)
			BOXING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *GOLD: Bantam weight (Joe Orwa) *GOLD: Featherweight (Peter Konyegwachi) *GOLD: Lightwelterweight (Christopher Ossai)
			WEIGHTLIFTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *GOLD: 90 Kg (Oliver Orak)
			BOXING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *BRONZE: Welterweight (Charles Nwako) *BRONZE: Lightmiddleweight (Rowland Omoruyi) *BRONZE: Middleweight (Jeremiah Okorodudu)
			WEIGHTLIFTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *BRONZE: 52.05 kgs (Lawrence Tom) *BRONZE: 67 kgs (Patrick Bassey) *BRONZE: 82 kgs (C. Samuel Idoh)

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION ACHIEVEMENT
1990	COMMONWEALTH GAMES	Auckland NEW ZEALAND	<p>*BRONZE: 62 kg (Benney Irobar)</p> <p>*WRESTLING</p> <p>*GOLD: Men's Discus 62.62 (Olatokoya Adewale)</p> <p>*SILVER: Men's Shot Put 18.48 (Olatokoya Adewale)</p> <p>*GOLD: Men's Long Jump 8.39 (Alii Yusuf)</p> <p>*GOLD: Women's 400m 51.08 (Yusuf Fatima)</p> <p>*BOXING</p> <p>*GOLD: Bantamweight (Mohammed Sabo)</p> <p>*GOLD: Welterweight (Defnagbon D.)</p> <p>*ATHLETICS</p> <p>*SILVER: Men's 100m 10.05 (Ezinwa Davidson)</p> <p>*SILVER: Men's 4x100m Relay 38.85 (Nwankwo Victor)</p>

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
				(Ezinwa Davidson) (Ezinwa Osmond) (Tetengi Abdullahi) *SILVER: Women's Long - Jump 6.65 (Ulondu Beatrice)
			WEIGHTLIFTING	*SILVER: 67.5kg - Combined - 290.0 (Iqasiborn L.) *SILVER: 67.5kg - Combined 130.0 (Iqasiborn L.) *SILVER: 67.5kg - Clean and Jerk 160.0 (Iqasiborn L.) *SILVER: Okunoye M 82.5kg - Combined - 332.5 82.5kg - Snatch - 152.5 *SILVER: Ojadi A. 110kg + combined - 400.0 110kg + combined - 177.5 110kg + combined - 222.5
			ATHLETICS	*BRONZE: Men's Long Jump

YEAR	GAMES	HOST CITY	REPRESENTATION	ACHIEVEMENT
				8.18 (Ighinoghene F.) •BRONZE: Women's 400m 52.01 (Opara Charity) •BRONZE: 4x100m Relay - 44.67 (Udoodu B.) (Opara C.) (Yusuf C.) (Ajarwa C.)
			BOXING	•BRONZE: Heavyweight (Onwuka K)
			JUDO	•BRONZE: Women's Under 72kg (Half Heavyweight) (Obekpa C.) •BRONZE: Men's Open (Omagbaluwaje M.)
			WEIGHTLIFTING	•BRONZE: 82.5kg Clean & Jerk 180.0 (Odusanya M.)

A LIST OF UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES

No.	Name and address of Institutions	Date of Foundation	Faculties	Schools
1.	Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi Bauchi State (Formerly ABU Bauchi Campus)	1980, 1988		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) School of Science and Science Education b) School of Engineering c) School of Agriculture
2.	Ahmadu Bello University, P. M. B. 1011, Zaria, Kaduna State	1962	Administration; Agriculture; Arts and Social Sciences; Education; Engineering; Medicine; Science; Veterinary Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) School of Basic Studies b) School of Post-Graduate Studies
3.	Bayer University P. M. B. 1011, Kano Kano State	1975 1975	Arts and Islamic Studies; Education; Law; Science; Social and Management Sciences; Technology, Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) School of Post-Graduate Studies
4.	Federal University of Technology, P. M. B. 704 Akure, Ondo State	1981		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology b) School of Earth and Mineral Sciences c) School of Environmental Sciences and Fine Arts d) School of Pure and Applied Sciences

5. Federal University of Technology, P. O. Box 656, Minna, Niger State
1982
6. Federal University of Technology, P.M.B. 1526 Owerri, Imo State
1980
7. Federal University of Technology P.M.B. 2076, Yola Gongola State (Formerly Univ. of Maidugun Yola Campus)
1981, 1988
8. Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Ife, Oyo State (Formerly University of Ife)
1962, 1987
9. University of Agriculture, P.M.B. 2240, Abeokuta, Ogun State (Formerly College of Science and Technology)
1982, 1988
- a) School of Agriculture and Agriculture Technology
b) School of Engineering and Engineering Technology
c) School of Environmental Technology
d) School of Science and Science Education
- a) School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology
b) School of Engineering and Engineering Technology
c) School of Management Tech
d) School of Earth, Mineral and Natural Sciences
- Science; Social and Management Science; Earth and Environmental Sciences; Agriculture
- Administration; Agric ; Arts, Education; Environmental design (Medicine) Law; Pharmacy; Science; Social Sciences; Technology
- a) School of Applied and Natural Science
b) School of Technology

10.	University of Abuja, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory	1988	Agriculture; Engineering Pharmacy and Health Technology	
11.	University of Agriculture Makurdi, Benue State (Formerly University of Jos Makurdi Campus)	1980, 1988	Agriculture; Engineering Pharmacy and Health Technology	
12.	University of Benin, P.M.B. 1154, Benin City Bendel State	1970	Arts; Agriculture Creative Arts; Education; Engineering Law; Pharmacy; Science Social Sciences Department of Adult Education and Extra Mural Studies	a) College of Medical Sciences; School of Post-Graduate Studies
13.	University of Calabar P.M.B. 1115, Calabar Cross River State	1975	Agriculture; Arts; Education; Law; Science Social Sciences	College of Medical Sciences School of Basic Studies School of Post-Graduate Studies
14.	University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State (Formerly University College, Ibadan)	1948, 1962	Agriculture and Forestry; Arts; Education Law; Science; Social Sciences; Technology; Veterinary Medicine	College of Medicine School of Post-Graduate Studies
15.	University of Ife, Ibadan, P.M.B. 1575, Ife Kwara State	1975	Agriculture; Arts; Business and Social Sciences; Education; Health Sciences	School of Post-Graduate Studies
16.	University of Jos P.M.B. 2084, Jos Plateau State	1975	Arts; Education; Environmental Sciences; Law; Natural Science Social Sciences	School of Post-Graduate Studies

17	University of Lagos P.M.B. 12003, Lagos Lagos State	1962	Arts; Business Administration; Education; Engineering; Environ- mental Sciences; Social Sciences; Science; Law	College of Medicine School of Post-Graduate Studies
18	University of Maiduguri Maiduguri; Borno State	1975	Agriculture; Arts; Education; Law; Science Social and Manage- ment Sciences; Veterinary Medicine; Engineering	College of Medical Sciences School of Post-Graduate Studies
19	University of Nigeria Nsukka, Anambra State	1960	Agriculture; Arts; Biological Sciences; Business Administra- tion; Education; Engineering; Law; Medical Sciences; Sciences; Physical Science; Social Sciences; Veterinary Medicine	College of Medicine School of Post-Graduate Studies
20	University of Port-Harcourt P.M.B. 5323, Port-Harcourt Rivers State	1975	Science; Education; Humanities Social Sciences, Management and Business Administration	School of Post-Graduate Studies
21	Usman Danfodio University P.M.B. 2346, Sokoto, Sokoto State (Formerly University of Sokoto)	1975	Agriculture; Arts and Islamic Studies; Education and Extension Services; Law Sciences Social Sciences and Administration, Veterinary Sciences.	College of Health Sciences, School of Post-Graduate Studies
22	National Mathematical Centre P.M.B. 118, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory	1988		
23	Nigeria Defence Academy, P.M.B. 2109 Kaduna (Army University)			

STATE UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

No.	Name and Address of Institution	Date of Foundation	Faculty	School/Colleges
1.	Anambra State University of Technology, P.M.B. 1660, Independence Lay Out, Enugu Anambra State	1980	Sciences; Applied Biological Sciences; Applied Physical Sciences; Education Engineering; Environmental Sciences; Law; Management Sciences; Medical Services;	School/Colleges
2.	Bendel State University, P.M.B. 14, Ekpoma Bendel State	1980	Arts and Social Sciences; Engineering and Technology; Environmental Studies; Law; Natural Sciences;	
3.	University of Cross River State, P.M.B. 1017, Uyo, Cross River State	1983	Arts; Business and Public Administration; Education; Law; Natural and Applied Sciences; Social Sciences	
4.	Imo State University, P.M.B. 7000, Etti, Imo State	1981		College of Humanities and Social Sciences; School of Social Sciences; College of Social Sciences; school of Biological Sciences; school of Physical Sciences; College of Agric. and Veterinary Medicine; College of Medicine and Health Sciences; College of Engineering and Environmental

Studies; School of Construction Management and Technology; College of Business Administration, College of Legal Studies

- | | | | | |
|----|--|------|--|---|
| 5. | Lagos State University
P.M.B. 1087 Apapa
Badagry Expressway,
Ojo, Lagos State | 1983 | Education; Engineering
Technology and Environmental
Studies; Humanities; Law;
Science | |
| 6. | Ogun State University,
P.M.B. 2002,
Ago-Iwoye,
Ogun State | 1982 | Arts; Education Law;
Sciences; Social and
Management Sciences | College of Agriculture
Science; College of
Sciences |
| 7. | Ondo State University,
P.M.B. 5363,
Ado-Ekiti,
Ondo State | 1982 | Arts; Business Sciences;
Education; Engineering;
Natural Sciences; Social
Sciences; | |
| 8. | Rivers State University
of Science and Technology,
P.M.B. 5080,
Port-Harcourt
Rivers State | 1979 | Agriculture; Engineering;
Environmental Studies;
Law; Management Sciences
Science; Technical and
Science Education | |
| 9. | Oyo State University of Technology
Ogbomosho
Oyo State | 1990 | | |

**LIST OF FEDERAL & STATE POLYTECHNICS
COLLEGES OF TECHNOLOGY
(AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1991)**

FEDERAL

1. Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana - Afikpo
2. Federal Polytechnic, Ado-Ekiti
3. Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi
4. Federal Polytechnic, Bida
5. Federal Polytechnic, Idah
6. Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro
7. Federal Polytechnic, Kaura - Namoda
8. Federal Polytechnic, Mubi
9. Federal Polytechnic, Nassarawa
10. Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos

STATE

1. Anambra State Polytechnic, Oko
2. Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi
3. Benue State Polytechnic, Ugbokolo
4. Institute of Management & Technology, Enugu
5. Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna
6. Kaduna State Polytechnic, Zaria
7. Kano State Polytechnic, Kano
8. Katsina State Polytechnic, Katsina
9. Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin
10. Lagos State Polytechnic, Isolo, Lagos
11. Ogun State Polytechnic, Abeokuta
12. Ondo State Polytechnic, Owo
13. Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin - Ladi
14. Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri
15. Rivers State Polytechnic, Boni
16. Sokoto State Polytechnic, Birnin - Kebbi
17. The Polytechnic, Calabar
18. The Polytechnic, Ibadan
19. College of Technology, Nekede - Owerri
20. Our Saviour Institute of Science, Agriculture & Technology, Enugu

**LIST OF STATE - OWNED COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
(AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1991)**

STATE	NAME & LOCATION OF INSTITUTION
1. Akwa Ibom	1. College of Education, Afaha Nsit
2. Anambra	2. College of Education, Awka
	3. College of Education, Nsugbe
	4. College of Education, Eha-Amufu
	5. College of Ecumenical Education,, Enugu
3. Bauchi	6. College of Education, Azare
4. Bendel	7. College of Education, Benin
	8. College of Physical Education, Afuze
	9. College of Education, Agbor
	10. College of Education, Warri
5. Benue	11. College of Education, Ankpa
	12. College of Education, Katsina – Ala
6. Borno	13. Kashim Ibrahim College of Education, Maiduguri
	14. College of Education, Waka – Biu
	15. College of Education, Gashua
	16. Umar Ibn El-Kanemi College of Education, Bama
7. Cross River	17. College of Education, Akamkpa
8. Gongola	18. College of Education, Jalingo
	19. College of Education, Hong
9. Kaduna	20. College of Education, Kafanchan
10. Kano	21. College of Education, Gumel
11. Kwara	22. College of Education, Ilorin
	23. College of Education, Oro
12. Lagos	24. College of Education, Ijanikin
13. Niger	25. College of Education, Minna
14. Ogun	26. College of Education, Ijebu - Ode

15. Ondo	27. College of Education, Ikere – Ekiti
16. Oyo	28. College of Education, Ilesa.
	29. College of Education, Ila – Orangun
	30. St. Andrew's College of Education, Oyo
17. Plateau	31. College of Education, Akwanga
	32. College of Education, Gindiri
18. Rivers	33. College of Education, Port Harcourt
19. Sokoto	34. College of Education, Sokoto

(For List of Federal Colleges of Education, See Page 191)

STATISTICS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN NIGERIA
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1984/85-1989

STATE	1984/85		1985/86		1987		1988		1989	
	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL ENROL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL ENROL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL ENROL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL ENROL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL ENROL
1. AKWA IBOM	2,071	928,739	2,071	1,414,078	1,003	442,848	1,019	465,938	1,206	483,439
2. ANAMBRA	1,870	284,120	1,798	308,267	1,607	788,035	2,083	900,715	2,140	937,930
3. BAUCHE	1,743	660,751	1,772	758,572	1,767	803,177	1,418	290,888	1,452	308,818
4. BENDEL	2,018	441,641	2,398	467,610	2,314	544,599	1,735	893,989	1,803	950,319
5. BENUE	1,858	444,365	1,858	470,200	1,437	466,386	2,278	567,107	2,208	562,191
6. BORNO	1,524	845,745	1,489	616,654	579	244,313	1,045	410,581	1,551	577,180
7. CROSS RIVER	1,447	399,592	1,460	384,240	1,460	358,024	1,516	414,836	1,473	975,046
8. GONGOLA	2,012	849,703	2,010	887,039	2,030	913,282	2,113	1,180,722	2,075	973,496
9. IMO	2,885	1,261,918	2,948	816,696	1,333	560,791	1,324	542,981	1,548	591,444
10. KADUNA	3,108	762,573	3,108	765,226	3,132	832,990	3,146	1,047,904	3,335	1,170,477
11. KANO	+	535,705	1,446	525,801	1,540	380,901	1,540	428,515	1,542	470,625
12. KATSINA	962	650,937	888	662,380	1,291	360,730	1,322	378,542	1,225	389,779
13. KWARA	1,164	460,182	1,164	451,010	941	769,542	911	818,465	919	856,438
14. LAGOS	1,288	399,515	1,277	368,761	1,121	265,821	1,146	223,025	1,087	234,832
15. NIGER	1,726	567,612	1,608	453,997	1,294	398,293	1,291	405,531	1,330	425,559
16. OGUN	2,740	1,982,582	3,007	1,935,898	1,577	503,461	1,575	525,962	1,586	530,560
17. ONDO	1,375	545,502	1,375	511,607	2,576	1,029,431	2,619	1,094,394	2,712	1,142,096
18. OYO	1,110	320,935	1,081	345,059	1,411	410,143	1,382	544,782	1,515	524,806
19. PLATEAU	2,509	717,898	2,452	724,625	1,095	385,061	1,103	399,381	1,122	429,623
20. RIVERS	201	45,155	203	47,244	2,450	643,631	2,468	659,953	2,444	411,282
21. SOKOTO	35,281	13,025,287	35,433	12,914,870	203	36,355	208	80,192	205	65,198
22. FCT										
NIGERIA					34,266	11,540,175	33,796	12,690,798	34,904	12,721,087

SOURCE: Statistics Branch, Federal Ministry of Education, Victoria Island, Lagos.

NOTE: += Figures for Akwa Ibom & Katsina States were included among those of Cross River & Kaduna States respectively.

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