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**100 FACTS
ABOUT
NIGERIA**

AUGUST 1963

Prepared and published by the
INFORMATION DIVISION
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
LAGOS, NIGERIA

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GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

1. The Federation of Nigeria is in West Africa. It is bounded on the west and north by the Republics of Dahomey, Niger and Chad and on the east by the Cameroun Republic. Its southern shores lie along the Bights of Benin and Biafra of the Gulf of Guinea. The area of the territory is 356,669 square miles—about four times the area of the United Kingdom. It is 650 miles at its greatest depth from the coast to the northern border and 700 miles at the widest point.
2. The country is divided into three unequal portions by the River Niger and its main tributary, the River Benue. The Niger, which rises on the borders of Sierra Leone, runs through Nigeria for the last 730 miles of its course to the sea. The Benue, which rises in the Republic of Cameroun flows westwards to its confluence with the Niger at Lokoja, a distance of 495 miles.
3. Along the coast, screened from the sea by a wide sandy beach, are lagoons, creeks and mangrove swamps through which is an intricate but useful system of waterways. Behind this is the forest belt from 50 to 100 miles in depth and beyond this is the 'orchard bush' of stunted trees along both banks of the principal rivers. Northward the terrain is open savannah and north of the rivers the land rises to plateau averaging over 2,000 feet above sea level. In parts of the Plateau heights of over 6,000 feet are reached. In the extreme north the country merges into the Sahara and slopes gently down towards Lake Chad.
4. Nigeria is entirely within the tropics and the climate ranges from tropical to sub-tropical. In the southern areas typical tropical conditions exist with wet and dry seasons of almost equal duration. There are occasional fierce storms and relative humidity and temperatures vary little throughout the year. In this area rainfall varies from about 70 inches per year in the neighbourhood of Lagos to 150 inches in parts of the Eastern coastal area. In the North the climate is more sub-tropical. It is much drier than the south and the rains in some parts may be as low as 20 inches per year. Temperature variations go from as low as 45 degrees during the cool harmattan evenings to as

high as 120 degrees at midday. On rare occasions temperatures barely above freezing have been recorded on the Plateau.

THE PEOPLE

5. Nigerians make up about one-fifth of the population of the Continent of Africa. The last Nigerian census for which figures are available was in 1952-53 when the total figure was 31,500,000. The present estimated population of Nigeria is over 40,000,000. The total number of non-Nigerians in the Federation at the same date was estimated to be more than 25,000.
6. Many ethnic groups have combined in the making of Nigeria and contribute to the variety of customs and traditions, dresses and languages, found in the different parts of the country. The principal groups are the Hausa, Fulani, Tiv, Kanuri in the Northern Region; Yoruba, Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri in the Western Region; and Ibo, Ijaw, Ibibio, Efik and Annang in the Eastern Region. There are also Ijaws and Ibos in the West.

RELIGION

7. Islam is the principal religion of Northern Nigeria and also has a considerable following among the Yorubas. Christian Missions have made progress among the Ibos and the Yorubas and have been instrumental in laying the foundations of education, especially over the southern parts of the country.

LANGUAGE

8. In the absence of a universal language English is the *lingua franca* of the country. In the North the main languages are Hausa, Fulani and Kanuri; in the West Yoruba is understood by nearly all groups; and in Eastern Nigeria there are large Ibo, Ibibio and Efik speaking areas. English is the official language of the country's legislatures and legislation.

HISTORY

9. Relics of indigenous peoples are found in the plateau areas dating back 2,000 years. The main ethnic groups all have stories and legends which

indicate waves of migrations from centres outside Nigeria. The Hausas claim Mecca as their origin. The Kanuri derive from desert stock and the Fulani may have come from North Africa and the Mediterranean coast. The Yoruba claim to have come from the East, the Sudan or Upper Egypt. It has been suggested that the Ibos and other peoples of Eastern Nigeria also might have migrated into Nigeria from north-east Africa or, in some cases, from Central Africa.

10. The 'Kano Chronicle' is the best known early written history of any part of Nigeria. This document is a history of Kano over 1,000 years. Other documents, including the records of Arab travellers, have been collected together with the later and detailed accounts of explorers and traders. The latter date back to the arrival of the Portuguese at Benin in 1472. The first British party to reach this city did so in 1553.
11. Early in the nineteenth century a Fulani Jihad under Usuman dan Fodio swept across Northern Nigeria and Dan Fodio's lieutenants were established as Emirs in the areas he conquered. Their descendants are the traditional rulers of Northern Nigeria, except in Bornu where the invaders were repelled.
12. In the eighteenth century trade in commodities gave way to the slave trade and it was suppression of this trade that the first British Consulate was established at Calabar in 1851 and Lagos was occupied in 1861.
13. From time to time the Colony of Lagos was under the administrative control of other British territories in West Africa until 1885 when the Oil Rivers Protectorate was created but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real effort at Government. Before then the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was in the hands of the Royal Niger Company, an amalgamation of several British trading interests in those parts and under a Royal Charter the Company continued to administer the area until the end of 1899. On the 1st January, 1900, the Royal Niger Company's Charter was surrendered and the administration of the territory was formally taken over by the British Government. In 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. At the

same time a Protectorate was established over Northern Nigeria and the present boundaries of Nigeria were delineated.

14. On the 1st January, 1914, the two protectorates were merged with Lagos into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria with Sir Frederick (later Lord) Lugard having the personal title of Governor-General. The independent Kingdom of Abeokuta was also incorporated at that date. Under the constitutional instruments setting up the territory a legislative council advised the Governor for Lagos and the Protectorate but the administration of the Northern Provinces, as they were called, was the sole responsibility of the Governor. This Council was enlarged in 1922 to permit greater Nigeria representation. At this date also the mandated territory of the British Cameroons was associated with Nigeria for administrative purposes.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

15. This arrangement continued until 1946 when a new constitution was introduced by Sir Arthur Richards (now Lord Milverton). A central legislature was set up to administer the whole country and regional Houses of Assembly were established to act as advisory bodies to the Central Legislature on regional matters. Members of the Central Legislature were elected from the Regional Houses which, in turn, were filled by elections through a system of electoral colleges.
16. A further revision was carried out in 1951 to give greatly increased regional autonomy; larger and more representative legislatures with wider powers both in the Regions and at the Centre; and to give Nigerians a full share in the shaping of Government policy and the direction of executive Government action.
17. The constitution was again revised in 1954 as a result of the London (August, 1953) and Lagos (January, 1954) Conferences presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The new constitution gave increased powers to the Regions and established the Southern Cameroons as a quasi-federal territory. Lagos was declared to be Federal territory and was separated from the Western Region. The House of Representatives was enlarged to allow each administrative division

in Nigeria to be represented by at least one member. Federal elections took place on a divisional basis in November and December, 1954.

18. Further constitutional talks were held in London in May and June of 1957 as a result of which the Federal Council of Ministers was constituted an all-Nigerian body except for His Excellency the Governor-General who continued to act as President of the Council. The first Federal Prime Minister was appointed in August, 1957. Regional Self-government was given to Eastern and Western Nigeria at the same time. Self-government was granted to Northern Nigeria with effect from March 15, 1959.

INDEPENDENT NIGERIA

19. The Federation of Nigeria became fully independent and sovereign on October 1, 1960, and the first Nigerian Governor-General took office in November, 1960.
20. The Federation of Nigeria is made up of the four Regions of Northern, Western, Mid-Western and Eastern Nigeria and the Federal Territory of Lagos. Provision for increasing the number of Regions and/or for boundary changes between existing Regions is embodied in the Constitution. The Mid-Western Region, formerly part of Western Nigeria, was created as a result of a referendum held in the area on July 13, 1963.
21. There is a bicameral legislature for the Federation and for each Region.
22. At the Federal level the Parliament of the Federation comprises the Senate or Upper House and the House of Representatives, the members of both Houses are known as Members of Parliament (M.P.).
23. The Senate is composed of 44 members: 12 from each Region; 4 nominated and/or elected to represent the Federal territory of Lagos; and four members nominated by the Governor-General of the Federation.*

*As from October 1, 1963, when Nigeria becomes a Republic the title of the Governor-General becomes 'President'.

24. The Senate elects its own President who may be one of its members or may be a person who is eligible to be a Senator but is not necessarily a member of either House of the Parliament of the Federation. There is a Deputy President who must be the Oba of Lagos.
25. The House of Representatives has 312 members elected by adult suffrage in Western and Eastern Nigeria and by male adult suffrage in Northern Nigeria.
26. Of the total number of seats (312), 174 are in Northern Nigeria; 73 are in Eastern Nigeria; 62 are in Western Nigeria; and 3 are in the Federal Territory of Lagos.
27. At the date of this issue of '100 Facts' the Government of the Federation is formed of a coalition of the parties of the Northern Peoples Congress and the National Council of Nigerian Citizens. There is an Official Opposition.
28. The Council of Ministers or Cabinet consists of 25 Federal Ministers in addition to the Prime Minister of the Federation, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, K.B.E., M.P. There are three Ministers not of Cabinet rank. The present Council of Ministers and the office of each is given at page 22.
29. Each Region is autonomous and has a legislature composed of a House of Chiefs and a House of Assembly. The Regional Cabinets are known as Executive Councils and are headed by a Premier who is the leader of the party having a majority in the House of Assembly. Members of a House of Assembly (M.H.A.) are elected in the same manner as are Members of Parliament; members of the Houses of Chiefs (M.H.C.) are selected by office or nominated.
30. Division of authority between Federal and Regional Governments is clearly defined. Exclusive authority is held by the Federal Government in foreign affairs, defence, immigration, banking, external borrowing, public utilities, communications (telecommunications) and similar subjects affecting the Federation as a unit. Health, education, social services, local taxation, local government, motor licences and similar subjects are dealt with by Regional Governments (for full

list of exclusive and concurrent subjects see The Schedule to the Nigeria 'Constitution' Order in Council, 1960).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

31. Nigeria practises the rule of law, and a Bill of Rights is written into the Constitution.
32. The highest judicial officer is the Chief Justice of the Federation, who presides over the Supreme Court. The Regions and the Federal Territory of Lagos have separate judiciaries consisting of High Courts and Magistrate Courts. In addition there is the Alkali Court in Northern Nigeria which dispenses justice according to Moslem Law, while Eastern and Western Nigeria each have customary courts which dispense justice according to Customary Law.

TOWNS AND HARBOURS

33. There are about 60 towns having populations in excess of 20,000. The principal towns and their estimated populations, 1963, are Lagos (500,000), Ibadan (750,000), Kano (150,000), Enugu (68,000), Kaduna (43,000), Ogbomosho (146,000), Oshogbo (130,000), Katsina (56,000), Sokoto (50,000), Abeokuta (88,000), Onitsha (80,000), Port Harcourt (75,000), Jos (42,000), Ilesha (76,000).
34. Lagos, the federal capital, is built on an island in the lagoon of the same name. It is linked to the mainland by the Carter Bridge, built in 1931. Under a development plan the town is being extensively replanned and rebuilt by the Lagos Executive Development Board. With the adjacent area of Apapa where extensive developments of commercial, industrial and residential areas are being carried out, Lagos/Apapa is the principal seaport for Nigeria. Through its quays and warehouses more than six million tons of exports and imports are handled yearly. The port facilities at Apapa include handling sheds and the Atlantic Terminal for the reception and departure of passengers travelling by sea.
35. Port Harcourt, 35 miles from the sea on the Bonny River is the second largest port in the country and handles over two million tons of traffic each year.

The port of Bonny at the mouth of the river is now developed as the terminal of the crude oil pipeline. There are smaller ports at Burutu, Sapele, Warri, Koko, Degema and Calabar.

36. All Nigerian ports and harbours are vested under the control of the Nigeria Ports Authority which was set up under the Ports Ordinance (27/1954) and came into effect on the 1st April, 1955.
37. The Inland Waterways Department is responsible for navigation of 4,000 miles of inland waterways and the maintenance of river ports, ferries and creek mail services. These include the Niger and Benue Rivers which, during high water period, are used for supplying goods to and evacuating produce from North Nigeria and from neighbouring territories. Plans for improving the navigability of the Niger/Benue system include the buoying and control of the waterways and work has begun on the Kainji Dam project which, when completed, will control water levels of the Niger (*see* under 'Economic Development').

COMMUNICATIONS

RAIL

38. The Nigerian Railway has a route mileage of 1,870 miles. The main arteries of the system join Kano and Nguru in the North by the western line to Lagos and via Kaduna by the eastern line to Port Harcourt. Work has reached an advanced stage on a railway extension of 400 miles in the Bornu and Bauchi Provinces at a cost of about £20 million. During the year ending March 31, 1962, the Railway carried a total of 3,004,000 tons of goods traffic yielding revenue which amounted to £15,220,000. The number of passengers carried was 11,061,000.

ROAD

39. The Public Works Departments and the various Native Administrations have opened to date about 45,000 miles of roads throughout the Federation.
40. The Federal Public Works Divisions is responsible for all trunk 'A' roads, totalling about 7,000 miles, throughout the Federation. Work is in hand to surface all major roads and to date more than 6,000 miles have been treated.

AIR

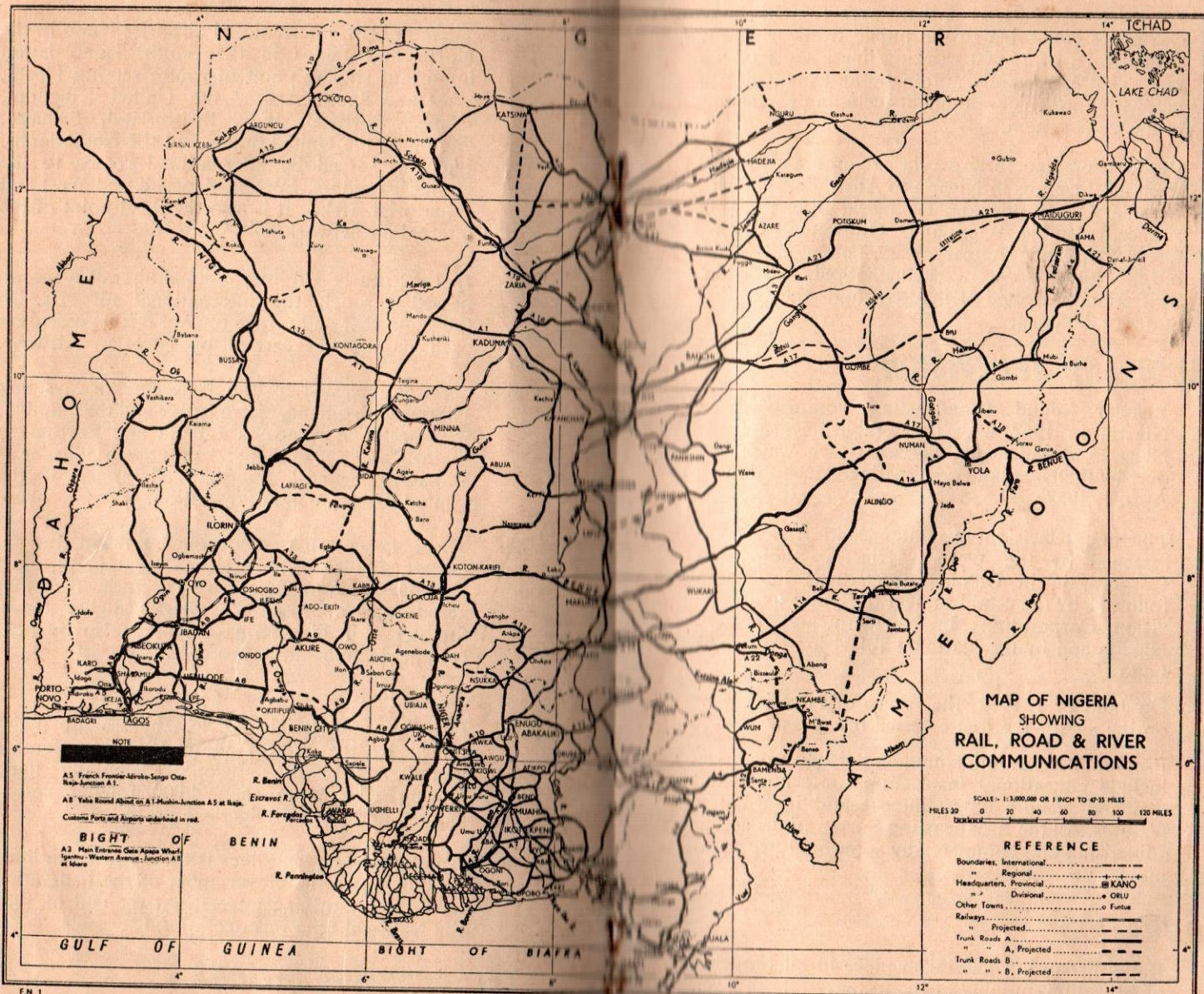
41. There are two international airports: Kano in the North and Lagos in the South. Kano is an important staging point in routes serving North, West and South Africa, the United Kingdom, France, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, the United States and the Netherlands. Lagos is served by international routes to the United Kingdom, Europe, America and West and Equatorial Africa. It is also the focal point of the internal air network.
42. In 1962 nearly 370 international aircraft a month passed through the international airports. In the same year an average of over 6,500 passengers each month was carried by Nigerian Airways.
43. Services operated by the Nigerian Airways link Nigeria with Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, with stops en route via Liberia and Portuguese Guinea, and one of these services operates as far as Dakar, in Senegal. International services to the United Kingdom are in operation.
44. There are customs aerodromes at Benin, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt, Sokoto, Tiko, Yola and Zaria. Ten other aerodromes are used for charter flights and a further 23 landing strips are used also by light communications aircraft.

SEA

45. Passenger and freight services by sea are maintained by the West African Lines Conference and several North European shipping lines. During 1962 more than 4,000 foreign vessels entered and cleared Nigerians ports.
46. Among the shipping lines is the Nigeria National Line in which the Government of the Federation have the controlling interest. At the end of 1961 the National Line was operating 12 vessels.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

47. By the end of 1962 Nigeria had 212 Post Offices, 5 Mobile Post Offices and 1,132 Postal Agencies. New offices and agencies are continually being opened.



**MAP OF NIGERIA
SHOWING
RAIL, ROAD & RIVER
COMMUNICATIONS**

SCALE - 1:3,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 47.35 MILES
MILES 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 MILES
Inches

- REFERENCE**
- Boundaries, International
 - " Regional
 - Headquarters, Provincial
 - " Divisional
 - Other Towns
 - Railways
 - " Projected
 - Trunk Roads A
 - " A, Projected
 - Trunk Roads B
 - " B, Projected

NOTE

A5 French Frontier-Miroko-Sengo Ota-Nipa-Junction A1.

A8 Yaka Road Abudu on A1-Makin-Junction A5 at Ibad.

Customs Ports and Airports underlined in red.

BIGHT OF BENIN

A2 Main Entrance Gida Kassa Wharf Iganmu - Western Avenue - Junction A5 at Ibad.

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48. As at December 31, 1962 there were 132 telephone exchanges connected to the public trunk network, with a total of 25,600 working lines. Most of the main centres are fully automatic and plans are in hand for further development including extensions to the trunk system.
49. Radio telephone services via Lagos are available from most centres in Nigeria to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Gibraltar, Ghana, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

50. Regular Sound Broadcasting commenced in Nigeria in 1952 with the establishment of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service which was taken over by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation on April 1, 1957.
51. The first television programmes in Africa were screened by the Western Nigeria Radiovision Corporation in October 1959. This has been followed by the establishment of Sound and Television Corporations in Northern and Eastern Nigeria and by the National Television Service at Lagos.
52. On January 1, 1962, the 'Voice of Nigeria' went on the air for the first external broadcast.
53. Programmes on both sound and vision broadcasts include educational instruction for schools and live and telefilm entertainment and informative features. All the Broadcasting Corporations accept advertising and commercially sponsored programmes.

EDUCATION

54. Rapid expansion has taken place in all branches of education, notably at the primary school level. By the beginning of 1963 more than 3 million children between the ages of six years and twelve years were attending schools throughout the Federation. Free primary education was introduced into Western Nigeria in January 1955 and in

Lagos in January 1957. In Eastern Nigeria there is a system of limited contributory fees.

55. The highest institutes are the University of Ibadan, the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, the University of Lagos, the University of Ife and the Ahmadu Bello University at Zaria.
56. Throughout the Federation there are three technical institutes, 12 trade centres and 11 vocational institutes. There are also a number of commercial schools. There are 318 teachers training schools, 883 secondary schools (grammar, modern and commercial) and about 16,000 primary schools.
57. Educational programmes include adult literacy and mass education schemes in all parts of the country and considerable progress is being made in this direction.
58. All the Governments of the Federation offer scholarship facilities to suitable candidates and tenable at local and overseas institutions of higher education.

MEDICAL SERVICES

59. Throughout the Federation there are 226 hospitals and nursing homes, (including maternity, mental and infectious diseases); 724 clinics, maternity and rural health centres; and 1,282 dispensaries.
60. There are 40 pathological laboratories, research services and a mobile tuberculosis survey unit.
61. The University College Teaching Hospital at Ibadan was opened in 1957 and has been recognised as a teaching hospital up to M.B. and B.S. standards. The Lagos Teaching Hospital opened in October 1962. Both Teaching Hospitals concentrate on the training of doctors and nurses.
62. The World Health Organisation has an office in Lagos; malaria research and control are being carried out by the Federal Malaria Service; and voluntary agencies include the Nigeria Red Cross.
63. The total number of government and private medical practitioners is over 1,000 and of dentists, 34.

THE NIGERIA POLICE

64. The Nigeria Police Force, under the command of the Inspector-General of Police with headquarters at Lagos, consists of over 13,000 officers and men. General direction of the Force is by a Police Council on which are representatives of each Region.
65. Many of the Local Government Administrations also maintain their own Police Forces.
66. There are two Police Training Colleges, one at Ikeja, near Lagos, and one at Kaduna. There are also refresher course schools at Ikeja, Kaduna and Enugu.

ARMED FORCES

67. The Royal Nigerian Army was formerly part of the Royal West African Frontier Force and was constituted a separate command in 1956. On the 1st April, 1958, control of the Nigerian Military Forces was surrendered by the British War Office to the Government of the Federation.
68. The Royal Nigerian Army consists of five Battalions of the Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment, one Reconnaissance Squadron, one Field Squadron of the Nigerian Military Engineers, one Signals Squadron and the normal administrative and supply branches. The title 'Queen's Own' was bestowed upon the Regiment by Her Majesty the Queen during Her Royal Tour of Nigeria in February 1956. Her Majesty is Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Nigerian Army which is under command of the Governor-General who has the rank of Field-Marshal.
69. The Q.O.N.R. originated from the armed constabulary of Lagos and in its early days distinguished itself in the Ashanti Wars and in several punitive expeditions which resulted in the pacification of Nigeria. In the first World War the Regiment fought with further distinction in the Cameroons and East Africa. In the Second World War 15 battalions were raised which saw service in Abyssinia, the Middle East and Burma. As component parts of the 81st and 82nd West Africa Divisions

the Regiment contributed to the final defeat of the Japanese in Burma. Myohaung Day (January 24) is the annual day of remembrance.

70. Under the Nigeria Naval Forces Ordinance, approved by the Federal House of Representatives in August 1956, a Naval Force was established and on the 1st May, 1958, was formally created as the Nigerian Naval Force based on H.M.N.S. 'Quorra' at Lagos. The title 'Royal Nigerian Navy' was granted in 1959.

FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

71. For the financial year 1963-64 Nigeria's Federal revenue was estimated at £121,333,055 and expenditure £120,563,190. Of this sum a total of £46,324,900 is for appropriations to Regional Governments' Revenues and £4,600,000 for Development. Over £85.4 millions of the revenue is derived from import, export and excise duties.

72. Regional revenues and expenditure for the year 1962-63

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Northern Region	£24,363,180	£23,945,650
Western Region	£21,587,220	£20,285,050
Eastern Region	£22,661,180	£22,090,580

(Revenue includes statutory appropriation from the Federal Government).

73. From July 1, 1959, Nigeria's own currency has been in issue. This is at par with sterling. Since July 1, 1962, Nigerian currency is the only legal tender for all internal transactions. Paper money consists of 100s., 20s., 10s. and 5s. notes. Coins are in the values of 2s., 1s., 6d, 3d, 1d, $\frac{1}{2}$ d and (in Northern Nigeria) one-tenth of a penny.
74. Nigeria's principal exports (with their value in 1962) are: Cocoa £33,346,895; palm kernels £16,886,684; groundnuts £32,425,653; palm oil £8,928,470; groundnut oil £6,176,806; tin-ore and metal £6,913,907; raw cotton £5,856,656; hides and skins £3,819,186; timber £5,835,763; rubber £11,158,923; crude petroleum £16,891,568.
75. Principal imports (with their value in 1962) are: Cotton piece goods £20,121,480; Motor Vehicles

£12,534,871; Corrugated Iron Sheets £2,040,775; Stockfish £7,221,102; Motor Spirit £4,418,702; Cement £2,363,227; Drinks £3,410,433; Bicycles £1,661,408; Tobacco and Cigarettes £1,330,624; Flour Wheaten £2,965,082; Salt £2,012,317; Sugar £3,389,034.

76. Each region has its own Marketing Board. These Boards handle Nigeria's main export crops—cocoa, oil palm produce, groundnuts and cotton. The shipment and sale overseas of these crops is controlled by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited which has its headquarters in Lagos.
77. The Boards are independent bodies which aim to ensure orderly marketing; improvements in quality; stable prices for the producers; to provide funds for research; and to finance schemes for the economic benefits of the people in the producing areas.
78. Industrial production is increasing and among the factories established are: cement manufacture; soap and margarine; tyres and tyre-retreading; spinning and weaving; canning and food processing; beer and soft drinks; plywood and veneers; shoes (rubber); pre-stressed concrete; iron and wrought iron; vehicle and cycle assembly; furniture; printing; etc.
79. Exports of crude petroleum oil from Nigeria began in February 1959, after explorations and testings which began in 1939. Annual rate of production is 3 million tons per year from oilfields in the Eastern Niger Delta areas. Reserves of crude oil are calculated to provide for an annual rate of extraction of 10 million tons from 1970.
80. A refinery, now under construction, will open in 1964 to process local crude oil to the extent of 2,000,000 tons per annum to meet the internal requirements for fuel oils, gasoline and kerosene.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

81. In 1962 all the Parliaments of the Federation approved a joint six-year Programme of Development to cost of £676.5 million.

82. Each Government has a Regional plan based on regional requirements but the whole is fully integrated into a Federal pattern to give priority emphasis to agriculture, industrial development, transport and communications and social welfare and amenities.
83. The largest single project is the building of a hydro-electric dam across the River Niger at Kainji to provide (a) electric power; (b) control of the river to improve navigability; (c) irrigation of the Niger Valley; (d) a large reservoir where fishing industries may be established.

SPORT

84. Sport in Nigeria has made great progress in recent years. There is a large following for football, athletics, boxing and horse racing. Hockey, tennis, cricket, polo, rugby, table tennis and softball are also played. Nigeria is now a regular competitor in the Empire Games having entered a team for the first time in New Zealand in 1950, and in the Olympic Games for the first time at Helsinki in 1952. At the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Vancouver in 1954, Nigerian athletes won one gold, three silver and three bronze medals. Women athletes took part in the Commonwealth Games for the first time at Cardiff in 1958.
85. A Nigerian, Hogan Bassey, held the world feather-weight title from 1957 to 1959. Another Nigerian, Dick Tiger, holds the world middleweight title.

ART AND CULTURE

86. In Museums throughout the country are preserved all that is best in the cultures of Nigeria. They cover a period from the Stone Age of man to the recent past and include pieces acclaimed by experts as being among the finest examples of bronze casting in the world of creature art.
87. While the traditional art forms are still practised, the past few years have witnessed a cultural resurgence, producing modern artists, sculptors and writers, several of them world renowned in their fields.

GENERAL

88. Nigeria has a free Press. There are several daily and weekly newspapers and other publications circulating throughout the country. Most of these are in English but there are important papers published in Yoruba (Western Nigeria) and Hausa (Northern Nigeria). In addition many overseas newspapers and journals are imported by air and sea and given wide circulation.
89. Cinemas operate in many of the large towns.
90. The Information Services of the Federal and Regional Governments operate mobile cinemas into all parts of the country. In Western Nigeria mobile cinemas are provided on special cinema barges for visiting towns and villages accessible only by the creeks and lagoon waterways.
91. Accommodation for visitors is provided at hotels in the principal towns and at catering resthouses in all the main centres throughout the country.
92. Visitors to Nigeria are required to be in possession of a valid passport with an entry visa and to have current certificates of vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against yellow fever. Nigeria is within the area of endemic malaria and regular doses of a recognised prophylactic are essential.
93. There is an immigration control from which permits must be obtained covering any proposed period of stay in Nigeria.
94. Except for Government officers and bona-fide employees of firms already established it is necessary to obtain permission before any manner of business can be carried on, or any employment (paid or unpaid) can be taken up by non-Nigerians.

REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

95. Nigeria has diplomatic and consular representation in the following countries: United Kingdom, United States, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sudan, Cameroun Republic, Saudi Arabia, Congo (Leopoldville), Western Germany, United Arab Republic (Cairo), Italy, Guinea, Belgium, Russia,

India, Pakistan, Belgium, Dahomey, Tanganyika, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and Tehad.

96. The High Commissioner for Nigeria in the United Kingdom has his office at Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London W.C.2. A Trade Commissioner for Nigeria operates from the same office. An Agent-General for the Western Region has his office at 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W.1. Agents-General for the Northern and Eastern Regions of Nigeria at present have their offices at 9 Northumberland Avenue, London W.C. 2.
97. In the United States, the Nigeria Embassy is located at 500, Dupont Circle Building Washington 6, D.C. U.S.A. and the Nigerian Consulate-General at 575, Lexington Avenue, New York.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

98. Representatives of Commonwealth and foreign countries have their offices in the Federal capital of Lagos. These include the following:

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

United Kingdom	India
Canada	Ghana
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Pakistan
Australia	Sierra Leone

EMBASSIES

United States	Jordan
Federal Republic of Germany	Libya
Israel	Niger
Netherlands	Portugal
Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Liberia
Cameroun	Norway
Tchad	Cameroun Republic
Congo (Brazzaville)	Sudan
Czechoslovakia	United Arab Republic
Dahomey	Senegal
Denmark	Spain
Ethiopia	Sweden
Guinea	Switzerland
Iraq	Turkey

Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan

U.S.S.R.
Mali
Philippines

There are, in addition, a number of consulates and non-career honorary consuls.

99. **THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The Rt. Hon. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, P.C., LL.D.

THE PRIME MINISTER

The Rt. Hon. Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, P.C., K.B.E., M.P.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The Hon. Alhaji Muhammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., M.P.

MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Hon. Chief Festus S. Okotie-Eboh, C.M.G., M.P.

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

The Hon. Raymond A. Njoku, M.P.

MINISTER OF WORKS AND SURVEYS

The Hon. Alhaji Muhammadu Inuwa Wada, M.P.

MINISTER OF LABOUR

The Hon. Chief Joseph M. Johnson, M.P.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The Hon. Alhaji Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, M.P.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

The Hon. Aja Nwachuku, M.P.

MINISTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The Hon. J. C. Obande, M.P.

MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Hon. Alhaji Shehu Shagari, M.P.

MINISTER OF MINES AND POWER

The Hon. Alhaji Yussuf Maitama Sule, M.P.

MINISTER OF INFORMATION

The Hon. T. O. S. Benson, M.P.

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Hon. Waziri Ibrahim, M.P.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Hon. Chief Olu Akinfosile, M.P.

MINISTER OF LAGOS AFFAIRS

The Hon. Musa Ya' Adua, M.P.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Hon. Jaja Wachuku, M.P.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The Hon. Dr T. O. Elias, M.P.

MINISTER OF HEALTH

The Hon. Senator M. A. Majekodunmi

MINISTERS OF STATE

The Hon. M. T. Mbu, M.P. (Navy)

The Hon. Senator E. A. Esin (Commonwealth Relations)

The Hon. Senator Nuhu Bamalli (Foreign Affairs).

The Hon. M. A. Olarewaju, M.P. (Police)

The Hon. Alhaji Ibrahim Tanko Galadima, M.P. (Army)

The Hon. Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, M.P.

The Hon. Alhaji Usumani Maitamari, M.P.

MINISTERS OF STATE (not of Cabinet Rank)

The Hon. Chief H. Omo-Osagie, M.P.

The Hon. M. Amechi, M.P.

The Hon. Hashimu Adaji, M.P.

100. Further information on any of the facts given in this booklet can be obtained from the Director, Information Division, Federal Ministry of Information, P.M. Bag 2558, Lagos.