

OYO STATE COUNCIL FOR ARTS AND CULTURE

CULTURAL CENTRE ROAD, MOKOLA,
IBADAN NIGERIA

ARCHIVES

FILE NO.	VOLUME NO.
SUBJECT : UNIBADAN	
CLASS MARK C A C 1.6.5	
PIECE/SERIAL NO.	

CAC 0016



ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

SECRET

WGP 2151

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

FILE NO.

SP/S. 2020511

Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.
1/11/78	Sec (GxA)		15/1/79	CR	541	15/3/79	P.S.O.M.A.	555
1/11/78	PSOMA	415	15/1/79	PAS(GxA)	541		PA	
16/11	SMA GATS	✓	16/1	Dep.		20/3/79	PAS(GxA)	556
✓	Mil Admin	✓	16/1/79	PAS(GxA)	542	✓	CS	
✓	SMA GATS		10/1	Bu 1st	✓	✓	Dep.	
17/11	PSOMA	✓	15/2/79	S.C.O	542	21/3/79	PAS(GxA)	557
✓	Sec (GxA)		15/2/79	PAS(GxA)	542	✓	Bu 647	✓
20/11/78	PAS (F&E)	416	✓	com/sec	543	26/3/79	PAS(GxA)	558
21/11/78	Sec GxA	417	✓	Dep.	544	✓	IC-IV	✓
✓	PAS (F&E)	✓	16/2/79	PAS(GxA)	544	10/4/79	PAS(GxA)	559
22/11/78	Despatch	48 & 49	15/2	Bu 513	-	✓	IC-IV	
22/11/78	PAS (F&E)	do	20/2/79	P.P				
✓	PA	✓	20/2/79	SMA GATS	547			
24/11/78	Sec (GxA)	534	1/3	Despatch	✓			
✓	CR	✓	✓	SMA GATS				
27/11/78	Sec (GxA)	537	✓	US (SM)	548			
28/11/78	PSOMA	538		PA				
✓	SMA GATS	✓	5/3/79	S.C.O	544			
1/12	Despatch	✓	✓	PAS(GxA)	548			
✓	SMA GATS	✓	✓	com/sec	✓			
✓	PSOMA	540	6/3	Dep.	549			
✓	Sec (GxA)		6/3/79	PAS(GxA)	549			
1/12/78	PAS (GxA)		✓	Bu 2013				
5/12/78	Dep.	b.c.	14/3/79	SMA GATS	552-554			
5/12/78	PAS (GxA)	541	✓	PSOMA	✓			
✓	Bu 15/1/79	p. 541	13/3	Dep.				

FILE NO. SP/S. 2020511
 VOLUME II

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

FILE NO.

SP/S 202
Vol. II

Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.
12/4/78	Sec Sm	381-383	13/9	PAS(GXA)				
14/4	SMG & HS	✓	19/9/78	Despatch	397			
17/4/78	HENG	381-3	✓	B.U.	397			
18/4/78	SMG & HS		27/9/78	Sec(GXA)	398			
18/4/78	Sec(Sm)	383	28/9/78	Desp				
19/4	PHS(sm)		2/10/78	Despatch	402			
19/4	Desp		✓	Sec(GXA)				
20/4/78	PAS(SM)	384	13/10/78	Sec(GXA)	403			
	PA		✓	As(GXA)	✓			
	e/s		17/10/78	Despatch				
1/11/78	CR		✓	As(GXA)	404			
1/11/78	Indispatch		✓	P. G				
✓	CR.	388	1/11/78	Sec(GXA)	414			
9/6/78	B.U.	388						
✓	P.A.							
9/6/78	S.M.G & HS.	391						
20/6/78	HENG	392						
21/6/78	Sm G & HS.							
	PA	✓						
10/8	CR.	393						
30/8/78	Dispatch							
✓	PAS(GXA)							
31/8	CR.							
	B-U							
✓	O.A.							

SP/S 202
Volume II

SECRET

VOL II
WGP 2151

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

FILE NO.
SP/S. 202

Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.	Date	To	Page Ref.
10/3/77	HEMG	329	11/1/78	CR	345 ⁷⁸			
11/3/77	SMG & HS		12/1/78	CR				
14/3/77	Deputy P.A.		18/1/78	SMG & HS	346			
			23/1/78	for Dispute	✓			
23/3/77	SMG & HS	331	23/1/78	RS (P)	347			
23/3/77	HEMG	332	24/1	CR	348			
24/5	SMG & HS		25/1/78	PS (P)	✓			
	PA.		✓	CR	✓			
✓	CR		27/1/78	SMG & HS	349			
	CR		30/1/78	HEMG	350			
6/5/77	SMG & HS	335	31/1/78	SMG & HS				
	CR		31/1/78	PS (P)	350			
17/7/77	CR		1/2/78	Sec (SC)	✓			
✓	P.A.		✓	CR				
12/10	Sec (SC)		24/2/78	PA (G+A)	351			
✓	CR		2/3/78	Sec (G+A)	352			
4/1/78	Sec (G+A)	339	8/3	P.A.	✓			
✓	P.A.	✓	3/3	Sec (G+A)	353			
✓	PA	✓	✓	PA (G+A)	✓			
10/1/78	PS (P)	341	2/3/78	CR				
✓	CR	342, 343		PA				
✓	PS (P)	✓	5/4/78	Sec (SM)	380			
10/1/78	SMG & HS	344	7/4	PA (SM)	✓			
11/1/78	CR							
11/1/78	SMG & HS							

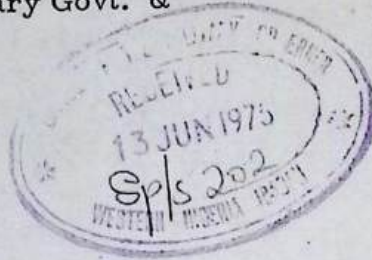
SP/S. 202
Volume no. II

+ 283
282 E

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The Secretary to the Military Govt. &
Head of Service,
Western State,
Ibadan.

9 June, 1975.



Dear Sir,

₦ 2 Million Medical Research Endowment Fund

Medical Schools and University Teaching Hospitals, as Institutions perform a trilogy of functions - Teaching, Research and Service.

In Nigeria, where our Medical School enjoys the pride of place as being a 'primus inter pares' among its sister Medical Schools, we have contributed more to knowledge in the basic and applied Medical Sciences than any other institution even on the West African Region.

Breakthroughs in Medicine and allied Sciences, however, demand that carefully planned research by dedicated workers should not be hampered by lack of funds. It may be pertinent in this regard therefore to mention that since its inception, 26 years ago, funds for research had come to Ibadan Medical School only in trickles and mostly from outside sources. We must hasten to put on record, however, that the successive Federal Governments had been unstinting in their support of the programmes of the school.

We would also wish to place on record the unalloyed cooperation and patronage of the Western State Government as exemplified in its turning over to us of its Eruwa Health Centre to form the nucleus of our Ibarapa Project way back in 1962.

We believe that the Ibadan Medical School has a prominent role to play in the laudable Health Programmes of the various state governments as outlined in the various Third National Development plans of the States.

It is also the intention of the School to firmly establish its contribution to knowledge in the basic and applied Medical Sciences, Nursing, Hospital Administration and the paramedical disciplines, all in the hope of finding solutions to the ever unfolding Medical problems of our age.

284 F 284
2

It is these laudable aims that we are requesting His Excellency the Military Governor of the Western State on behalf of the peoples of that state to lend his great support by generously donating to the Endowment Fund.

We should be grateful if this request would be placed before His Excellency in due course for his sympathetic consideration.

Yours faithfully,

K Osuntokun

B. O. Osuntokun, M.D.
Dean of Medicine.

DPS 1-2
pp 283-4
are humbly signed.
for your kind attention, and
16/6

ARCHIVED

3
282
Y.E.,

via

S.M.G.&H.S., 27/6

P.S.O.M.G.,

The letter at pages 1 to 2 contains an appeal to Y.E. for generous donation on behalf of the people of the Western State to the ₦2 million Medical Research Endowment Fund of the University of Ibadan Faculty of Medicine. In the 4th paragraph of the letter, there is an acknowledgement of the cooperation and patronage which the Western State Government has given to the Ibadan Medical School by making the Health Centre, Eruwa, available, as far back as 1962, to form the nucleus of the Ibarapa Project of the Medical School.

2. In considering the appeal for donation, Y.E. may wish to take the following points into account:-

- (i) It is obvious that in a number of ways (medical care, employment opportunity, etc.) the bulk of the people that have benefited from the establishment of the school and subsequently the U.C.H., is from the Western State;
- (ii) The Federal Military Government donated ₦.4 million i.e. 10% of the University of Ife ₦4 million Endowment Fund;
- (iii) According to the portion marked 'X' at page 6 of the pamphlet at b.c., an individual, Mr. Fashina of Biode Pharmaceutical Company Limited donated ₦100,000.00 for the building of a post-graduate medical research centre while Chief Adeola Odutola, the Ogbeni Oja

of Ijebu-Ode/

of Ijebu-Ode donated ₦50,000.00 towards the fund for travelling fellowships.

3. I respectfully wish to say that ^{while} I do appreciate the fact that the question of a State Government trying to match the Federal Government in a matter like this does not arise, there is the question as to whether in view of the point made in sub-paragraph 2(i), the Western State Government should do less than an individual like Mr. Fashina in giving donation towards the Medical Centre Endowment Fund. I believe it will be a further gesture of the appreciation of the services of both the Medical School and the U.C.H. to the people of this State in particular if a generous donation is given by the State Government towards the Medical School's Endowment Fund of ₦2 million.

4. I, therefore, humbly suggest for Y.E.'s approval that not less than a ₦100,000.00, i.e. 5% of the ₦2 million Endowment Fund, be donated by the State Government and that the Ministry of Finance be requested to make provision accordingly.

groyin lolg
(G. A. O. OYINLOLA)
D. P. S.,

26 June, 1975.

5. Further to para. 2 of the preceding submission by D.P.S., I consider that Y.E. wd also wish to take into account the fact that Govt donated ₦10,000 each to the Endowment Funds of Ibadan & Lagos Universities. Much as I wd not want to be uncharitable, a donation of ₦100,000 as proposed in para. 4 above, is, to my mind, unduly sentimental and unrelated to the facts of the situation. I believe it will be more realistic, and laudable, if Govt can donate not less than ₦10,000. And I so respectfully recommend.

5
282

Please b. u 21/8/75.

~~RA~~
30/6.

Att. 17

CR.

, Please b.u. to me by hand
on 20/8/75.

~~AS~~ 1/7/75.

ARCHIVES OF OXFORD

SP/S 202/283

253
August, 1975

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Lands & Housing,
Ibadan.

Acquisition of Land by the
University of Ibadan

P 279
I am directed to refer to your letter No. LS.158/S.1 Vol.5/323 of 11th February, 1975 and to inform you that this office had again taken up the above issue with the Federal Authorities and you will be informed of further developments in due course.

2. In the meantime, however, you may wish to approach the Olubadan again and plead with His Highness to persuade the land owners to allow the University to enter into part of the land pending settlement of claims in the High Court.

Dep.
1/8/75
g/Asun

(Femi Osunro)
for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.

SP/S 202/284

284
August, 1975

The Secretary, to the Federal Military
Government,
Cabinet Office,
Political Division,
Lagos.

Acquisition of Land for the University
of Ibadan.

P 274
I am directed to refer to your letter No 58721/V/657 of 3rd June, 1974 and to inform you that it has been confirmed by our Ministry of Lands and Housing that copies of U.I. 2nd Acquisition Claims plan have been supplied to the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and that in fact one Mr. O. Akinyemi collected 36 copies of the Plan No. IB 1042A from that office on behalf of the Chief Federal Lands Officer on 11th October, 1972.

2. I am also to forward herewith a copy of the attached letter addressed by the office to the Vice Chancellor, University of Ibadan on the same issue sometime ago and to invite your attention to paragraph 3 of the letter, as you may wish to take this up with the Federal Ministry of Justice.

3. Now that the claims plan had been made available as requested, it is hoped that you would put the necessary pressure on both the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing and of Justice to expedite necessary action on this long-standing matter.

4. Kindly keep us informed of whatever action you take on the issue.

(Femi Osunro)

for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.

Recd.
18/8/75
J. Osunro

CR

By. on 1/9/75.

AS(PBE)
1/8/75

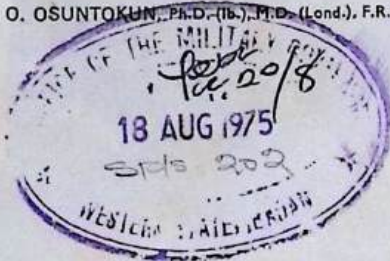
FACULTY OF MEDICINE



UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
IBADAN NIGERIA

Cables & Telegrams: 'UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN'
Telephone: IBADAN 62010 Ext. 254 & 262

DEAN: PROFESSOR B. O. OSUNTOKUN, Ph.D. (Ib.), M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.M.C.P. (Nig.)



OUR REF.:

YOUR REF.:

13 August, 1975

The Secretary to the Military Government,
Western State of Nigeria,
Military Governor's Office,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

N2 million Medical Research Endowment Fund

P. 282 E
P. 286
bc

I wrote to the Western State Government through your goodself on the N2 million Medical Research Endowment Fund of Ibadan Medical School and its Teaching Hospital. I also attached to that letter a brochure which gives the rationale for the Fund and the objectives we hope to achieve, as well as a record of the achievements of the past of Ibadan Medical School during the last 25 years. I attach herewith a copy of the said letter.

I like to remind your Government through your goodself that so far we have had no response. We are, of course, delighted that a number of State Governments in the Federation have responded to our appeal. The North Central State Government, for example, gave us a donation of N10,000. We are quite convinced that the people of the Western State in particular and our fellow Nigerians all over the country appreciate our modest contribution to health care in this country. We trust that the Government of the Western State would respond generously to our appeal.

Yours faithfully,

B. O. Osuntokun

B. O. Osuntokun,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine.

286

IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL
(1948-1975)

AND ITS TEACHING HOSPITAL

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL
(1957-1975)



24 MAY 1975

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL
(1948-1975)

AND ITS TEACHING HOSPITAL

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL
(1957-1975)

ISSUED ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAUNCHING OF

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND

by

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL YAKUBU GOWON
Head of the Federal Military Government
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

ON

24 MAY 1975

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL
(1972-1975)

AND THE TEACHING HOSPITAL

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL
(1972-1975)

ISSUED ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAUNCHING OF

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH FUNDING BOARD

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL YAKUBU BOGANDA
Governor, Lagos State
Chairman, Lagos State Medical Research Council
and
Member, Federal Medical Research Council

PRINTED IN 10PT. TIMES ROMAN ON 12PT. BODY
AT THE IBADAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
NIGERIA MAY 1975

MEDICAL RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL (UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN) AND THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN

MEDICAL Schools and University Teaching Hospitals, as institutions, perform a trilogy of functions—teaching, research and service. In every part of the world, the scientifico-medical contribution of the medical schools and teaching hospitals to knowledge and medicare is enormous, and in the developed countries compares favourably with that of the pure research institutes. In the developing countries such as Nigeria, nearly all the original scientifico-medical contribution to knowledge emanates from the teaching hospitals and the medical schools. As of now Ibadan Medical School and its teaching hospital, the University College Hospital Ibadan have contributed more to knowledge in basic and applied medical sciences than any other institution in West Africa.

Outstanding discoveries, in medicine and allied sciences, apart from those stumbled on through serendipity, have come through carefully planned research, implemented by dedicated workers, unhampered by lack of equipment, funds and encouragement.

In the twenty-six years of Ibadan Medical School's existence, financial support for medical research programmes had come mainly from philanthropic organizations such as Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation of U.S.A., The Wellcome Trust, Oxford Trust for Medical Research in West African Countries, and the Medical Research Council of Great Britain and the Commonwealth Development Fund. The defunct West African Council for Medical Research offered within its limitations some support for research: its successor, The Medical Research Council of Nigeria is as yet too young to make a real impact on funding of research programmes in Nigeria. University of Ibadan Senate Research Grants have over the years provided some semblance of research support. Most of the financial support for research programmes in the last 26 years had come in small bits and pieces to individuals. These had done considerably well in the face of several constraints—lack of space, time, equipment, technical support and so on, — to firmly establish Ibadan Medical School's contribution to medical and scientific knowledge, as second to none in Africa, with over 3,000 scientific publications, 66 doctoral theses and two D.Sc.

An institution as large as ours, however, ought to have an independent source of funds for research. In the developed countries, the source of such funds comprises mainly endowments and gifts from rich, grateful patients and interested well-wishers, industrial and pharmaceutical organizations. Many Teaching Hospitals and Medical Schools in the developed countries have systems by which a considerable portion of the fees paid by patients are made available for use in research. It is only through the availability of such funds that these institutions have been able to sustain a high standard of meaningful objective-orientated and problem-solving research.

This is the first attempt in this country to establish a source of fund, independent of Government or government agencies, for the purpose of research in medical and allied disciplines. The Medical Endowment Research Fund, with a target of ₦2

million, will provide funds for planned research in basic and applied medical sciences, nursing, hospital administration, and para-medical disciplines, directed to solving problems of our age. We trust that Nigerians will contribute generously in the same vein, and with the same spirit, that two eminent Nigerians, Mr R. Fashina of Bio-Pharmaceutical Industries, and Chief J. Adeola Odutola, the Ogbeni-Oja of Ijebu-Ode, had previously generously supported financially the cause of medical research and education in this country. We appeal to the industrial and pharmaceutical organizations to support this Endowment Fund for Medical Research. We also hope that the State and Federal Governments in Nigeria will assist.

The Fund shall be administered by a Board of Trustees which shall be appointed by the University of Ibadan and the Board of Management of University College Hospital, Ibadan. The Trustees will undertake to liaise closely with the National Council for Science and Technology in approving research activities funded from the Fund and Government sources.

Donation to the *Medical Research Endowment Fund* should be addressed to The Chief Accountant, University College Hospital, Ibadan.

S. A. MUSA
Chairman
U.C.H. Board of Management

PROFESSOR H. ORITSEJLOMI THOMAS
Vice-Chancellor
University of Ibadan

ARCHIVES OF

IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL (1948-1975) AND THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN (1957-1975)

ME progress has been made in the training of health personnel in Nigeria in the last three decades with the establishment of six medical schools with their teaching hospitals, schools of nursing and facilities for training other paramedical staff, such as laboratory technologists, radiographers, medical recordists, medical social workers, occupational therapists and physiotherapists. The history of medical education in Nigeria is of course, a relatively short one, spanning less than half a century and began with the establishment of Yaba Medical School in 1930. It is, however, historical vignette that *Africanus Horton* and *William Davies* were the first Nigerians to qualify as medical doctors, when they graduated from King's College, London, in 1858: and that *Oguntola Sapara* became the eighth and the *last* Nigerian to qualify, as medical doctor in the 19th century when he obtained the licentiate diploma of Edinburgh in 1895. In 1975, there are about 2,400 Nigerians, and 1,400 other nationalities registered as medical practitioners in Nigeria.

Ibadan Medical School (or Faculty of Medicine of the University of Ibadan, formerly University College), established in 1958, and the University College Hospital, opened in 1957, have contributed in a relatively short period, enormously to the training of medical, nursing and paramedical personnel in Nigeria. This Institution has produced 903 doctors, 1,250 State registered nurses, 220 State registered midwives, 120 laboratory technologists and over 30 physiotherapists. In addition, over 80 had graduated B.Sc. (post-basic nursing) in the University of Ibadan. Put in national perspective, one out of every three Nigerian doctors is a graduate of the University of Ibadan, one out of every 12 State registered nurses, had his training in UCH's School of Nursing and more than 50% of Nigerian laboratory technologists were trained in the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

Sixty-six doctoral theses, and over 3,000 scientific publications and monographs have been produced by students and staff of Ibadan Medical School and the University College Hospital, Ibadan, in the period 1948-75.

UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Faculty of Medicine was one of the foundation faculties of the University College, Ibadan in 1948, when undergraduate medical education began in Nigeria in a 'University' setting. Earlier (1930-1948) the Yaba Medical School had provided medical training leading to the L.M.S. (Licentiate of the Medical School of Nigeria), and produced a total of 62 graduates, 27 of whom eventually gained higher qualifications of the Royal Colleges in the United Kingdom of British Universities, and five of whom now occupy chairs in medical schools in Nigeria; a testimony of the excellent quality of the Yaba graduate.

Clinical departments were established at the inception of the medical school in 1948. However, until 1957, no formal undergraduate clinical training was offered at Ibadan Medical School, because of lack of training facilities acceptable to the authorities of the University of London, which was in special relationship to the University College, Ibadan (as it was then), an arrangement under which students of the University College, Ibadan were awarded the external degrees of the University

of London. Up till 1957, medical students, after successfully completing the courses of instruction in anatomy, physiology (including biochemistry) and pharmacology were sent to Britain for clinical training. In this way about 100 students graduated M.B., B.S. (London). In October 1957, clinical teaching was started at the University College Hospital, a teaching hospital built at a cost of ₦10million. The first 13 medical students wholly trained in Ibadan graduated M.B., B.S. (London) in October, 1960. Between 1960 and 1966, a total of 246 students of Ibadan Medical School took the M.B., B.S. degrees of the University of London. The scheme of special relation with University of London was phased out, following the enactment of the University of Ibadan Act in 1962. The first group of students to graduate M.B., B.S. (Ibadan) did so in June, 1967. Between June 1967 and December 1974, a further 557 graduated M.B., B.S. (Ibadan). Thus, up to December 1974, Ibadan Medical School has produced 903 doctors, 61 of whom are now on the teaching staff of the Medical School and another 35 on the staff of other medical schools in Nigeria and other Commonwealth Universities.

In the last three years, annually, over a hundred Nigerians graduated as doctors from Ibadan Medical School and our annual intake has now reached 200. The Ibadan Medical School runs courses leading to B.Sc. (Honours) in Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Anatomy, Physiotherapy and Medical Laboratory Technology and B.Sc. (Post-basic) in Nursing.

A course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery is to commence in October, 1975 (Nigeria has, as of now, 138 dental surgeons, less than 60 of whom are Nigerians).

Ibadan Medical School for a decade and a half, was one of the only three Medical Schools in black Africa (the other two were at Dakar and Kampala, Uganda). During this period, several nationals of Anglophone African countries graduated in Ibadan Medical School. Today, there are over 32 Medical Schools in Africa, six of them in Nigeria. Medical Schools were established in Lagos in 1962, in Zaria in 1967, Nsukka, 1967 (but defunct for the period of the Nigerian civil war), and reactivated in 1970, and Benin and Ife in 1972.

The curriculum for undergraduate medical education at Ibadan has been specially designed to meet with the needs of medical practice in a developing country such as Nigeria; as well as endow the graduate with the capability to practice medicine anywhere in the world. Modern medicine knows no national boundary in its cosmopolitan nature, especially in this jet age. The core of the curriculum comprises Preventive and Social Medicine, and the practice of community medicine in a rural setting. Greater emphasis is placed on paediatrics than in a medical school in a developed country, since 50 per cent of sick patients are children.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL

(a) *Professional (vocational) training*

Since 1962, it has become the major policy of the University of Ibadan to develop postgraduate education and to train University teachers and provide high level manpower for the industries and the civil service. The Ibadan Medical School in conformity with this policy had by 1962 seriously considered the establishment of

postgraduate education directed towards goals attainable within Nigeria. Postgraduate medical education can, of course, be said to have begun in Nigeria with the establishment of the Ibadan Medical School, and appointments of house officers, senior house officers and registrars in the clinical departments, who subsequently went abroad to finish their training and sit the examinations of the Royal Colleges in Britain, or the American and Canadian Specialty Boards. Ibadan Medical School realized very early, however, that in sending graduates for professional training abroad, the developing countries suffer from severe brain-drain. It is known, for example, that there are more Ghanaian doctors abroad than inside Ghana: 1,000 doctors emigrate annually from India; and at any point in time, between 20 and 30 per cent of graduates of Ibadan Medical School are outside Nigeria. Often the training received abroad is strictly not germane to the environment and the local clinical conditions of the trainee's country. Besides as doctors train, while they serve, the developing countries would benefit during the period of training. By training within the setting of the medical school our best graduates, who will in turn take part in teaching undergraduates, it will be possible to consolidate further the undergraduate course and increase undergraduate intake.

The quality of the graduates of Ibadan Medical School is judged all over the world to be excellent. We have received over the years and continue to receive the best crop among Nigerian school leavers. The table below shows the performance of Ibadan Medical School graduates in postgraduate examinations.

* * *

Postgraduate professional diplomas and degrees acquired by *medical doctors* who did part or most of their postgraduate training in Ibadan Medical School and the University College Hospital, 1957 to 1975.

<i>Diploma</i>	<i>No.</i>
M.R.C.P.	80
F.R.C.S.	62
D.P.M.	12
M.R.C.O.G.	22
D.O.	6
D.C.H.	8
D.M.R.D.	5
D.P.H.	8
D.C.P.	7
American or Canadian Board of Medicine	6
American Board of Surgery	6
F.F.R.	3
D.A.	24
F.F.A.	6
D.R.C.O.G.	8
M.C. Path.	8
M.S. or M.Ch.	19
M.D.	24
Ph.D.	17

In Nigeria today, 75% of the practising specialist doctors have passed through the training crucible of Ibadan Medical School and the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

The competence of the staff of Ibadan Medical School, to train doctors at postgraduate level is without question and its quality is certainly second to none in Nigeria and is among the best in Africa. For example, there are only seven Nigerian holders of the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of London: The first, second and third Nigerians to be accorded this honour and three others are all members of the staff of the Ibadan Medical School.

In 1971, the Ibadan Medical School established postgraduate professional training programmes in the clinical disciplines and which lead to the fellowship examinations of the Nigeria Medical College (FNMC) and the M.Med. degree of the University of Ibadan. The first products of the 4-to 6-year programme should graduate in 1976.

(b) *Postgraduate academic degree diplomas*

The postgraduate academic degree programmes offered to suitably qualified graduates by the Ibadan Medical School lead to the degrees of Master of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Ibadan. Most of these courses were established in the middle 1960s and have served among other things, as a means of staff development of University teachers within the medical school. Other courses run by the Ibadan Medical School lead to Diploma in Anaesthesia, Certificate and Diploma in Immunology and Certificate and Diploma in Nutrition.

MEDICAL RESEARCH: THE CONTRIBUTION OF IBADAN MEDICAL SCHOOL

One thing that has hampered research training in developing countries is lack of funds and equipment. In the past, the staff of Ibadan Medical School had relied extensively on such bodies as the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the Wellcome Trust and a few others such as the WHO., Commonwealth Development Fund, to finance research projects. The Senate Research grant of the University of Ibadan, the West African Medical Research Council and its juvenile offspring, the Medical Research Council of Nigeria, and in more recent times, a few drug companies have provided a trickle of research funds. Fortunately, a few Nigerian entrepreneurs are becoming conscious of the need to support and provide facilities for medical research. Mr Fashina of Biode Pharmaceutical Company Ltd, donated ₦100,000, three years ago for the building of a postgraduate medical research centre which will be the first of its type in this country, the Phase one of which is nearing completion, but which will require at least another ₦400,000 to complete, and almost a sum equal to that to equip properly. Chief Adeola Odutola in 1974 endowed to the tune of ₦50,000, travelling fellowships to enable senior members of staff of Ibadan Medical School and students in the Faculty of Medicine, to travel so as to make it possible for them to interact with colleagues elsewhere and appraise themselves of the latest developments in research and medical education.

In spite of the severe constraints due to lack of funds, inadequacy or frequent malfunctioning of equipments, staff shortage, unfavourable student-staff ratio and heavy clinical commitment, with consequent severe reduction in time available for research, due to overwork, the staff of Ibadan Medical School over the past 26 years had made more original contribution to medical research, than any other similar institution in Africa, north of the Zambezi. Within the last two decades, highly coveted D.Sc. has been awarded to two members of Staff, M.D. to 24 and M.S. or M.Ch. to 11 others who were or are members of staff, or who did the research for which they were awarded the degrees in Ibadan Medical School. In the last decade, 39 students, research fellows and other members of staff had been awarded the Ph.D. degrees of the University of Ibadan, London and others, and two gained the M.Sc. degrees. Members of staff over the past 26 years have published over 3,000 scientific papers in the Medical world's leading journals, and most of these had been compiled into a monograph entitled 'Twenty five years of Medical Research; 1948-1973'. It is noteworthy that a good number of these publications are the result of operational applied research, relevant to local problems and disease states. Many have aimed at defining the pattern of illness, natural history and evolution of some of the major clinical conditions occurring in the Nigerian environment. The urge to pursue research for its own sake, and to copy what has been done elsewhere with better facilities have been resisted. The Langley-Memorial Prize for the best research paper in any branch of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, parasitology, pathology, etc., in the tropics and awarded triennially by the London School of Tropical Medicine, was won in 1971 by a member of staff and again in 1974 by another member of staff of Ibadan Medical School. Several members of staff have served for years and continue to serve in various international expert committees of the WHO including its supreme scientific research advisory body—Advisory Committee on Medical Research—UNESCO and others. A member of the staff of the Ibadan Medical School discovered the disease, submucous phycomycosis which is now named after him—(Martinson's disease).

Books and monographs have been published which deal in depth with a wide variety of subjects in pathology, obstetrics and gynaecology, surgery and medicine.

A detailed account of the contribution of Ibadan Medical School to Medical research is given in the monograph referred to earlier and a brief account of the more significant achievements in medical research by the staff of Ibadan Medical School, has been presented by Professor Akinkugbe, Dean of Ibadan Medical School, 1970-74, in "The University of Ibadan, 1948-1973" edited by J. F. Ade Ajayi and Tekena N. Tamuno.

The Ibadan Medical School has also largely been instrumental in the gestation of the first highly scientific bilingual medical journal to be published on the continent—the *African Journal of Medical Sciences*.

Medical Research cannot yield meaningful results or break through, until it is adequately endowed and qualified men and women are enabled and encouraged to give themselves uninterrupted study and investigation—preferably on ample salary and entirely independent of private practice. There is a great and urgent need for facilities to be made available for medical research in this country, not only from public funds, but also from private sources as well. The ₦2 million Medical Research

Endowment Fund that is being launched on the occasion of the opening of the new Clinical Sciences Building will cater not only for research in pure and applied medical sciences, but will also provide for research in other allied professional disciplines such as Nursing, Medical Laboratory Technology, Hospital Management and the use of computer in medical records and diagnosis.

THE SERVICE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN

A medical school, as part of a University exists principally for training of doctors (and paramedical staff), teaching research and service, and all these aspects are crucially and equally important.

The 504-bed University College Hospital, commissioned and opened in April, 1957 by H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, the Princess Royal, provides both primary and tertiary medical care.

Primary medical care is provided through its General Out-patient clinic (G.O.P) which anyone can go to without any reference letter from a medical practitioner. From the G.O.P. cases which require specialists' attention are sent to the various special clinics held every day from Monday to Friday. The G.O.P. offers excellent training facilities in general practice.

The tertiary or 'specialist' medical care is provided by the special clinics, run by consultants and assisted by the resident medical staff of the hospital. Patients seen in these clinics come from either the G.O.P. or are referred from other medical practitioners.

Before other teaching hospitals were established in Nigeria, i.e., before 1962, the UCH Ibadan, provided the best and the ultimate in medical care for not only the whole Nigeria, but for most Anglophone West African countries, hence patients came from all parts of Nigeria, and many from Sierra Leone and Ghana. Naturally the bulk of the patients were of Western State origin. Over the past two and a half decades, the UCH has evolved a quality of basic medical care and a practice of physic unparalleled and unequalled elsewhere in black Africa. Therefore in spite of the existence of teaching hospitals in other parts of the country, many patients are still being referred to UCH for consultative medical care from all parts of Nigeria, and to a lesser extent from other countries in West Africa. Some expertise for delivery of specialized medical care obtainable in UCH, Ibadan is not available anywhere else in Nigeria. In addition to the special clinics and G.O.P., casualty and children emergency services are provided on a 24-hour basis.

The data in the table below, obtained from the Medical Records Department of the University College, indicate the size of the service function performed by the UCH with regard to delivery of medical care. These show that from April 1957 to March 1975, over 5,000,000 patients have been treated in the University College Hospital.

For efficient discharge of its public and essential functions, a hospital such as UCH requires coordinated collaboration of several vital areas—especially in administration, nursing, pharmacy, medical social welfare services, engineering, instrument and other technical services, supplies department, and catering and laundry

*Patients seen and treated in University College Hospital, Ibadan
April 1957-March 1975*

	<i>In-Patients</i>	<i>Consultative Clinics (Specialist)</i>	<i>Non-Consultative Clinics</i>
1957-58	6,078	49,913	154,698
1958-59	7,637	72,313	139,839
1959-60	12,056	81,187	138,780
1960-61	13,122	86,052	170,892
1961-62	10,532	92,369	93,967
1962-63	10,414	88,550	108,437
1963-64	11,147	93,397	94,276
1964-65	11,546	119,991	148,776
1965-66	12,085	138,973	154,195
1966-67	11,331	134,191	154,642
1967-68	10,826	127,154	156,401
1968-69	10,961	142,706	161,826
1969-70	10,751	144,435	165,108
1970-71	11,582	152,826	168,866
1971-72	10,212	156,718	163,342
1972-73	11,072	170,228	168,951
1973-74	12,001	177,805	177,945
1974-75	10,510	161,679	178,391
Total	193,863	2,190,487	2,699,332
Total Hospital Admissions (1957-75)			193,863
Total Treated at Consultative (Specialist Clinics) (1957-75)			2,190,487
Total Treated at Non-Consultative (General and Emergency) Clinics (1957-75)			2,699,332
Grand Total (1957-75)			5,083,682

services. In UCH, Ibadan, these services have been performed over the years most efficiently. In addition to the highly skilled manpower comprising the medical, nursing, engineering and other paramedical technocrats, personnel and manpower, the UCH Board of Management employs at least 4,000 'intermediate' and 'junior' staff who maintain a lot of essential services.

THE SCHOOL OF NURSING AND OTHER PARAMEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The doctor is maximally efficient, when he functions as the head of a health team. Without some members of the team, he may not be able to function at all. The UCH has training programmes for these other members of the team. There are at

the moment, School of Nursing, School of Radiography, School of Medical Laboratory Technology, It is hoped to establish soon, School of Medical Records, School of Occupational Therapy, School of Hospital Administration, and School for training of Medical Social Workers.

(a) *The School of Nursing was founded in 1952*

The foundation students numbered only 12. It has now produced 1,250 graduates and now admits 100 per year in two sets in January and July. The course for the Diploma of Nigeria State Registered Nurse (NRN) lasts three and a half years, and the minimal entry requirement is the West African School Certificate. It is planned to increase the annual intake to 200 by 1980. The School of Nursing can number among graduates of the school who have done it proud, the first lady of Nigeria and wife of the Head of Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic Nigeria, two Chief Nursing Officers of Rivers State and Kano State, one of whom holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University, two Matrons of teaching hospitals (Ibadan and Benin), the present Principal and Deputy Principal of the School of Nursing, UCH, Ibadan, the Chief Planning Officer, Kwara State, several matrons and deputy matrons of State and Military hospitals. Several old students are on the staff of the Department of Nursing, University of Ibadan and the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Ife. Of the current teaching staff of 20 of the UCH's School of Nursing, seventeen including the Principal and Deputy Principal are old students of the school.

A School of Midwifery was established in 1967 and has now produced a total of 214 Midwives.

(b) *The School of Medical Laboratory Technology*

The training of medical laboratory technologists started in Ibadan Medical School as far back as 1953. The system of training at that time up till 1969 is that students were employed in the laboratories where organized and systematic instructions in the principal aspects were given. These courses of instructions took three years and at the end of this period, students were presented for the old Intermediate examination of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology in London. Successful candidates were given further training in their various field of specialties for a period of nine months and later awarded the hospital sponsorship for further training in the United Kingdom. The sponsorship was only for a period of one academic year. Successful candidates were awarded the Associate Membership of the Institute (A.I.M.L.T.) in their specialties.

On the 21st of November 1968, the Federal Military Government enacted Decree No. 56 (the Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette No. 77 Vol. 55, Page A775) establishing the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology of Nigeria. This Institute which is the qualifying and registering body for Medical Technologists specified the entry requirement for training and the training programme. The first students trained in UCH were presented for the Diploma examination conducted by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology of Nigeria held in April/June 1973. Out of

the 15 students presented, 13 were successful. Since 1953, the UCH has trained a total of 120 medical laboratory technologists. The School has capability for an annual intake of 40, and it is hoped this would be increased to 60 presently.

(c) *The School of Radiography*

This was established in December, 1972, and awards the Diploma in Radiography. At present, it admits 20 students a year to its three-year programme, for which like the medical laboratory technology course, the minimal requirement is West African School Certificate.

NEED FOR EXPANSION OF TRAINING FACILITIES IN
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN

When the University College Hospital complex was completed and opened in 1957 the facilities were considered adequate to produce a maximum number of 50 doctors annually. Now the annual intake has in the last five years crept up to 200. There was an urgent need to increase the teaching facilities—personnel, beds, laboratory space, lecture and tutorial rooms, accommodation for staff and students. In the 2nd National Development plan, a new lecture theatre to accommodate 500 students, the first phase of the medical library, extension to the Alexander Brown Hall (for clinical students) and the Clinical Sciences Building were the capital projects commenced and completed. The building of a new ward complex to provide additional 320 beds is in progress and is likely to be completed within the next 12 months. For these projects, excluding the ward complex, the University of Ibadan and University College Hospital, pooled their resources, which amounted to ₦2.74 million. In other words this amount represents the capital grant for the Medical School and the University Teaching Hospital, for 1970–74. The first phase of the medical library has been completed, and comprises a basement and a ground floor: it is designed to be expanded to 4 floors in the 1975–80 planned period. The medical library has already established a reputation as the best in West Africa. The medical library and the Lecture Theatre for 500 students both of which cost ₦500,000 were opened in November, 1973, during the 25th Anniversary Foundation Day Celebration of the University of Ibadan.

THE CLINICAL SCIENCES BUILDING

This magnificent four-storey building is the major and perhaps the only addition to provide teaching and research laboratory space and office accommodation for clinical teachers and students since the University College Hospital was opened in 1957. It has been built at a cost of ₦1.3 million (excluding the cost of central air-conditioning, provision for lifts, furniture and equipment, etc., which would cost another ₦0.8 million).

It houses the Department of Haematology, Pharmacology and Food Science and Applied Nutrition on the ground floor; Surgery, Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology on the first floor, Paediatrics, Anaesthesia and some sections of Medicine

on the 2nd floor; Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Psychiatry and the rest of Medicine on the 3rd floor. On the fourth floor are found undergraduate teaching laboratory (to accommodate 250 students if need be), and museum for Morbid Anatomy and Audio-Visual Laboratory.

The Clinical Sciences Building contains tutorial and lecture rooms, that could accommodate a total of 500 medical students in addition to the teaching laboratory which will accommodate 250 students.

For the first time in several years, most members of staff feel that something has been done to increase facilities for medical education and research in Ibadan Medical School and the University College Hospital, *vis-a-vis* the available facilities in 1957, which until recently had shown no change.

It is hoped that a favourable decision will soon be made in response to our request for capital projects to enable us to expand the facilities so that the Ibadan Medical School can reach the target of at least an annual intake of 500 medical and dental students by 1980. The details of the funding required for the capital projects of the University of Ibadan Medical School and the University College Hospital for 1975-80 have long been submitted to the appropriate authorities.

PAST AND PRESENT ARCHITECTS

It would be invidious to complete a write-up such as this without giving credit to the great men and women of the past, people of foresight and great wisdom, who had made the achievements of the past possible, had ensured that the present would be better than the past and laid the firm foundation for a greater tomorrow. It would be impossible to mention everyone, but first, one must thank the faceless, tireless workers in the University College Hospital, who might have been small or big, professional or unskilled, who all combined to make, most of the time, a perfect working team.

The founding staff of the Ibadan Medical School did most of the initial planning, and one must remember particularly the late Professor Alexander Brown, Professor of Medicine at Ibadan for 21 years until his demise in 1969. Others are Professors J. B. Lawson, and the late E. L. Odeku, the first Nigerian Professor of Neurosurgery and Dean, Faculty of Medicine, 1968-1970. Professor O. O. Akinkugbe, who was Dean of Ibadan Medical School in 1970-74, was one of the planners of the New Clinical Sciences Building.

We cannot but remember the hospital administrators of yesteryears. Foremost among these was the late Sir Sidney Philipson, who was for several years, the Chairman of both the University College Hospital Board of Management and the Chairman of the Provisional Council of the then University College, Ibadan, an arrangement which ensured coordinated and orderly development of the University College Hospital and the Medical School. Sir Sidney was succeeded by Sir Kofo Abayomi. The first house governor was Brigadier Brading, and was followed successively by Mr Gerald Parker, Colonel J. B. Robertson and the late Mr S. A. Ladeinde, to whom as of now no successor has yet been named. The first Matron of the hospital was Miss Morrison and was succeeded by Mrs Kofo Pratt (now

Commissioner for Health in Lagos State), who was in turn succeeded by Miss Noel Smith. The present and fourth Matron, Mrs A. A. O. Ogunlana was in the second set of students admitted to the School of Nursing, University College Hospital, Ibadan in 1952. Miss L. M. Bell was the first Principal of the University College Hospital School of Nursing. Others in succession are Miss Fimister, Mrs Amobi, and Mrs O. O. Alade, who too was in the second set of students admitted into School of Nursing in 1952. The Principal of the School of Medical Laboratory Technology, Mr J. E. Durowoju had his student training in University College Hospital, Ibadan. Mr M. B. Ore, the Principal of School of Radiography has been on the staff of the Department of Radiology for nearly a decade.

The University College Hospital and the Ibadan Medical School, we believe had justified the investment of public fund (₦1.2 million for recurrent expenditure in 1957 had risen to ₦10.2 million in 1974) and judging by the past and present performance, all segments of the University College Hospital and Ibadan Medical School are capable of the greatest of achievements. Funds are needed for urgent capital development and for medical research.

B. O. OSUNTOKUN
Dean, Ibadan Medical School

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

287
H.E.M.G.

via

S.M.G. & H.S.

The letter at page 285 from the Dean of Medicine, University of Ibadan, is a reminder to the appeal originally made to Govt. at pages 1-2 for a donation towards the ₦2 million Medical Research Endowment Fund of the University's Faculty of Medicine.

2. In this connection, I respectfully invite Y.E. kindly to consider the joint submission made at pages 282G to 282I, on which Y.E. may feel graciously disposed to take a decision. My recommendation at para. 5 of the submission is for a donation by the Western State Govt. of ₦10,000.



(M. A. ADESIYUN)

P.S.O.M.G.

22nd August, 1975

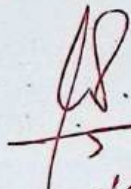
3. I consider a donation of ₦10,000 quite reasonable (as the North Central State Govt. has done - p 285); having regard, however, to the fact that the Medical Institution is based in this State and servicing the people of this State more than any

288
Other, I would recommend a donation
of #15,000.

August Febrary
S.M.A.
1/9

Donation of ~~#15,000~~ ^{#12,500} approved - twelve thousand
& five hundred Naira only.

I have reduced this amount recommended
above because I am exploring the possibility
of acquiring the parcel of land opposite the
UCH from the I.C.C. and donating it to the
UCH for the extension the hospital authorities
have indicated in a request to the State
Government.


1/9/75

1/9

D.P.S.

H.E.'s preceding minute.
Please pursue and finalise action.

1/9

SP/S.202/289

3rd Sept., 1975.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
Ibadan.

(For the attention of Mr. Biodun Falade)

Contribution to Endowment Fund

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Military Governor has approved a sum of N12,500 as the State contribution to the Medical Research Endowment Fund of the University of Ibadan Faculty of Medicine. It will be appreciated if necessary action is taken to effect the payment from the relevant vote.

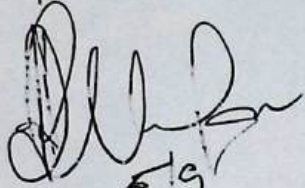


(D.A. Abinusawa),
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

ARCHIVE

290

Ch, Please kv.v.


5/9.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

291

STUDENTS' UNION



Your Ref.:

Our Ref.: SU/UI/50/23

Telegrams: University Union Ibadan
Telephone: 62550-62579 (30 lines)
Ext. 1401 or 1253
Banker: National Bank, Ibadan

12th January, 1976.

President
BANJI ADEGBORO

Vice-President
AKIN ADESOKAN

Secretary
FOLUSO ADEDIGBA

Assistant Secretary
BOLAJI OGUNJOBI (MISS)

P.R.O.
LEROY C. EDOZIEN

House Secretary
EDWARD AINA

Sports Secretary
DAYO ADELEKE

Treasurer
OMOTAYO FATUNDE (MISS)

His Excellency,
Western State Military Governor,
Military Governor's Office,
Secretariat,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

RAG-DAY CELEBRATIONS

In keeping with the university tradition, the annual Rag-Day celebrations will come up on the 17th January, 1976. The celebration offers us the rarest opportunity of identifying ourselves with our community. The day's activities will be peaceful and fun-packed, it is also geared towards fund-raising for our union.

As part of the activities, the entire student body has unanimously agreed that you be put under "house arrest" with a view to collecting some donations from you as ransome before you can be released.

We hope that you will cooperate with the group of students who will be delegated to meet you between 7.30 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. on 17/1/76.

Thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

Ed Aina
Edward A. Aina
House Secretary/Chairman Rag-Day
Committee.

PS.OMG,

SMKatts
Your comment. Thank me
AD 12/1

See p. 723

We discussed

this letter after which I informed HE that it is not advisable that he consents to a 'house arrest'. HEMG has agreed that a suitable letter be written to the Students declining the offer.

2. Please to ensure the Students of HE's continued interest in Students and their affairs but regretting that while he would not ~~be~~ a person ~~subject~~ to being involved in the 'case', he could not allow his Office to be not convenient that his duties to the State be in any way hampered.

HEMGS 14/1

ARCHIVE

29

SP/S.202/293

15 January, 1976

Mr. Edward A. Aina,
House Secretary/Chairman Rag-Day
Committee,
University of Ibadan Students' Union,
University of Ibadan,
IBADAN.

Sir,

RAG-DAY CELEBRATIONS

His Excellency the Military Governor has received your letter reference No. SU/UI/50/23 of 12th January, 1976 on the above subject, and he has taken a particular note of your request in paragraph 2 thereof. His Excellency, however, deeply regrets that as it is not convenient at this particular point in time that his duties to the State and nation should in any way be hampered, he will be unable to accede to your request.

His Excellency has nevertheless directed that you should be assured of his continued keen interest in your affairs in particular, and in general, in the welfare of all students in the country. His Excellency therefore wishes your Union success in its celebrations.

With renewed assurances of His Excellency's highest consideration,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,



(M. A. ADESIYAN)
for Secretary to the Military Government and
Head of Service.



CONFIDENTIAL

CR.
Please dispose.
1976

FACULTY OF MEDICINE



UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
IBADAN NIGERIA

OUR REF.: MS/Gen/101

YOUR REF.:

Cables & Telegrams: UNIVERSITY IBADAN
Telephone: IBADAN 62010 Exts 2540 & 2262

DEAN: PROFESSOR B. O. OSUNTOKUN, Ph.D. (Ib.), M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond), F.M.C.P. (Nig.)

17 Jan., 1976

SUB-DEANS:

Postgraduate Studies:

DR E. O. AKANDE, M.B., B.S.
(Lond.), D.Phil. (Oxon), M.R.C.O.G.,
F.M.C.O.G.

Clinical:

DR T. M. KOLAWOLE, M.B., B.S.
(Lond.), D.M.R.D., F.F.R.

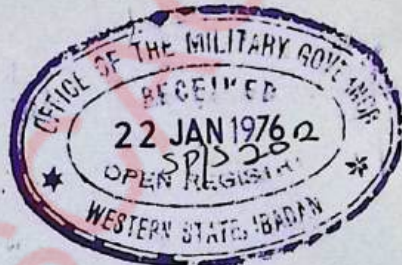
Pre-Clinical:

DR S. I. ETE, B.A. (Lincoln)
M.Sc. (Atlanta), Ph.D. (Ib.)

Faculty Officer:

MR J. A. BALOGUN, B.Sc
(Econs) (London), P.G.D.E. (Ibadan)

The Secretary to the
Western State Military Govt.,
Military Governor's Office,
Secretariat,
Ibadan.



Dear Sir,

₦2 Million Medical Research Endowment Fund

You will recall that General Yakubu Gowon, the former Head of State, on the 24th of May, 1975 performed the Opening Ceremony of our New Clinical Sciences Building and the formal launching of a ₦2 Million Medical Research Endowment Fund for the Ibadan Medical School. We have consequently sent letters of appeal for donations to State Governments, Institutions, Organisations, Firms and Individuals and we have since received donations in various sizes from well wishers.

In our previous letter to the various State Governments (a copy of which was sent to you), we emphasized the fact that in the past we have had to rely on funds that came in small bits mostly from organisations outside the country for the Medical Research carried out in this institution. It may be relevant to emphasize here again that our purpose is to firmly establish our contribution to knowledge especially in the areas of basic and applied medical sciences, nursing, hospital administration and paramedical disciplines.

We are, of course, not unmindful of the cooperation and patronage of the government of the Western State in the development of our Medical School. It is on record that the Western State Government turned over to us the Eruwa Health Centre, which has since formed the nucleus of our Ibarapa Project since 1962. This was, no doubt, in recognition of the important role the Medical School can play in the health programme in this State in particular and in Nigeria in general.

It is therefore important to emphasize our close relationship with the people of this State, our service to them and to all Nigerians and the need to encourage research at all levels of health manpower that would help in improving our services to this state and the country at large.

It is in this spirit and also because of our close link that we are renewing our appeal to the government of this State, to generously donate to this Fund.

...../2

It may also be relevant to inform you, Sir, that as of now the following Governments have contributed generously to the fund:

- 1. Federal Military Government - ₦50,000
- 2. North Central State " - ₦10,000
- 3. Kwara State " - ₦5,000

We should be grateful, therefore if this request would be placed before His Excellency in due course for his sympathetic consideration.

Yours faithfully,

B. O. Osuntokun

B. O. Osuntokun, M.D.
Dean of Medicine.

*DPS
P 294-5
are with my
refd; fmg, mg.
4th
10/23/11*

ARCHIVES OF OXSOAC

SECRET

296

SP/S.202/296

1/1-1/2 and

1/1/2

26th January, 1976.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
IBADAN

(For the Attention of Mr. A.J. Omiyale)

Contribution to Endowment Fund

289
In my letter No. SP/S.202/289 of 3rd September, 1975, I requested that necessary arrangement should be made in order to pay the sum of N12,500 approved by His Excellency the Military Governor as the State contribution to the Medical Research Endowment Fund of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Ibadan.

2. Could you please let me know what action has been taken over this request for there are indications that the University has not yet been notified of the payment of this money. I attach herewith photostat copy of my letter referred to above, which was marked for the personal attention of Mr. Biodun Falade.



(D. A. Abinusawa),
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

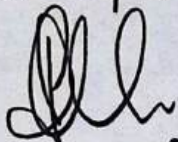
SECRET

297

Ch

Please

Nov. 6/2/76


27/1

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC



UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

258

STUDENTS'



UNION

Telegrams: University Union Ibadan
Telephone: 62550-62579 (30 lines)
Ext. 1401 or 1253
Banker: National Bank, Ibadan

Your Ref.:

Our Ref.: SU/UI/108/04

20th January, 1976.

President
BANJI ADEGBORO

Vice-President
AKIN ADESOKAN

Secretary
FOLUSO ADEDIGBA

Assistant Secretary
BOLAJI OGUNJOBI (MISS)

P.R.O.
LEROY C. EDOZIEN

House Secretary
EDWARD AINA

Sports Secretary
DAYO ADELEKE

Treasurer
OMOTAYO FATUNDE (MISS)

The Head of Service
& Secretary to the Military Govt.
Western State
Secretariat, Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

INVITATION TO BE A GUEST-OF-HONOUR

I have the honour to invite you to the launching of Adepeju Memorial Scholarship Fund, as a guest-of-honour. The ceremony shall commence at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 31st January, 1976 in the Trenchard Hall of the University of Ibadan.

The proceeds from this venture will be in aid of poor Nigerians who would have otherwise received University education. Donations will be thankfully received from you, please.

Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Foluso Adedigba
Foluso Adedigba
Secretary & Chairman,
Scholarship Fund Committee.
Secretary

AS (HS)

I will not be in town. Replied that I am out of town & that regretfully

File
1
27/1

file 26/1

See P. 300

299

I will not be able to attend.

Akaude
28/11

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

Dear Sir,
I am sorry to hear that you will not be able to attend the meeting on the 28th of November. The meeting will be held at 10.00 AM in the Lecture Theatre, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
Secretary & Librarian,
University of Ibadan

ARCTIC

300

SP/S.202/300

29 January, 1976

Mr. Foluso Adedigba,
Secretary and Chairman,
Scholarship Fund Committee,
University of Ibadan Students' Union,
University of Ibadan,
IBADAN.

Dear Sir,

Invitation to be a Guest of Honour

The Secretary to the Military Government and Head of Service has received your letter No. SU/UI/108/04 of 20th January, 1976 inviting him to be a guest of honour during the launching ceremony of Adepeju Memorial Scholarship Fund at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday 31st January, 1976 but regrets that he will be unable to attend because of a previous engagement outside Ibadan the same day.

He, however, assures you of his highest consideration and wishes you a successful launching.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Bisi Oyedeji)
Assistant Secretary to the
Head of Service.



PA.



MINISTRY OF FINANCE

THE TREASURY
EXPENDITURE

.....DIVISION

PRIVATE MAIL BAG 5341 · IBADAN · WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA

Your Ref. No.....

All communications on this matter
should be addressed to the Permanent
Secretary ^{acting}

Our Ref. No. EST.6/5/75-76/210

2nd February, 1976
Date.....

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
(Finance and Establishments),
Ibadan.

For the attention of Mr. V.A. Olayanju

Medical Research Endowment Fund of the
University of Ibadan, Faculty of Medicine

Further to my letter No. EST.6/6/74-75/135 of 8th
September, 1975, (copy attached) in connection ^{with} the
above-mentioned subject I wish to request for a confir-
mation that the money, ₦12,500 has been paid to the
University of Ibadan. The reason for this request is
the information reaching me from the Office of the
Military Governor complaining that there was no evidence
that the money has been paid to the University. Please
see the copy of the letter from the Office of the Military
Governor attached.



(J. O. Ajayi) (Mrs.)
for Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance.

Our Ref. No. EST.6/5/75-76/210A

IBADAN: 2nd February, 1976.

The Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service,
Office of the Military Governor,
Ibadan.

For the attention of Mr. D.A. Abinusawa

Above for information with reference to your letter No.
SP/S.202/296 of 26th January, 1976, in connection with the
above-mentioned subject.

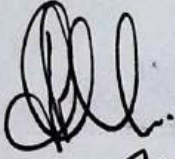
2. The sum of ₦12,500 has since September, 1975, been
provided under Head 355 in sub-head 8, titled 'Medical
Research Endowment Fund of the University of Ibadan, Faculty
of Medicine' and the Ministry of Education was asked to
release the money early and the letter was endorsed to the
Bursar, University of Ibadan.

(J. O. Ajayi) (Mrs.)
for Permanent Secretary.

302

CR.

Please look p 301 - 13/2/76
to check up part with PSMF.


5/2.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC



UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

303

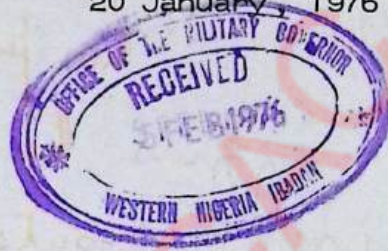
Vice-Chancellor:
TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

Ref. VC/GC.14

20 January, 1976



His Excellency Colonel David Jemibewon

Military Governor

Western State

IBADAN

Your Excellency:

I write on behalf of Council and Senate of the University of Ibadan to invite you to the installation of the Chancellor of the University, Alhaji Ado Bayero, which will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 21 February, 1976 in the Forecourt of the Library.

I do hope that you will do the University the honour of attending the ceremony and the luncheon that follows it.

The official invitation cards will be forwarded as soon as I know that you will be able to attend.

Yours sincerely,

Tekena N. Tamuno

Tekena N. Tamuno,
Vice-Chancellor.

SAK/GAAde:

Smad HS

On this day I have appointment at 10am with the Western Council of the Boy Scouts. One of the two has to suffer. Feb 14 1976

304

PS.OMG,
Your Excellency,

Re page 303, please let
me know the nature of HE's appointment
i.r.o Scouts.

Alkande
5/2

CR,

Please attach the boy Scouts file.
HE, as Patron, was recently invited
to host the Movement's Council meeting.

~~Alkande~~
6/2

PS.OMG

Kindly refer to your
request above. The last
correspondence received from
the Boy Scouts is on p. 200
of file 50K 68 attached, etc.

Alkande
9/2

S.M.G.&H.S.,

The Vice-Chancellor of U.I. has invited H.E. to the installation of the Chancellor of the University at 11 a.m. next Saturday, 21st Feb. 1976. H.E. is aware that he has an appointment at 10 a.m. on the same day with the Western State Council of the Boys' Scouts. Pls. see page 303.

2. I hold the view that the installation of Alhaji Bayero as the Chancellor of U.I. can be held only once. Besides, it is an occasion of national significance taking place within H.E.'s domain. It therefore warrants his presence. On the other hand, H.E., as the Patron of the Scouts, has been invited to preside over the Annual General Meeting of the State Scouts' Council. This is also an important commitment, but H.E. as Patron will have other opportunities of presiding over A.G.M.'s of Boys' Scouts. This time, he can delegate a scout chief to preside over the meeting and report to him thereafter. In short, I consider that H.E. should accept the U.I. appointment if it will not be postponed in view of the present circumstances in the country.

(M. A. ADESIYAN),
P.S.O.M.G.
16th February, 1976.

3. The U.I. ceremony has been postponed until further notice. The Scouts' meeting may also be postponed. F. i. only therefore.

~~15~~ 17/2/76.

PS.OMG / Noted . T. Y.

Alkande
18/2

CR.
Please kv. ~~15~~ 18/2

307

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
1948-1973

Vice-Chancellor:

~~TEKENA N. TAMUNO~~



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan

Tekena N. Tamuno: BA., PhD., (Lond)

Ref.VC/GL.1

1 March, 1976

The Solicitor-General & Permanent Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Justice,
Lagos.

Dear Sir,

Second Land Acquisition by the University of Ibadan (1250 acres)
Suit No.1/138/68) between Federal Commissioner for Works &
Housing (Plaintiff/Applicant) and Toki Family and others
(Defendant/Claimants)

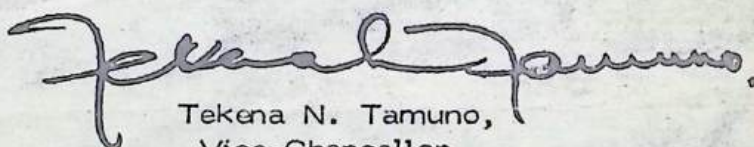
I am writing to you concerning the difficulty the University of Ibadan has been having over the occupation of some 1250 acres of land adjacent to the present campus. The main problems are in connection with a dispute over the payment of compensation to the numerous claimants to ownership of the land, and the refusal of the inhabitants of the village within the area of acquisition to vacate the area.

You may already be aware that a suit No.1/138/68 - Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing (Plaintiff) versus Toki family and others (Claimants) was filed in the High Court of the Western State in 1968 with a view to resolving the problem and ensuring that compensation is paid to the rightful owners of the land. The University has been anxious that the suit be disposed of without delay since the non-possession of the 1250 acres of land is causing us considerable inconvenience.

I am informed that when the case came up at the Ibadan High Court No.4 on 8 December, 1975, no Federal State Counsel appeared for the Plaintiff who was represented by a Mr Akinyemi (Senior Estate Officer). The case was on that occasion adjourned to 5 April, 1976 for mention. I am of the opinion that the hearing of this suit will be considerably speeded up if your Ministry were to instruct the Oyo State Ministry of Justice to handle it on its behalf. This will have the advantage of giving the State Counsel handling the case easy access to the Oyo State Ministry of Lands and Housing, who in this matter are the agents of the Plaintiff the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing.

I should therefore be grateful if you could request the Oyo State Ministry of Justice to handle this case on behalf of your Ministry in order to ensure that when the case comes up for mention on 5 April, 1976 Counsel would be available to represent the Plaintiff.

Yours sincerely,



Tekena N. Tamuno,
Vice-Chancellor.

JAO/GAAde:

SAG xts

from p 306 in respect of the

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Vice-Chancellor:
TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

Ref. VC/GC.14

22 March, 1976

His Excellency Colonel David Jemibewon
Military Governor
Oyo State
IBADAN

Your Excellency:

Owing to the tragic events of 13 February, 1976 the installation of Alhaji Ado Bayero, Emir of Kano, as Chancellor of the University originally scheduled for Saturday, 21 February had to be postponed. I now write on behalf of Council and Senate of the University of Ibadan to invite you to the Special Congregation for the conferment of the Honorary Degree of LL.D (Doctor of Laws) on Alhaji Ado Bayero and his installation as the Third Chancellor of the University which will be held at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 24 April, 1976 in the Forecourt of the University Library.

I do hope that you will do the University the honour of attending the ceremony and the luncheon that follows it.

The official invitation cards will be forwarded to you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

Tekena N. Tamuno,
Vice-Chancellor.

SAK/GAAde:

SMG KHS
Based on your advice,
that should be in town on
Saturday. 15/4

Feb
16/4

309
PS.OMG,

①

Please let me have a photo-copy of the approved HE's interim State Tour itinerary. Place at b.c. sbn

Alkaude
SMG.HS 7/4

Sec. (G+A)

②

Move for nec. action pl. I remember passing the file to you for action with PSM L.S. & I before I was off sick.

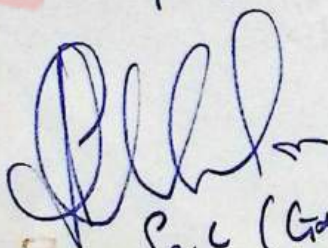
2. URGENT.

Jil
12/4.

PSOMG,

③

I submit at b.c. photo copy of the letter I wrote to PSM L.G. & I indicating H.E.'s programme of tour.


Sec (G+A)
12/4/76

SMG.HS.

④

A photocopy of HE's programme of tour as approved by him is placed above ref. your min. (1) above.

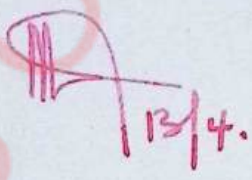
Jil.PSOMS 12/4

YE

Re page 308, I recommend that YE accept the invitation. It will not clash with your proposed tour as YE may return from Isegin either on Friday (23/4/76) evening or Saturday morning to attend the ceremony.

Alcaude
SMG.#5 12/4

Accepted.


13/4.

PSOMG

Reply p. 308 suitably pl.

Alcaude
13/4

ARCHIVES OF OXFORD

SP/S.202/311

14th April, 1976

Tekena N. Tamuno Esqr.,
Vice - Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

Installation of Chancellor

I have for acknowledgement your letter No.VC/GC.14 dated 22nd March, 1976 and to inform you that His Excellency the Military Governor, Brigadier D. M. Jemibewon has kindly accepted the invitation to attend the ceremony.

Yours sincerely,



Gil
(G. O. Abe)
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

GA



Date: 18th May, 1976.

Ref. No.

The Head of Civil Service,
Military Governor's Office,
Oyo State,
Secretariat, Ibadan.



Dear Sir,

Attitude Survey on Mental Illness

I have been studying attitudes towards the mentally ill in our society. In order to understand fully the factors that affect either positively or negatively attitudes towards mental illnesses, it is essential to interview both literates and illiterates. It would also be necessary to see if medical training has any influence on the attitude towards mental illness.

I should, therefore, appreciate it if you would allow me to have an access to the lists of workers in each ministry from which by randomization few names will be selected for interview. Secondly, it would be appreciated if you allow me to interview such selected candidates. Every information obtained will be treated in confidence.

I thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

A. O. Odejide

A.O. ODEJIDE,
(Consultant Psychiatrist)

SMG + HS.

Above recommended for your approval.

PSOMG

No objection. Inform Perm Secs. about this.

Jil
Ag. PSOMG.
20/5.

Inform Perm
Alcaude
20/5

314

SP/S.202/Vol.II/314

26th May, 1976.

Dr. A. O. Odejide
Department of Psychiatry
U.C.H.
Ibadan.


Dear Sir,

Attitude Survey on Mental Illness

I am directed to refer to your letter of 18th May 1976 in connection with the above subject and to convey approval for your request.

2. A circular is being addressed to all Permanent Secretaries to this effect.

Yours faithfully


(A. O. Aremu),

for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.

Original received
by me.
A. O. Adegemi
24/5/76.

ARCHIVED

SP/S.202/Vol.II/315

26 May, 1976.

To

All Permanent Secretaries

Attitude Survey on Mental Illness

Dr. A. O. Odejide of the Psychiatry Department, University College Hospital, Ibadan, has been studying attitudes towards the mentally ill in our society. In order to understand fully the factors that affect, either positively or negatively, attitudes towards mental illness, it is essential to interview both literates and illiterates and see if medical training has any influence on the attitude towards mental illness.

2. To this end, approval has been given to Dr. Odejide to have access to the list of workers in each ministry from which, by randomization, few names will be selected for interview. Arrangements will later be made to interview such selected candidates.
3. I am directed to request you to cooperate fully with Dr. Odejide and/or his representatives on their/his assignment on the above mentioned subject.



A. O. Aremu
(A. O. Aremu),
For Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 Lines) Exts 1321-B
62646-47
CABLES & TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN



ANTHONY YOUDEOWEI, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.E.S.
Dean of the Faculty

318

Ref: DO/227

15 October 1976

Sub-Deans

Dr G. M. Babatunde
Dr E. E. Enabor

Heads of Departments

Professor A. A. A. Fayemi
Agronomy

Professor V. A. Oyenuga
Animal Science

Professor A. Youdeowei
Agricultural Biology

Professor S. O. Olayide
Agricultural Economics

Dr D. U. U. Okali (Ag.)
Forest Resources Management

Dr A. U. Patel (Ag.)
Agricultural Extension Services

Faculty Officer
C. A. Gbadebo (Miss)

His Excellency
Brigadier David Jemibewon
The Military Governor
Oyo State

Dear Sir

Land Acquisition for Teaching & Research
Farm, University of Ibadan

The Faculty of Agriculture & Forestry of this University has some problems with expanding the Teaching & Research Farm for staff farm experiments and Agriculture Students Training.

I shall be grateful, Sir, if you would kindly grant us an audience so that the Farm Director, Mr F. A. Roberts, and myself could brief you about our problems.

I thank you, Sir, for your consideration of this matter.

Yours faithfully

Prof Anthony Youdeowei
Dean of Agric & Forestry



Sana & HS

Anything this week will be ok
up to Friday 22/10/76.

See (G & S)

pl. liaise with the PR & telephone a date to either the Prof or Mr. Roberts 18/10

ARCHIVED

319

Prin Sec to HE;

We spoke in the morning ref.

HE: invited overleaf.

Professor Tondness of the University of Idaho has confirmed that he would be able see HE at 10am on Friday, 22/10/76.

You will please reflect this appointment in HE's diary accordingly.

Sec (GrA)
20/10/76.

Sec (GrA)

The above appointment has been noted please -

Pr. v. Sec.
21/10/76

CR nfa

21/10

ARCHIVED

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Vice-Chancellor:
TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

Ref. VC/GH.20

1 November, 1976

His Excellency,
Brigadier David Jemibewon,
Military Governor,
Military Governor's Office,
Oyo State,
Ibadan.

Your Excellency,

1976 Foundation Day Ceremonies



The University of Ibadan will hold a special Congregation for the award of first degrees, diplomas and certificates on 16 November, 1976 and another for the award of honorary and higher degrees on 17 November. On the second day, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D) will be conferred on His Excellency, Dr. Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania. Very many dignatories have been invited to these ceremonies and the University is finding it very difficult to provide accommodation.

I therefore write to seek your special assistance in providing accommodation for members of the Supreme Military Council and the Council of States who may wish to honour our invitation. I should be grateful for your help in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

Tekena N. Tamuno,
Vice-Chancellor.

SMG & HS

We discussed. please see letter from UI requesting for our assistance. Let me have your comments after contact with Lagos as per our discussions. Wn 2/11

ck/bu. home in file immediate Jil 3/11.

50/8 202

321

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS,
STATE HOUSE,
DODAN BARRACKS,
LAGOS, NIGERIA.

SHQC.27/3

22 October, 1976

MILITARY GOVERNORS

OYO, KANO, GONGOLA AND ANAMBRA

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT
JULIUS NYERERE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA

Smg & HHS
[Signature]
03/11

Ref: Signal No.SHQ/566 dtg 20151A/Oct 76.

In amplification of the above-quoted signal, please note that HIS EXCELLENCY the Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, will be accompanying His Excellency President Julius Nyerere of the Republic of Tanzania on visits to Ibadan on Wednesday 17th Nov. 76 for the convocation ceremony at Ibadan University, and to Kano on 18th Nov., Yola and Enugu on 19th Nov. and finally returning to Lagos on 20th Nov. 76.

- 2. Attached herewith is the full programme of the visit of the Tanzanian Head of State.
- 3. Military Governors are to prepare local programmes to cover the duration of stay of the Heads of State in their respective locations.
- 4. The draft programmes are however, to be forwarded to this office for clearance before final arrangements are made.
- 5. Further details of the visit, when known, will be communicated.

v. l. Oduwaiye
(V. L. Oduwaiye)
Commodore,
for Chief of Staff.

Copy to:-

The Principal Private Secretary,
State House,
Lagos.

ARCHIVES

PSONG

①

Pl. file & take f.u.a. as already discussed.

T. A. AKINYELE
4/11/76

②

CR/ Pl. in file for University of Ibadan urgently. Jil 4/11.

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR THE STATE VISIT OF PRESIDENT
JULIUS NYERERE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TUESDAY 16TH NOVEMBER, 1976

- 12.30 hours - Arrival of President Nyerere at Murtala Muhammed Airport
- 13.00 " - Drive to Govt. Guest House
- 13.15 " - Arrival at Govt. Guest House
- 18.00 " - Reception at the State House
- 21.00 " - Private Dinner at Government Guest House

WEDNESDAY 17TH NOVEMBER, 1976

- 08.00 " - Departure for Dodan Barracks
- 08.30 " - Take off from Dodan Barracks Heliport
- 08.45 " - Take off for Ibadan (from Murtala Muhammed Airport)
- 09.15 " - Arrival at Ibadan Airport
- 10.00 " - Convocation Ceremony at Ibadan University
- 14.30 " - Lunch At Chancellor's Lodge
- 16.30 " - Departure for Lagos
- 17.15 " - Arrival at Mutala Muhammed Airport
- 17.25 " - Take off for Bonny Camp
- 17.40 " - Arrival at Govt. Guest House
- 20.00 " - Private Dinner at Government Guest House

THURSDAY 18TH NOVEMBER, 1976

- 08.30 " - Departure for Dodan Barracks
- 08.50 " - Take off from Dodan Barracks Heliport
- 09.00 " - Take off for Kano
- 10.30 " - Arrival at Kano Airport
- Local Programme
- 14.40 " - Lunch at Govt. Guest House

THURSDAY 18TH NOVEMBER, 1976

- 18.00 " - Reception at Government House, Kano
- 20.00 " - Private Dinner at Government House

FRIDAY 19TH NOVEMBER, 1976 (contd.)

- 08.30 hours - Departure for Kano Airport
- 09.00 " - Take off for Yola, Gongola State.
- 10.00 " - Arrival at Yola Airport
- Local Programme
- 14.30 " - Lunch at Govt. Guest House
- 16.00 " - Take off for Enugu
- 17.10 " - Arrival at Enugu Airport
- Local Programme
- 20.00 " - Reception

SATURDAY 20TH NOVEMBER, 1976

- Local Programme
- Departure for Enugu Airport
- 12.00 " - Take off for Lagos
- 13.00 " - Arrival at Murtala Muhammed Airport
- 13.15 " - Take off for Bonny Camp Heliport
- 13.30 - Arrival at Govt. Guest House
- 20.00 " - State Banquet at Federal Palace Hotel

SUNDAY 21ST NOVEMBER, 1976

- 09.00 " - Signing of Joint Communique
- 09.45 " - Drive to Murtala Muhammed Airport
- 10.00 " - Press Conference
- 11.00 " - Take off for Dar-es-Salaam.

ARCHIVES

SP/S.202/324

5th Nov., 1976.

The Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

dear Sir,

1976 Foundation Day Ceremonies

P. 320

I refer to your letter No. VC/GH.20 of 1st November, 1976 and attach hereto for your information extracts from the draft programme received from the Supreme Headquarters, Dodan Barracks, Lagos for the State Visit of President Nyerere to Nigeria. As you will find on it, His Excellency the Head of State will accompany President Nyerere for the Convocation ceremonies at Ibadan on Wednesday, 17th November, 1976 and return to Lagos the same day at 16.30 hours. Apparently no night will be kept and, therefore, no overnight accommodation seems to arise.

2. In view of this, would you still pursue your request for "assistance in providing accommodation for members of the Supreme Military Council and the Council of States"?

Yours sincerely,

(G. O. Abe),
for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.



Bu. 11/11. ✓

See P. 325

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Vice-Chancellor:
TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

SECRET

Ref: VC/GH.20

8 November 1976

The Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service
Office of the Military Governor
Oyo State
IBADAN



Dear Sir:

1976 Foundation Day Ceremonies

Thank you for your secret letter reference SP/S.202/324 of 5 November 1976 on the above subject. The attachment indicating the programme for the State Visit is very helpful. I also, on behalf of the University Council and Senate, thank His Excellency the Acting Military Governor, Oyo State, for the cooperation we have received from him and your Government in connection with our Foundation Day Ceremonies.

X | I am glad to note that you have been able to reserve for the University, some rooms at the Premier Hotel for the use of our guests. I confirm that the University will be responsible for the cost of such rooms.

Yours sincerely,

Tekena N Tamuno
Vice-Chancellor

Psong

To you pl.

ch
Bru. in file
Jil
10/11.

10/11/76

326

PEO (P)

Pl. see overleaf in reply to p. 324
I am embarrassed by X/p. 325 as there's
no mention of reserved accommodation
in my letter at p. 324. I guess
it was misinterpreted.

2. In any case could you
ask Mr. Balogun if he'd got any bookings
reserved at Premier? I remember he
handled this with me when you were
on leave.

Jil
G. O. ABE
10/11/76.

HEO (P)

As you see X overleaf. Let
Mr. de Premier Hotel about the
reservation & inform U.1 by phone
follow up with a letter so that
rooms reserved can be utilised.

Mr. de Premier (P) 2/1

1E01(P)

Your min. at p. 326 refers.
Arrangements have already been
completed and everything is
alright now. In fact the
University authorities have confirm
ed that they now have more
rooms than they originally
envisaged, as per our discussion
of last week Friday and Monday
morning - 15/11/76.

Bob
HEOP
15/11

A. A.
18/11

ARCHIVES

FSI/1 OP 72

FROM: SECDEFMILGOVT, LAGOS DTG.3/1/77

TO : SECDEFMILGOVT. IBADAN

BT

C.849 X FOLLOWING FROM ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY X NATIONAL POLICY
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE CABINET OFFICE LAGOS TO ENIOLA O. ADENIYI NISER,
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN X BEGINS X THE MEETING SCHEDULED FOR JAN.10TH-
11TH HAS BEEN POSTPONED BECAUSE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO FIND
ACCOMMODATION FOR MEMBERS X ALL HOTELS AND GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSES
ARE BEING TAKEN OVER BY THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE
FESTAC X IT MAY THEREFORE NOT POSSIBLE TO HOLD ANY MEETING UNTIL
AFTER FESTAC X END XXXXX

' IMMEDIATE '

THI.031400 HRS 13275/ OLANIYANZ+++

328

Ref. No. SP/S.202/328^A
Military Governor's Office,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

3rd January, 1977.

Copy to:

Mrs. Eniola O. Adeniyi,
NISER,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

For information please.



(WAM)

(W.A.M. Owolabi).

Seen.
[Signature]
4/1/77

ARCHIVES OF OYO STATE

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 Lines) Exts 1321-8
62646-47
CABLES & TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

ANTHONY YOUDEOWEI, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.E.S.
Dean of the Faculty



DO/91

7 March 1977

Sub-Deans
Dr G. M. Babatunde
Dr E. E. Enabor

His Excellency
The Military Governor
Brigadier David Jemibewon
Military Governor's Office
Ibadan, Oyo State

Smgatts
M/S

Heads of Departments
Professor A. A. A. Fayemi
Agronomy

Your Excellency

University of Ibadan - Estate Development

Professor V. A. Oyenuga
Animal Science

The University of Ibadan is facing an acute accommodation problem for its staff and students. It has reached a point where the Institution will be forced to halt its expansion programmes with detrimental effects on the man power production which is essential for the development of this country.

Professor A. Youdeowei
Agricultural Biology

This matter was recently discussed at length at the Development Committee meeting and we decided, as a matter of urgency, to develop estates for staff and student accommodation around the University. It was suggested that an approach be made to The Governor of Oyo State to explore the possibility of the State giving the Institution land along the new Ring Road now under construction for this development.

Professor S. O. Olayide
Agricultural Economics

Prof S. K. Adeyoyu
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Forest Resources Management

I have been given this assignment and I would be most grateful, Your Excellency, for an early opportunity to discuss the details of this matter with you. I am aware, Sir, of your deep interest and concern for the development of the University of Ibadan and I am, therefore, looking forward to an early appointment to discuss this matter.

Dr A. U. Patel (Ag.)
Agricultural Extension Services

Faculty Officer
C. A. Gbadebo (Miss)

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely

Prof Anthony Youdeowei
Dean of Agriculture & Forestry

ARCHIVING

YB

As a matter of principle and protocol, a letter such as this and dealing with such a major issue can only come to YB, from the Pro-Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University. These breaches of protocol should be discouraged and I intend to take the matter up with the V-C, Prof Tamuno. *No objection*

T. A. AKINYELE
(8)

ZCZC LG TAPE 4/187

LAGOS 67 10 9.15

SEC MIL GOVT OYOSTATE

IBADAN

XOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR MR SAM OKUDU REGISTRAR UNIVERSITY
OF IBADAN FROM PROFESSOR TAM DAVID -WEST COMMISSIONER FOR
EDUCATION RIVERS STATE X MESSAGE BEGINS X HAROLD PRESTON
DUE LAGOS 9.30A . M. MONDAY MARCH 14TH X ARRANGE
TRANSPORT LAGOS-IBADAN X REGARDS X MESSAGE ENDS X
PROFESSOR TAM DAVID-WEST COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION RIVERS
STATE PORT HARCOURT X

O. S. GEORGE (MISS)

FOR PERMANENT SECRETARY

4
Ref. No. SP/S.202/T/1
Military Governor's Office,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

11th March, 1977.

The Registrar,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

For information and necessary action, please.



W.A.M.

(W.A.M. Owolabi).

Seen
[Signature]
11/3/77

CONFIDENTIAL

SF/S.202/330

14th March, 1977.

Professor T. N. Tamuno,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Dear Professor Tamuno,

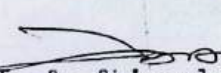
University of Ibadan - Estate Development

1.329

I am constrained to forward the attached photo-copy of a letter recently received by His Excellency the Military Governor from Professor Anthony Youdeowei, Dean of Agriculture and Forestry of your University. The purpose of referring the letter to you is to request you to use your good offices to impress it upon the top echelons of the University community that as a matter of principle and protocol, letters such as the one under reference dealing with such a major issue would normally be expected to be addressed to His Excellency by either the Pro-Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor of the University. I have no doubt that you appreciate the need for bringing this matter to your attention especially as this is not the first time that this kind of breach of protocol has occurred from the same source.

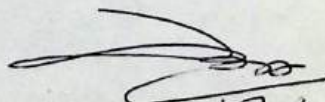
Yours sincerely,




(T. A. Akinyele),
Secretary to the Military Government &
Head of Service.

See P. 331

PA.


15/3/77

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Vice-Chancellor:

TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

22 March, 1977

Mr. T.A. Akinyele,
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service,
Office of the Military Governor,
Oyo State of Nigeria,
Ibadan.



Dear Mr. Akinyele,

University of Ibadan - Estate Development

Thank you for your letter Ref. No. SP/S.202/330 of 14 March, 1977 concerning a direct representation made by the Dean of Agriculture to His Excellency the Military Governor on the subject named above.

I regret this breach of protocol and wish to apologise unreservedly to His Excellency through you. I will ensure that there are no further breaches of this nature.

Yours sincerely,

Tekena N. Tamuno
Vice-Chancellor

SMG & HS,

Above is respectfully submitted
p. n. a. please.

C.R.
23/3/77

332

333

YE

Page 331 in reply to my p. 330 is
subtd for Y.E. & information pl.

~~T. A. AKINYELE~~
23/3/77

Noted.

~~RA~~
24/3

RA

~~RA~~
24/3/77

ARCHIVES OF OYSSOAC

MESSAGE FORM

Police B/1
(Old No. A/62) **26**

FGP PWO 461A/875/500,000 (Akinola P.W.)

REGISTER SERIAL NO. _____

CALL SIGNS P22 123	PRIORITY OU	GROUPS 50	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS MON.
------------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------------

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

From **Pennsec. Min. of Education PH** Date-Time Origin **29/12/06/4**
 (To A)
Secmilgov. Ibadan
 For Info (W)

Originator's No. **SVC. x following urgent message from**
Yoloye director institute of education
Ibadan University begins x familiarisation
visit x May 1st to 3rd. Suitable x Hotel
accommodation booked x Meeting May 2nd at
Ministry of education Conference room PH. x
Ministry officials waiting to receive team at
airport on Sunday 12:30 x
This amends message yesterday x
Message ends x

Office Date Stamp

PH 291210 HRS	F.H.I. or T.O.R.	Time of Clearance	Operator's Initials
Signature of Originator	Degree of Priority M/Immediate	301012	P. Okenye 62222

Ref. No. SP/S.202/334A
Military Governor's Office,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

2nd May, 1977.

Professor E.A. Yoloye,
Director,
Institute of Education,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

For information and necessary action please.



WAM

(W.A.M. Owolabi).

Seen -
[Signature]
2/5/77

SP/S no 2

COPY

IMMEDIATE

RADIO MESSAGE

28-4-77

TO: SEC. MIL. GOV. IBADAN c/o RIVERSEC. LAGOSx

REF.NO: GO/TD/4/1275x

TEXT: FOLLOWING URGENT MESSAGE FOR YOLOYE DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION IBADAN UNIVERSITY BEGINSx
FAMILIARISATION VISITx MAY 1ST TO 3RD SUITABLEx
HOTEL ACCOMMODATION BOOKEDx MEETING MAY 2ND AT
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION CONFERENCE ROOM PORT HARCOURTx
MINISTRY OFFICIALS WAITING TO RECEIVE TEAM AT AIRPORT
ON MONDAY 12.30x MESSAGE ENDSx

FROM: OKPARA for PERMSEC. EDUCATION PHx



Ref.No.PS/RSG/108/IX/757

Rivers State Office,
Plot 1233,
Victoria Island,
P.M.B. 12634,
Lagos.

cc:

29th April, 1977

✓ The Secretary to the
Military Government,
Military Governor's Office,
Ibadan,
Oyo State.

Above for your information and action, please.

SMG & HS

Above is humbly submitted please.

Seen

[Signature]
C.P.
6/5/77
61977

[Signature]
(W. ANGA),
Permanent Secretary.

TO :- DR.E.C.EDOZIEN
PROF.B. J.DUDLEY
PROF.OBARO IKIME
CHIEF EKANEM ITA
DR.OYEDIRAN
UNIBADAN

MR.BOLA IGE
P.O. BOX 3079
MAPOMHALL
IBADAN

TEXE:

PLEASE BE INFORMED THAT THE CDC MEETING FIXED FOR JUNE 22ND
IS HEREBY CANCELLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

(SIGNED BY E.E.ERUNSE)

SEC FED MIL GOVT

16/6/77

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

336A
Ref. No. SP/S.202/336A

Office of the Military Governor,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

17th June, 1977

Dr. E.C. Edozien,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Prof. B.J. Dudley,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Professor Obaro Ikime,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Chief Ekanem Ita,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Dr. Oyediran,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Mr. Bola Ige,
P.O. Box 3079,
Mapo Hall,
Ibadan.

Above for your information and necessary action.

(W.A.M.)

(W.A.M. Owolabi)
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

Seen
[Signature]
17/6/77



SP/S 202

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

REGISTRAR: S. J. OKUDU, B.A. (Lond.), J.P.

TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY IBADAN
TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 Lines)
LONDON OFFICE: 3 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

29 December, 1977

The Secretary to the Military Government,
Military Governor's Office,
Ibadan,
Oyo State.



Dear Sir,

You may have read a story of alleged fraud in the University of Ibadan published in the front page of the Daily Sketch of today's date. The story is completely false. The enclosed press release refuting the Daily Sketch publication is forwarded to you for your information. I should be grateful if you would pass on the information to His Excellency, the Military Governor.

Yours faithfully,

S. J. Okudu

S. J. Okudu
Registrar

ARCHIVES

337

336A
Ref. No. SP/S.202/336A

Office of the Military Governor,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

17th June, 1977

Dr. E.C. Edozien,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Prof. B.J. Dudley,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Professor Obaro Ikime,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Chief Ekanem Ita,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Dr. Oyediran,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Mr. Bola Ige,
P.O. Box 3079,
Mapo Hall,
Ibadan.

Above for your information and necessary action.

(W.A.M.)

(W.A.M. Owolabi)
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.



TO :- DR.E.C.EDOZIEN
PROF.B. J.DUDLEY
PROF.OBARO IKIME
CHIEF EKANEM ITA
DR.OYEDIRAN
UNIBADAN

MR.BOLA IGE
P.O. BOX 3079
MAPOMHALL
IBADAN

TEXE:

PLEASE BE INFORMED THAT THE CDC MEETING FIXED FOR JUNE 22ND
IS HEREBY CANCELLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

(SIGNED BY E.E.ERUNSE)

SEC FED MIL GOVT

16/6/77

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Incorrect Press Publication by the Daily Sketch

The Daily Sketch has once again decided to give bad publicity to the University of Ibadan. As in the past, it has either failed to check on the facts or, in its determination to be ~~mischievous~~, deliberately distorted the facts. It has on this occasion informed its readers that an alleged fraud involving 16 million naira has been exposed in the University of Ibadan. This story is completely false.

Some members of the **University Community** voluntarily formed a Cooperative Consumers' Society in 1975. The Society is run by officials appointed by the members. The Society has never had official sponsorship from the University. We do know, however, that some members have complained about an alleged loss of sixteen thousand naira (N16,000.00) NOT 16 million naira published by the Daily Sketch.

Briefly, the story is that a driver who was returning from the Nigeria National Supply Co. Ltd., Lagos with goods worth sixteen thousand naira (N16,000.00) belonging to the Society reported to the officials that he was robbed of the goods as well as the lorry between Onigbongbo and Majidun on the Lagos road on 5 January, 1977. We also know that the matter has since been reported to the Police at Ikeja and CID Headquarters, Pantli Street, Lagos who are investigating it.

The University is not impressed by the persistent efforts of the Daily Sketch to run it down. It has become increasingly clear to us as well as to well meaning Nigerians that the Daily Sketch belongs to that section of the Press that has contempt for truth.

S.J. Okudu
S.J. Okudu, J.P.
Registrar

29 December, 1977

339

Sec (G & A),

Kindly see from p. 337,

~~all~~
C.R.
4/1/78

PS ombr

Pl. see pp. 337 & 338 for information.
I do not see the desirability
of passing it to Hember.

~~the Rating~~
4/1/78

Seen

Jil
G. O. ABE
4/1

PA

ARCHIVES OF GOAC

S/S 202

340

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

ALHAJI ABDURRAHMAN OKENE
CHAIRMAN'S LODGE
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
IBADAN, NIGERIA

Telephone : 62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1933
Direct Line : 62609

LAGOS RESIDENCE:
9 BANK ROAD
IKOYI, LAGOS
Telephone: 24283



6 January, 1978

His Excellency,
Brigadier David Jemibewon,
Military Governor,
Oyo State.

- 1. My file
- 2. Worlax Horse
- X/ 3. Ajoda New Town
- 4. Smca Hs ✓

Let us meet.
Smca Hs to decide time & place

Your Excellency,

I wish to refer to my visit this morning with the Registrar regarding the need of the University for land to build residential houses and to utilize for agricultural purposes. I am now pleased, after consultations with other officers of the University, to give you more precise information about the magnitude of our need.

We require 5,000 acres of land for a commercial farm. Some aspects of our 4-year degree programme in Agriculture will also be carried out in the commercial farm. Secondly we require 2,500 acres of land specifically for a Teaching and Research Farm. Thirdly we need 1,000 acres of land for development into a residential estate.

May I thank your Excellency very sincerely for your kind reception of myself and the Registrar this morning and for the warm discussions we held. We count on your Excellency's continued assistance to the University for its development.

Yours sincerely,

Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene
Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene
Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council

PS (P)

P1. inform all concerned as at above that the meeting is arranged for 12^{noon} on 12/1/78 in HS's Office. Also inform PR to HS pl

9/1/78

341

PS(P),

Overleaf is humbly submitted
please.

~~CR~~

C.R.

10/1/78.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

342

SP/S.202/342.

¹⁰ January, 1978.

Mr. F.B.A. Conde,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Works & Housing,
Ibadan.

Mr. E. A. Egbedeyi,
General Manager,
Ajoda New Town Development
Corporation,
Ibadan.

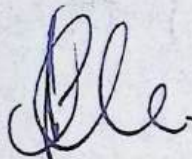
Application for Land by the University of Ibadan

The Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council of the University of Ibadan, Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene has recently approached His Excellency the Military Governor for help in acquiring acres of land in Ibadan for development purposes. His specific requests are as follows:-

- (a) 5,000 acres of land for a commercial farm
- (b) 2,000 acres of land for a Teaching and Research Farm
- and (c) 1,000 acres of land for a Residential Estate.

His Excellency the Military Governor would like to discuss this matter with you at a meeting to be held in his office on Thursday 12th January, 1978 at 12 noon.

2. Please be punctual.



(D. A. Abinusawa)
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

343

- 2 -

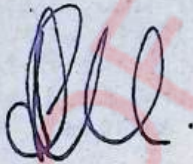
Our Ref.No.SP/S.202/343.

Office of the Military Governor,
Ibadan: 10th January, 1978.

Copy to:

The Personal Assistant to
His Excellency,
Office of the Military Governor,
Ibadan.

Overleaf for information and necessary
action.



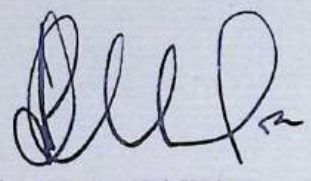
(D. A. Abinusawa)
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service



ARCHIVES

SMG & HE,

The letter on p. 342 has been issued in compliance with your directive at the foot of p. 340. The PA to HE has also been informed of the meeting - vide the enclosures on p 343.



D. A. ADINUWAWA

As PS (P),
10/1/75.

ARCHIVES OF OYSS

FSI/ OU 68

FROM. SECDEFMILGOVT LAGOS DTO.101130/1

TO. SMG OYO STATE IBADAN

BT

PROFESSOR ABOYADE VICE CHANCELLOR UNIVERSITY OF IFE AND
PROFESSOR TERIBA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
ARE HEREBY INVITED TO A MEETING WITH HIS EXCELLENCY THE HEAD
OF THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT AT DODAN BARRACKS ON
SATURDAY THE 14TH OF JANUARY 1978 AT 10.00 A.M. THE THEME
OF DISCUSSION WOULD BE THE PROBLEMS OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY X
GRATEFUL GET THE ABOVE PERSONALITIES INFORMED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE X

M/IMMEDIATE

THI.101205 hrs 15677/-

2/.....

345A

Ref. No. SP/S.202/345A
Military Governor's Office,
Agodi,
Ibadan.

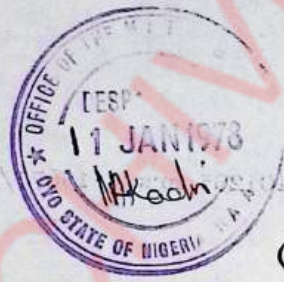
11th January, 1978.

Professor Teriba,
Department of Economics,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

For information and necessary action, please.

(W.A.M.)

(W.A.M. Owolabi),
for Secretary to the Military Government and
Head of Service.



C/s

I would like telephone calls
to be booked to these gentlemen
or their Secretaries delivering
the message overleaf. PA

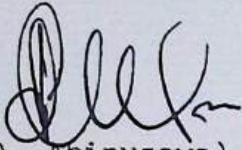
~~11/1/78~~
11/1/78

S.M.G.&H.S.,

You directed me to confirm from the P.S., Min. of Agric. & Nat. Resources the statement at 'X' in the draft letter to Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene, Pro-Chancellor & Chairman of Council University of Ibadan at b.c.

2. After some efforts, the Ministry has been able to retrieve the minute of meeting held with the representatives of the Faculty of Agric., University of Ibadan on the 3rd of February, 1977 on the acquisition of land by the University in Eruwa and Akufo for the use of Faculty of Agric. The relevant portion of parag. 6 of the minute marked 'Y' shows that the Ministry has not been committed in any form to the granting of agricultural land to the Faculty of Agric. at Eruwa.

3. The portion marked 'X' in the draft letter at b.c. ~~would~~^{should} therefore be deleted.



(D. A. Abinusawa),
Ag. P.S.(P).,
18 Jan., 1978.

ARCHIVES OF

347

SECRET

SP/S.202/347

23rd January, 1978

Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene,
Pro-Chancellor & Chairman of Council,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Application for Land

I refer to your letter dated 6th January, 1978 addressed to His Excellency, the Military Governor of Oyo State. 340

2. With regard to your request for 5,000 acres of land for a commercial farm and 2,000 acres of land for a Teaching Research farm, it is suggested that you might have to look outside Ibadan area for arable land of the required size. It is felt that the possibility of finding a suitable area between Oyo and Iseyin could be explored.

3. Your request for 1,000 acres of land for a residential area has also been considered. It is not clear whether or not the piece of land is required as an extension of the present campus or solely to cater for the staff of the Commercial and, Teaching and Research farms. If it is the latter then the suggestion made in paragraph 2 above is applicable; if it is the former, I am to say that Ajode New Town Development Corporation will be prepared to consider your Institution's application for a definite number of plots either by BLOCK allocation or by allocation of individual plots of land in the high, medium and low densities areas of the town. In this regard, it is advisable that direct contact be made with the General Manager, Ajoda New Town Development Corporation, Room 25, Treasury Buildings, Ibadan.

Pls see 389



(Signature)
(T.A. Akinyele),
Secretary to the Military Government and
Head of Service.

SECRET

PS(P)

*M. see above & dispose of file after
endorsing a copy to PS/G12 - ADTDC. *(Signature)**

23/1/78

348

Office of the Military Governor

Agodi, Ibadan.

24th January, 1978.

SP/S.202/347A

Copy to:

The Permanent Secretary and
General Manager,
Ajoda New Town Development Corporation,
Office of the Military Governor, Ibadan.

P 347

Above for your information, please.

(D. A. Abinusawa),
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.



CR

M.P.

ARCHIVES OF



1978

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

SP/S 202

347

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

ALHAJI ABDURRAHMAN OKENE
CHAIRMAN'S LODGE
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
IBADAN, NIGERIA

Telephone: 62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1933
Direct Line: 62609



LAGOS RESIDENCE:
9 BANK ROAD
IKOYI, LAGOS
Telephone: 24283

24th January, 1978

Mr. T. A. Akinyele,
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service,
Office of the Military Governor
Ibadan,
Oyo State.



SECRET

Dear Mr. Akinyele,

Application for Land

P 347

I write to thank you for your letter ref: No. SP/S.202/347 of 23rd January, 1978 regarding our application for lands.

I hereby confirm that the 1,000 acres of land for residential purposes are intended as an extension to the present campus and not for the staff of the Commercial and, Teaching and Research Farms. As advised by your good self, we will make direct contact with the General Manager of the Ajoda New Town Development Corporation.

With regard to our needs for farm lands, we will explore possibilities in the areas beyond Oyo and Iseyin and make a formal application very soon.

Please accept my grateful thanks for the kind co-operation which we have got so far on this matter from the Military Government of Oyo State.

Yours sincerely,

Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene

Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene
Pro-Chancellor & Chairman of Council
University of Ibadan

CR
M. J. A. R.

SMG & H.S.,
Action taken please.

~~26/1/78~~

[Signature]
R. 27/1/78

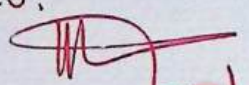
YE

Following the discussions recently with YE, please see the exchange of letters between his Office and the University of Ibadan on its application for land on pp. 347-349. This is for YE's information at this stage please.

~~T. A. AKINYELE~~

30/1/78

Noted.


30/1

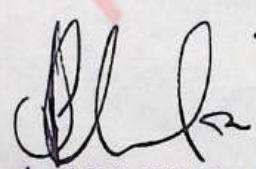
PSCP

M. see & dispose of file.

~~T. A. AKINYELE~~

31/1/78


Sec (8c), please see from p. 346 and dispose of file.



D. A. ABINUSAWA

1/2/78.

CR,

 RL 1c. 1. v.

1/2/78

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Dean of the Faculty:

PROFESSOR G. O. ESURUOSO,
B.V.M.S.(Glas.), M. Sc. Immun. (Birm.), Ph.D.
(Ibadan), M.R.C.V.S.

Our Ref: FVM/VW/F18

Your Ref:

Cables & Telegrams: UNIVERSITY IBADAN

Telephone: Ibadan (032) 62550-62579

(30 Lines) Exts. 1902 & 1560

Date: 2nd February, 1978



The Military Governor,
Oyo State of Nigeria,
Government House,
Ibadan.

Handwritten notes: PS/MG, PS/MG, SM/HS, 2/2/78

Dear Sir,

Handwritten: 2/2/78 "Veterinary Week 1978"
An Appeal for Generous Donations

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine is staging a Veterinary Week of activities between 6th and 10th March, 1978. The activities will include Exhibitions, Horse and Dog parades, Symposium and Health campaigns through which we hope to bring to the notice of the general public the contribution of the Veterinary profession to the economy and health of the nation.

On behalf of the young Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, at the occasion of her first Outing ceremony, I am to appeal for generous donations from your Excellency on behalf of yourself and your Government.

All cheques are to be made payable to "Veterinary Week Account".

Grateful for an immediate and generous response.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature: Dr. D.O. Alonge

Dr. D.O. Alonge,
Chairman,
Finance Sub-Committee

DOA/gao
2/2/78

Handwritten notes: PAS (G & A), PAS (G & A), pl. deal., Above submitted pb. G. O. ABE 23/2.

Handwritten: open, SP/PS 202, 357

352
Y. E.

S.M.G. & H.S.

P.S.O.M.G.

Sec. (G. & A)

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Ibadan is proposing to stage a Veterinary Week of activities from 6th to 10th March, 1978 and it has appealed for donations in aid of its activities namely, exhibitions, horse and dog parades and Health campaigns (vide page 351).

2. It will be observed that the aim of the Veterinary Week is to draw attention of the general public to the contribution of Veterinary profession to the economy and health of the nation. This is very important, but it must be remembered that the Veterinary Division of M.A.N.R. is already tackling this point at various levels with substantial financial assistance from the State Government. In view of this, I humbly recommend that a donation of ₦100 will be enough please.

S. O. Sarumi
(S. O. Sarumi),
Ag. P.A.S. (G. & A),
2nd March, 1978.

3. I wish to suggest that the request for financial assistance now sought for be not granted. There are several Faculties in each of the 13 Universities in the country and I fail to see why Faculties should ask for donations to run their establishments. Besides, our sub-head 16 from which this would be met is already

353

in the red and it is being balanced by a virement proposal.

4. I also wish that HEMG and the S.M.G.&H.S. be not bothered on this issue please.

Alvin Olatunji
(C. O. Olatunji),
Ag. Sec. (G. & A.),
3rd March, 1978.

Sec. (G & A) *en* 3/3

Agreed as in
paras. 3 & 4.

Jil
G. O. ABE
3/3

Seen - p.a.

Jil
PAS (G & A)
3/3/78.

ARCHIVES

SECRET

SP/S.202/354

23rd March, 1978


The Vice Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

(For the personal attention of Professor T.N. Tamuno)

Meeting with His Excellency the Military Governor

I am directed by His Excellency the Military Governor to request you kindly to convene a meeting of the influential cross section of the University for 5 p.m. today, Thursday, 23rd March, 1978. He proposes on behalf of the Federal Military Government to discuss with them a momentous national issue. By way of a suggestion, it will be appreciated if the meeting could include Principal Officers, Deans, Heads of Departments, Representatives of Students Union Executive and other persons considered influential in the University community.

2. I apologise for the lack of notice but it will be appreciated if you will be kind enough to arrange the meeting accordingly.


(T.A. Akinyele),

Secretary to the Military Government and
Head of Service.



SECRET

T.A.



SP/S 202

Dr. Akin Oduolowu
c/o Mrs. M.E. Ashaye
Oxford University Press
Iddo-Gate Branch
P.M.B. 5095
Ibadan, Nigeria.
March 7th 1978.

Sanh x HS
3/13

Sec(SM)
for comments pl.

His Excellency
The Military Governor
Military Governor's Office
Secretariat, Ibadan.
Oyo State.

T. A. AKINYELE
4/4/78

Appeal for the repeal of the retirement
decision of November 1975, of Dr. Akin
Oduolowu, by the council of the University
of Ibadan.

F x R EARLY

through
5/4

Dear Sir:

May I request your excellency, to intercede for me, with the council of the University of Ibadan, so that it might reverse its decision of November 18th, 1975, by which I was retired from my teaching position as a lecturer in Geophysics, in the department of Geology of the University. (See attached document labelled R 1). So far all the attempts made by me and my head of department, Prof. M.O. Oyawoye have failed. (See the attached documents R2 to R7). It is obvious that only a representation from you, Sir, can do it, and I am humbly requesting for this help.

I joined the University of Ibadan as a lecturer in the department of geology in September 1973, and for these two years, (1973-1975), I am of the opinion that I have served the University to the best of my ability and had worked conscientiously, both in research and in teaching (refer to the letter of January 17th, 1976,

356

to the Registrar of the University, from Professor. Oyawoye, Head of the Department of Geology, University of Ibadan; a copy of which is attached and labelled R 4).

Although the retirement letter from the University council did not state the reasons of the council for retiring me, I however observed in Prof. Oyawoye's letter to the registrar of the University that the retirement decision was NOT because I was found incompetent, uncooperative, indisciplined, academically unproductive or engaged in any act of embezzlement of the University or the Federal government funds, BUT rather, it was singularly because I was absent from the University in the month of October 1975, when I was in the United States of America to complete a Ph.D. programme, at the Colorado School of Mines, under the auspices of the United States government.

The scholarship for this doctorate programme, was awarded to me in December 1973, on the recommendation of the University of Ibadan, by the United States government. However because of my heavy scheldule in teaching and research at the University at this time, it was not possible for me to use the scholarship immediately.

In June 1975, I was informed by the director of the U.S.I.S. (the United States Information Service, the agency of the United States government in Nigeria that is admnistering the scholarship) that owing to their financial regulations, I would forfeit the award, unless I was in the United States before the end of June 1975. (See the attached document R 8). At this time the University of Ibadan was about to go on the summer vacation (June to September). It seemed reasonable therefore to forfeit my vacation and rather, go

357

to the United States in June, and retain the scholarship by attending summer classes, and then return in September to obtain a formal leave of absence from the University. It should therefore be noted that I never had the intention to leave the university without a formal and official permission. Prof. Oyawoye could testify to this.

However when I arrived in the United States, and informed the I.I.E. (Institute of International Education-- this is the agency in United States that administers the scholarship), of my intentions, I was informed that the award would be cancelled if I left the United States before completing the entire programme. A copy of their letter to me on this is attached and labelled as R 9. I immediately informed Prof. Oyawoye, the head of the department of Geology of my predicament, who contacted the U.S.I.S. office in Nigeria (see the attached documents R 10 and R 11). He also sent me a copy of this letter, dated September 10th, 1975.

On the basis of this reply, I decided to await further directives from both the I.I.E. and the University of Ibadan. I was still in this maze when the retirement exercises were ordered by the Federal government, and I was retired in November 1975.

Since the department of Geology and hence the University knew where I was, I think it was most unfair for the council of the university to make a decision of this magnitude without even granting me an opportunity to defend myself.

To summarize therefore, I would like to reiterate my reasons for the request for a repeal of the university council's decision:

358

a). My absence from the university in October 1976, was not due to a deliberate act of irresponsibility or indiscipline. My whole intention of coming to the United States at the time I did was to ensure that I did not lose the scholarship.

b) All the time I was in the United States, my activities were purely academic and from which I derived no personal monetary benefits. Actually it was a period of suffering for me and my family of four, because we had to survive only on a meagre allowance of \$360.00 per month.

c). I would like to remind the council that I was recommended for this scholarship by the University, and hence at the time of the retirement exercises, my location was specifically known by the council, and from the representations made by Prof. Oyawoye, knew specifically my reasons for being absent from the university.

d). I am of the opinion that the council's decision was too severe for the offence considered committed, particularly when evaluated through the circumstances explained above. Secondly the decision was also unfair and unsympathetic when its effects, on my future career as a lecturer in any institution of higher learning anywhere in the world, are evaluated.

7 / e). As a result of the council's decision, I have been forced to remain in the United States for financial reasons, although I have completed my course. Also this decision has affected my chances of getting a job in Nigeria (both in the public and the private sectors). So far all my applications for advertised jobs in Nigeria have been rejected.

359

On the basis of the above explanations, I shall be very grateful if your excellency can intercede for me with the council. I can not emphasize enough how effectful such an intercession by you will be. Although I believe that individuals can be sure of receiving an honest and impartial justice in Nigeria, however the decision of the university council, is to say the least, an embarrassment of this believe. I am of the opinion that an intercession from you will go a long way to uphold this believe.

I therefore sincerely look forward to your help and cooperation. Any informations can be relayed to me through the address at the top of this letter. I have however included my present address in the United States .

Your's Sincerely

Akin Oduolowu
Dr. Akin. Oduolowu

Apt. 312, 8039 Boone Road
Houston. Texas. 77072.

** Please refer to the enclosed documents.

360

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

REGISTRAR: S. J. OKUDU, B.A. (Lond.)

TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'
TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 Lines)
LONDON OFFICE: 3 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Ref:

November 18, 1975

Mr. O. A. Oduolowu,
Department of Geophysics,
Colorado School of Mines,
Golden, Colorado 80401.

Dear

Retirement from Service

I write to inform you that on the recommendation of the Council of the University of Ibadan, the Visitor has approved your retirement from the service of the University with immediate effect.

You should please hand over all University property in your possession to your Head of Department forthwith. If you occupy University quarters, you are expected to vacate the quarters not later than December 1, 1975. All benefits to which you may be entitled will be paid to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,


for Registrar

ARCHIVE OF OYSCAC

362

Akin Oduolowu
51 Prospector Village
Golden. Colorado. 80401.
March 26th 1976.

Professor M.O.Oyawoye
Head, Dept. of Geology
University of Ibadan
IBADAN. NIGERIA.

Dear Professor Oyawoye.

I have just received a letter from the Senate/Council of the University of Ibadan, dated 18th November 1975, terminating my appointment as a lecturer in the Department of Geology of the University, by retirement.

I would like to appeal this decision. I shall therefore be very grateful to know your views about it, and the best way to go about the appeal.

A photostat copy of the letter of termination is attached for your information. My best regards to everybody in the department.

Your's Sincerely

Akin Oduolowu
Akin. Oduolowu.

* DOCUMENT R 2

363

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

29 April, 1976.

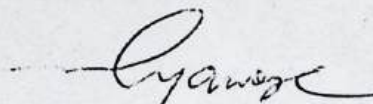
Mr. O. A. Oduolowu,
51 Prospector Village,
Golden, Colorado 80401
U. S. A.

Dear Akin,

You may appeal to Council. Your letter should be addressed to Council through the Registrar. I have already appealed to Council and asked for a reconsideration of their decision on you. Copy of this is attached for your information.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



M. O. DYAWOYE
Professor and Head of Department

Enc.

* DOCUMENT R 3.

364

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

17 January, 1976.

The Registrar,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

The Case of Mr. B. A. Oduolowo

I wish to petition to the University Council for a reconsideration of the case of Mr. Oduolowo who was affected in the last retirement exercise. Up till the time of his retirement, Mr. Oduolowo is of good character and he is a very good, active and industrious University teacher who has served the University conscientiously for two years.

He was recommended by the University for a U.S. Government Scholarship to enable him complete his Ph.D. studies in Geophysics. This was granted him. In June he was informed that, owing to financial regulations, unless he arrived in U.S. before the last day of that month, he would forfeit the award. Therefore, as soon as he completed his examination duties at the end of June, he took his annual leave and left for United States with the view to attend Summer courses and return to Ibadan at the beginning of the session to make application to the University for leave of absence and arrange his family affairs before leaving formally for U.S. to resume his studies. His intention in leaving was to eat to hold the scholarship award.

He, however, failed to return to the University at the beginning of the session and for this he was retired. The circumstance of his failure to return in October is as follows:-

On his arrival in U.S., where he started the Summer courses, he was informed by the Granting Authority that they would cancel his award if he leaves U.S. before completing the courses. He was thus caught in a dilemma. I wrote on his behalf

.. / 2

* DOCUMENT R4

365

to the U.S. Authority to which I still have not received a reply. Mr. Oduolowu got a copy of this letter and apparently, this gave him the hope that he could stay to see the outcome. He was still making effort to resolve the matter up to the end of October, when his case came to the attention of Council and he was retired.

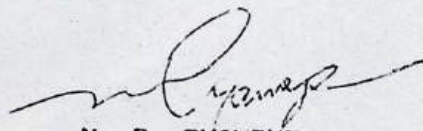
The ground of my appeal and prayer to Council are:

1. That his failure to return is not due to a deliberate act of irresponsibility or indiscipline;
2. That all the while in U.S. his activities were purely academic from which he derives no personal financial benefit;
3. That the University had sponsored him for the training in United States;
4. That the area of Exploration Geophysics in which he is training is vital and is one of the most difficult ones to recruit. We have had genuine hardship in this area in the University for the last six years, and this is holding back vital research projects and postgraduate training.

I should be grateful if Council would in view of these, reverse its decision to retire him, or in the alternative, leave the option open for him to be re-employed if appropriate vacancy exists in the University when he has completed his course.

I attach copies of the relevant correspondence.

Yours sincerely,



M. O. OYAWOYE
Professor and Head of Department

Encc.

ARCHIVED

Colorado School of Mines

golden, colorado 80401 • (303) 279-0300



March 25th 1977.

mineral economics department

To
The University Council
Through The Registrar
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Dear Sir/

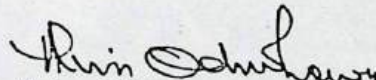
I am sending this cover note, through Prof. Oyawoye, Head of the Dept. of Geology University of Ibadan, as a reminder of a letter (a copy of which is attached) that I wrote to you about my retirement from the University in November 1975, and for which no reply was given.

I shall be most grateful if the request for a reconsideration of the councils decision on my retirement, could receive your earliest attention. I will also appreciate a reply acknowledging receipt of this letter.

I sincerely look forward to hearing from you and also to your cooperation on this matter.

I remain

Yours Sincerely,


Akin Oduolowu.

* DOCUMENT R5.

367

Akin Oduolowu
Dept. of Mineral Economics
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, Colorado. 80401.
May 10 th 1976.

The University Council
Through The Registrar
University of Ibadan
Ibadan. Nigeria.

Dear Sir.

Appeal for reconsideration of Mr. Akin Oduolowu's
retirement of November 1975.

With reference to the letter dated November 18th 1975, from the office of the Registrar, University of Ibadan (a copy of which is attached and labelled A1), I wish to request the University Council to reconsider their decision on my retirement. I was an unfortunate victim of the retirement exercise of November 1975, and from all indications it seems to me that I have been unfairly evaluated and judged by the Council.

I joined the University of Ibadan as a lecturer in the department of Geology in September 1973, and for these two years, (1973-1975), I am of the opinion that I have served the University to the best of my ability and had worked conscientiously both in research and teaching (refer to letter of 17th January to the Registrar of the University, by Professor Oyawoye, Head of Department of Geology, University of Ibadan, a copy of which is attached and labelled A 2).

I would like to remind the Council that while I was a lecturer at the University, I represented the Federal Government of Nigeria at the International Symposium on Remote Sensing in Kenya, in 1974, and a copy of my report on this Symposium

was published in the UNESCO journal of December 1974. Secondly despite the equipment inadequacies of the Department of Geology in Geophysical studies, I did Gravity surveys for basement mapping in Western Nigeria, the results of which I presented at the December meeting of the Nigerian Society of Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Society, and which were later published in the Society's Journal.

Also other departmental programmes I initiated and completed included -- Resistivity and Shallow Seismic surveys for Ground-water exploration in Ilesha (March 1975), and a Geophysical Investigation of building lands in the Bodija area. This was a project done at the request of the Western Nigeria Housing Corporation in May 1975, by the Final year students in the geophysical option of the Department of Geology.

Thirdly for the past two years I have been a honorary member of the scholarship committee of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, (S.E.G., which is the foremost Geophysical Society in the world), with the responsibility of evaluating and recommending competent African Students (undergraduates) for the society sponsorship in Geophysics. These scholarships are tenable both in African Universities (particularly Nigeria) and in the United States of America.

Fourthly, I was a joint supervisor to postgraduate students in the M Sc programme in Geophysics in the Department of Geology University of Ibadan.

Other academic achievements include publications in reputable journals such as the Log Analyst Magazine (a professional petrophysical magazine published in the United States

by the Society of Petroleum Well Log Analysts) and also on Remote Sensing in the GEOFORUM magazine which is published in Germany. Presently there are three other papers of mine in review for publication in Mineral Economics Journals in the United States of America.

With all humility therefore, it is difficult to appreciate the councils decision if based on unproductive performance.

Though the letter of November 18th does not state what acts led to the Council's decision to retire me, I however observed in Professor Oyawoye's letter to the Registrar that the retirement decision was not unconnected with my absence from the University at the beginning of the 1975 session in October. I am sure that if the council had contacted my head of Department on this, he would have given the circumstances that are responsible for my absence in the University in October. Though in his letter of 17th January to the Registrar, Professor Oyawoye did explain these reasons, I think it is pertinent to reiterate them in this letter.

by the University
Early in 1974, I was recommended, and was awarded a United States Government scholarship for a Ph D programme at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden Colorado. Though I was granted this scholarship, in consultation with my head of department, I decided to delay accepting it, because at that time, the scholarship was for only a year in the first instance and, I would need more than a year to finish the Ph D programme. Meanwhile I was also recommended for a British Commonwealth postgraduate scholarship, by the University.

However in June 1975, I was informed by the U.S.I.S. that owing to their financial regulations, unless I arrived in U.S.A. before the end of June, I would forfeit the award. At this time, I had not receive any favourable reply from the Commonwealth scholarship Committee. As a result, immediately I finished my examination duties, I took my annual leave and left for the U.S.A. with the intention of attending only the summer classes, and thereby retain the scholarship for at least another year, or till I hear from the Commonwealth scholarship Committee. Therefore my intentions for leaving for the U.S.A. was principally to hold the scholarship and then return after the summer classes in order to formally apply for a leave of absence from the University.

However on getting to the United States, I was informed by the scholarship granting authorities--(the International Institute of Education I.I.E.) that the award would be cancelled if I leave United States before completing the entire programme. A copy of their letter to me is attached as A 3. I immediately contacted Professor Oyawoye about this, and his reply to me was a copy of the letter he wrote to the IIE on the matter. See attachment A 4.

On the basis of this reply, I decided to await further directives from both the IIE and the University. I was therefore highly surprised when I was informed by my wife that I had been retired from my post in the University. Your letter of November 18th later confirmed this.

Since my department and hence the University knew where I was, I think it was most unfair for the council to make

a recommendation of this magnitude without even granting me an opportunity to defend myself.

My grounds for an appeal therefore are that:-

- a) My absence from the University in October 1975, is not due to a deliberate act of irresponsibility or indiscipline. The whole idea of coming to the United States was to retain the scholarship and hence save the University some money and time.
- b) All the time I have been in the United States, my activities have been purely academic and from which I have derived no personal financial benefits. Actually I have been suffering financially as a result of the University Council's decision, in that I have no extra source of income to support a family of three (a wife and two children).
- c) I would like to remind the Council that I was recommended for this training by the University through my Head of department.
- d) I am of the opinion that the Council's decision is too severe for the offence considered committed, particularly when evaluated through the circumstances as explained above. Secondly the decision is unfair particularly when one considers the effects this decision would have on my career as a teacher in any institution of higher learning anywhere in the world.
- e) As a result of the Council's decision, I have been forced to remain in the United States for financial reasons and have not been able to come home and make a personal representation on this issue.

372

I therefore pray the University Council to reconsider my case and at least reinstate me to my former position as a lecturer in the University.

I sincerely hope that this request of mine will be given an early and favourable attention. I have attached all the relevant cited documents.

Your's Sincerely

Akin Oduolowu.
Akin Oduolowu.

ARCHIVES OF OYSSCAO

373

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY IBADAN

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

May 5, 1977

Mr. Akin. Oduolowu
Colorado School of Mines,
Golden, Colorado 80401,
Mineral Economics Department,
Colorado, U.S.A.

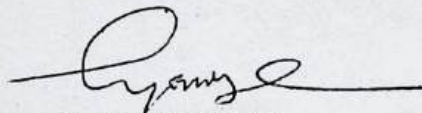
Dear Mr. Oduolowu,

I thank you for your last letter. I have again appealed to the Chairman for a reconsideration of your case to be made early. I hope to speak to him personally hoping for a satisfactory ending to this unpleasant episode. Find enclosed a copy of my letter.

Give my very warm greetings to your family.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,



M. O. OYAWOYE
Professor & Head of Department.

Enc.

* DOCUMENT R6

374

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY IBADAN

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

18 April, 1977.

The Chairman of Council
University of Ibadan
Ibadan

Dear Sir,

By a letter dated 17th January, 1976 addressed to the Registrar, I appealed on behalf of Mr. Akin Oduolowu to the University for reconsideration of the case of Mr. Akin Oduolowu. I enclose a copy of this letter.

Mr. Akin Oduolowu himself had sent a letter addressed to the University Council on 10th May, 1976. Neither of us has received a reply. As Mr. Oduolowu is about to complete his Ph.D. and I need him on my staff, I am writing to you specially to request early consideration of his case.

I should be most grateful for your kindness.

Yours sincerely,

M. O. OYALOWE
Professor and Head of Department

Enc.

cc: The Registrar
Mr. Akin Oduolowu

* DOCUMENT R7



Institute of International Education
ROCKY MOUNTAIN OFFICE

375

CAPITOL LIFE CENTER • EAST 16th AVENUE AT GRANT • DENVER, COLORADO 80203 • 303 — 222

July 30, 1975

Mr. Olusegun Oduolowu
1410 Washington Ave.
Golden, Colorado 80401

Dear Mr. Oduolowu:

The Department of State has received a cable from Ibadan regarding your request to return home at the end of the present summer semester.

The cable states the post had advised you that the purpose of your grant was for you to remain in the U.S. until you have completed your Ph.D. They further state they do not understand why you must return home to make financial arrangements for your family. According to Ibadan, your wife is working and it is their understanding your home university will probably continue your salary while you are on study leave. Ibadan further states you had nearly 18 months to "arrange" things. Ibadan further indicates that the grant will be cancelled if you are unable to remain in the U.S. This is whether you use your travel grant or pay your own transportation to Nigeria. Upon receiving this letter I would appreciate written confirmation of your plans beyond the close of the 1975 summer semester.

At this time I am enclosing IIE check R04645 in the amount of \$493.47. Of this amount \$40 represents your summer semester book allowance. The balance is \$95.47 for the month of June and \$358 for the month of July.

On June 30 I sent you a check 5591 in the amount of \$358. This was from the Denver account. It was considered to be an advance against your summer maintenance. You may now consider this to be your August maintenance allowance. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Cotten
(Mrs.) Phyllis J. Cotten
Field Representative

PJC/n11

Enc. * DOCUMENT R8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM

376

ACTION: (USIS) INFO FS CHRON RF

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

4 JUNE 1975

ENGOI/AMCONSUL IBADAN 1318
RUEHGO/AMEMBASSY LAGOS 2434
BT
UNCLAS STATE 129382

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: OEXC, NI (ODUOLOWU, O. A.)

SUBJECT: FY-74 FOREIGN STUDENT PROGRAM

REF: IBADAN 495, 12/31/74

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES HAS FINALLY CONFIRMED ADMISSION FOR ODUOLOWU FOR SUMMER. HE SHOULD REPORT TO GOLDEN ON JUNE 23. SINCE TIME WILL NOT ALLOW RECEIPT BY POST BEFORE DEPARTURE, THE TERMS OF APPOINTMENT SHOWING NEW DATES WILL BE SENT TO SCHOOL. INGERMALL
BT

* DOCUMENT R9

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

10 September, 1975.

The Deputy Director,
U.S.I.S.,
P.M.B. 5089,
Ibadan.

Dear Miss Wilson,

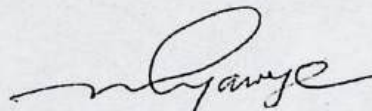
I write in connection with the case of Mr. O. Oduolowu who had sent me a copy of the letter addressed to him from the Institute of International Education. I attach a copy.

I write to request for reconsideration of his case and to give personal assurance that if Mr. Oduolowu is allowed to come home to straighten up his affairs, he will be released to return to continue his work for the full length of his award. The Institute will not be required to bear the cost of his fares to and from Nigeria.

It is in fact not true that Mr. Oduolowu will receive his salary during his course of studies; but a case is being made for him for the University to bear the cost of sending his family to join him and to subsidize his present grant to enable him maintain them in United States. I do not think that it is in the interest of everybody concerned for the family to be separated for a period as long as two years. He therefore really needs to come back to straighten up his affairs.

I hope that you can, in the light of this, reconsider his case and make a fresh representation to the Institute of International Education.

Yours sincerely,



M. O. OYAWOYE

Professor and Head of Department

cc: Mrs. Phyllis J. Cotten

Mr. O. Oduolowu /

* DOCUMENT R10

378

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

22 December, 1975.

Mr. Donald F. Sheehan,
Director,
U.S.I.S.,
P.M.B. 5089,
Ibadan.

Dear Mr. Sheehan,

I thank you for your letter of December 4, 1975 and I must apologise for having not replied earlier. I have been away.

With regards to the case of Mr. O. Oduolowu presently on a U.S. Government-funded doctoral scholarship at Colorado School of Mines which you raised, I wish to say that there was nothing adverse in the record of Mr. Oduolowu as regards his teaching, scholarship and personal character. I still consider him one of my best staff. The basis on which recommendations were made to you to grant him a scholarship as part of our staff development strategy remains valid, even now. I believe that his retirement was unfortunate and results as part of a general fever of retrenchment that gripped the country in the last few months. I hope, however, that his particular case would in fact be reviewed. I can assure you that I have taken all necessary steps for a review of his case.

Mr. Oduolowu left for U.S. at the end of June before obtaining the necessary leave of absence from the University, because he was informed that unless he arrived in U.S. before end of June, the scholarship would be forfeited. His intention had been to arrive U.S. in June to hold the scholarship, spend the summer in some summer courses and return at the beginning of October to straighten up his affairs with the University. As it happened the granting authority in U.S. would not allow him to come back. Unfortunately it was not possible to arrange a study leave or leave of absence for him from the University while he was physically absent from the University. If you would refer to my letter of 10 September, 1975 to which I have not received a reply, you would observe that negotiation was going on with your office to enable him

* DOCUMENT R11

379

Director, USIS, Ibadan

- 2 -

22 December, 1975

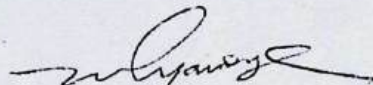
return home to straighten up his affairs. Unfortunately, all these were overtaken by the general exercises which, as you are aware, were then carried out in all the Nigerian Institutions and he was retired on the basis that he was absent from the University without permission.

In normal circumstance having regards to the circumstance, this would not have been considered enough ground to remove a University teacher; and I am certain that if they had considered fully the circumstance of his absence, he would not have been retired even on this occasion. The area of his studies as you know is a rare one in this country and his position would be difficult to fill.

I should be grateful, therefore, if you would continue his scholarship. We on our side will do everything possible to get his case reviewed by the Council of the University.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your interest and your kind cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,



M. O. OYAWOYE
Professor and Head of Department

ARCHIVES

380

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY IBADAN

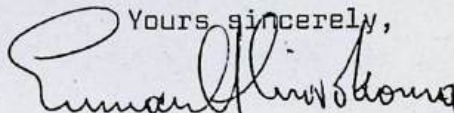
27 May, 1977.

Mr. Akin Oduolowu,
Dept. of Mineral Economics,
Colorado School of Mines,
Golden,
Colorado 8040.

Dear Mr. Oduolowu,

With reference to your letter of 25 March, 1977 I wish to inform you that the Council of this University had reconsidered your petition regarding your retirement from the University. I regret to inform you that Council confirmed its previous decision in this matter. Council, however, directed that you may wish to forward your petition to the Pedro Martins Panel set up by the Federal Government to consider matters arising from the Retirement Exercises.

Yours sincerely,



E.E. Avbiorokoma,
Senior Asst. Registrar
(Committees)
for Registrar


* DOCUMENT R 12

Sec (sm),

Action taken as directed on p. 355
Please.

PAs(sm)

Please examine

 C.R. 54/78. Moab 7/4

YE
SMU x HS ~~17/4/78~~ 17/4/78

Sec. (SM), *Moat* 14/4

Please refer to your minute on p. 380 where you directed that I should examine Dr. Akin Oduolowu's petition for a reconsideration of the retirement decision made on him in the last mass purge in November 1975. At first glance, I fail to see how H.E.M.G., being not the visitor to the University of Ibadan or a member of the Governing Council, can be of help. If we say however, that being a member of the ruling elite, he could make a case to the Supreme Headquarters with the Head of State who is the visitor, then one has to consider properly what to offer to Lagos on this don's behalf.

2. Considering the charge against him, i.e. that he left the University without permission, one finds fault with this officer. His alibi of trying not to lose an opportunity already procured by the University does not hold. I do not grudge to say that as members of the University teaching class, a group that sees itself as in an ivory tower, any excuse for leave of absence will just do; or how else does one explain the position of an officer who because of pressing events does not take time to properly seek permission to take leave but just on his own, decided to leave his posting and later explain it, ^{off} I am sure, if the case applies to a civil servant, it would have been treated as absence from duty without permission and in accordance with W.N.G.O. 04201 summary dismissal will be the answer even in a situation where there is no mass purge.

3. Unfortunately Dr. Oduolowu's case cannot be treated with the general. His case has to be seen from the point of view of the particular. More so when one sets out to consider the various backgrounds of the officer's case i.e. the offer of the sponsorship for the post-graduate work, the circumstances surrounding his haste, the case submitted on his behalf by his Head of Department and the effect of the total refusal to reconsider his case on him as a person and on the University as an institution.

4. To the first of these the offer to study was procured in the first instance by the University of Ibadan. The University too should also be assumed to be conscious of the possibility of the lapsing of such an opportunity and, in any case, opportunities come and go. Although Dr. Oduolowu argues that he wanted to ensure that the opportunity did not lapse, he ought to know that if the opportunity was made to lapse by the University and not by him, it could be restituted in any other way by the University which needs also to develop its own manpower through such foreign aid. No argument in this case can therefore exonerate Dr. Oduolowu. His haste is therefore a disguise of placing personal interest above the University's. He should be rebuked for it.
5. Having regard to the case submitted on his behalf by his Head of Department to the effect that the officer was ^{"a} very good, active and industrious university teacher" and that he would very much need the officer on completion of his Ph.D. degree to which plea the University has turned a deaf ear, I submit that the University should be deemed to know as much as the Head of Department that the services of this man in such a rare field would be needed. In such a situation, if the University in spite of knowing that still rejects the don's plea and thereafter advises him to approach the Pedro Martins Panel set up by the Federal Government for such complaints, I think Dr. Oduolowu should be asked to take this course as the Federal Government would feel more inclined to listen to the recommendation of such a body than to the voice of a Military Governor on whom it could be said an undue pressure has been brought to bear.
6. Finally, I wish to consider the effect of total refusal by the University's council of Dr. Oduolowu's plea ^{on Dr. O' himself.} Dr. Oduolowu has now completed his Ph.D. degree but cannot now come home because of the obstacles placed on his way by the retirement order. Every

prospective employer would like to know the don's history before offering him employment. He as stated at (e) p. 4 of his petition (vide p. 358) is really desperate. On this score one can view his case with sympathy. If he cannot return to the University of Ibadan he can at least return to the country to teach in other institutions of higher learning. In this case only Pedro Martins Panel can clear him and he would present such papers of clearance to his prospective employers. If the University of Ibadan for disciplinary reasons refuse him, I do not see how H.E.M.G. should meddle with their affairs or bring undue pressure to bear on the authorities to change their stand. It is my humble submission therefore that we advise H.E.M.G. not to interfere in the case but to ask the petitioner to meet Pedro Martins Panel as directed.

the Panel has been dissolved

[Signature]
 (J. O. Omole),
 P.A.S.(SM).

14 April, 1978.

7. YE is requested to agree that the petitioner be informed that YE is not in a position to ~~interfere~~ *interfere* in the matter which he would be advised to take up with the Federal Govt.

[Signature]
 T. A. AKINYELE

17/4/78 *Agreed - para 7 page 383*
[Signature]
 18/4

PAAs(sm)
 Sec(5N) *Moels* 19/4

for f.n.c. pl.

[Signature]
 T. A. AKINYELE

18/4/78

SP/S.202/384

19 April, 1978

Dr. Akin Oduolowu,
c/o Mrs. M.E. Ashaye,
Oxford University Press,
Ido Gate Branch,
P. M. B. 5095,
Ibadan.

Appeal for the repeal of the retirement
decision of November 1975, of Dr. Akin
Oduolowu, by the Council of the University
of Ibadan

P. 355
I am directed to refer to your letter of 7th March, 1978 in which you appealed to His Excellency Brigadier Jemibewon, the Military Governor of Oyo State to intervene on your behalf to plead your reinstatement with the University of Ibadan as a Lecturer.

2. His Excellency, having considered your case, has asked me to inform you that he is not in a position to interfere in the matter, and has therefore advised you to take up the matter with the Federal Government please.



(J. O. Omole),
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

P. A.

SP/S 202
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Director:
H. M. A. ONITIRI
B. Sc. (Econ.), M.A., Ph.D

PRIVATE MAIL BAG No. 5, U.I.
TELEGRAMS: NISER IBADAN
TELEPHONE: 62550-62579 (30 LINES)
21651 Ext. 1551-1554



20th March 1978

Secretary to the Military Government,
Office of the Military Governor,
Ibadan,
Oyo State.



Dear Sir,

Social Research and National Development in Nigeria, Vols I&II

(General Proceedings of the Conference on Social Research
and National Development in Nigeria, Sept. 27-Oct. 4, 1975)

Complimentary Copies

att'd
l.b.c

Two sets of the above-named cyclostyled and bound publication are hereby forwarded to you with the compliments of the Director of NISER. We would request that you kindly pass on one set to the ministry responsible for planning in the State and the other set to the ministry responsible for Social development matters. It is expected that the publication will get printed in the near future and that you will then be able to acquire any additional copies that you may need. Meanwhile, we hope these copies will be of some use.

Yours sincerely,

(E.O. Akeredolu-Ale)
for: H.M.A. ONITIRI
DIRECTOR

2
384

PAS (G+A)

Overleaf is submitted f. n. apl.

Msoa/nyi
11/4/78

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

SP/S. 202/T/3

2
2594
June, 1978

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance and Economic
Development,
Secretariat,
Ibadan.

Social Research and National Development
in Nigeria, Vols I & II

I am directed to forward herewith the attached two volumes of the "General proceedings of the Conference on Social Research and National Development in Nigeria" held from September 27th to October 4th, 1975. The Nigeria Institute of Social and Economic Research, promised that the publication will be printed in the near future and it will then be possible to acquire any additional copies required.

(S.O. Sarumi)

(S.O. Sarumi)
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.



PA

SECRET

385


SP/S.202/Vol.II/385.

16th May, 1978

Professor T. Tamuno,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

4/0

How are you there? His Excellency has expressed a wish to meet the President and the Executive of the Students' Union at 1 p.m. today. His intention is to discuss in a friendly atmosphere with them in case they might be persuaded to resume lectures and normal University life. It will be appreciated if you could arrange accordingly.


(T. A. Akinyele),
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.



PA.


16/5/78

386
OXXTELEX MESSAGE:-

FROM: SEC.MIL.GOV. BAUCHI.

TO: THE DIRECTOR, INGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECOMIC
RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.

DATE: 30/5/78.

YOUR LETTER OF 16TH MAY, 1978 REFERS X MESSRS L.A.
TOLANI, GARBA MOHAMMED, SULEMAN MANGA, SANDA LARAP, SULE MAJIDADI,
NUHU SHITU, ABUBAKAR ALIYU, MRS. A. KUNDERA NOMINATED FOR THE
TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PLANNING OFFICERS SCHEDULED FOR 10TH JULY
T
TO 12 AUGUST 1978 X THEIR COMPLETED FORMS WILL FOLLOW X

(ADAMU I.GUMBA) BAUCHI.

FOR: SECRETARY TO THE MILIARY GOVERNMENT BAUC

OXXTELEX MESSAGE:-

FROM: SEC.MIL.GOV.T. BAUCHI.

TO: THE DIRECTOR, INGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECOMIC
RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN.

DATE: 30/5/78.

YOUR LETTER OF 16TH MAY, 1978 REFERS X MESSRS L.A.
TOLANI, GARBA MOHAMMED, SULEMAN MANGA, SANDA LARAP, SULE MAJIDADI,
NUHU SHITU, ABUBAKAR ALIYU, MRS. A. KUNDERA NOMINATED FOR THE
TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PLANNING OFFICERS SCHEDULED FOR 10TH JULY
T
TO 12 AUGUST 1978 X THEIR COMPLETED FORMS WILL FOLLOW X

(ADAMU I.GUMBA) BAUCHI.

FOR: SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BAUCHI

P

141425A June 78 (8)

387

FM ACSC
TO MIL. GOV. OTO STATE

4/c

PGC/94

Info MIL. GOV. ICDA STATE

INVITATION TO LECTURE OF THE VICE
 CANCELLOR OF UNIBADAN WAS INVITED
 TO DELIVER A LECTURE TO ACSC STUDENT
 IS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF STUDENT
 UNRESIST ON THU. 20 JUN. 1030-1200
 COULD YOU PSE HELP CONFIRM IF HE
 WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE LECTURE
 TIME IS RUNNING OUT FOR INFO ADDRESS SEE
 CAN PSE HELP RELAY MESSAGE TO
 MIL. GOV. OTO STATE OTHANICS

Encl

Please, check with the
 VC — Unibadan. and
 let me have his short
 reply. Rgtg 0800/15 hgtg

P 15/6

See P 388

SP/S.202/Vol.II/388.

16th June, 1978.


Professor T. Tamuno,
Vice Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

P-387
Dear Professor Tamuno,

I forward herewith photo-copy of a Signal just received.

2. Please let me know your reaction to the invitation to deliver the lecture.

Yours sincerely,


(T. A. Akinyele),
Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

pls resp. 389



Bv.

23/6/78



16/6/78

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

389

Vice-Chancellor:
TELE. JA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

Ref. VC/GV.6

19 June, 1978.

The Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service,
Office of the Military Governor,
Oyo State of Nigeria,
IBADAN, Nigeria.

Dear Sir,

Lecture to Students of ACSC on the
Psychology of Student Unrest

P388

Thank you for your letter reference SP/S.202/Vol.II/388 of 16 June 1978 with which you attached photocopy of a signal you received in respect of the above. I am sending this reply on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor who is presently out of campus until the weekend.

P390

By our letter reference VC/GV.6 of 17 May 1978, the Vice-Chancellor accepted the invitation from the Army Command and Staff College, Jaji, to give a lecture on 'The Psychology of Student Unrest'. A copy of the letter referred to is enclosed for easy reference.

Yours sincerely,

F. C. Eluwa,
Acting Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor.

F & R.

enc.

19/6/78

ARCHIVED

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

390

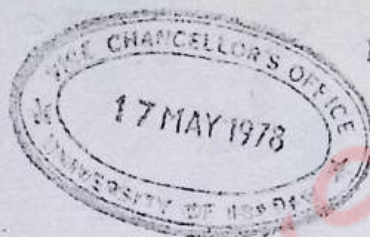
Vice-Chancellor:

TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 22248 (Direct Line)
62550-62579 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

Ref. VC/GV. 6



May 17, 1978

Lt. Col. I.O.S. Nwachukwu,
Army Command and Staff College,
Private Mail Bag 2128,
Jaji - Kaduna.

Dear Lt. Col. Nwachukwu,

LECTURE TO STUDENTS OF ACSC
ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF STUDENT UNREST

I have your letter ref. ACSC/PGC/39/G of 27th April, 1978 inviting the Vice-Chancellor to deliver the above lecture at the Army Command and Staff College in Jaji on Thursday 20th July, 1978.

The Vice-Chancellor has requested me to inform you of his willingness to give this Lecture and we look forward to further information from you.

Yours sincerely,

Marie O. Ekpere (Mrs.)
Assistant Registrar.

C O P

✓ cc. The Vice-Chancellor's Sec

Please note in the VC's diary.

ARCHIVED

391

S.M.G. & H.S.

Pages 389 to 390 overleaf are hereby
submitted for your rec. action pls.

A.D.

C. R.

19/6/78

ARCHIVES OF OYSAO

YE /

Ref YE's min. on p. 387, the reply of the V-C, Unibadan is on pp. 389-390 please.

~~AKINYELE~~
20/6/78

OK
PA
21/6

PA.

~~AKINYELE~~
21/6/78

ARCHIVES OF OYSSOC

GOOD MORNING

393

GRATEFUL PASS ON TO

IMMEDIATE NISER IBADAN

M392 X PLEASE E E E PLEASE FORWARD FLIGHT PARTICULARS FOR
DR ONITIRI'S ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES X

NIGERIAN WASHINGTON

2 AUGUST 1978

CS.
M. get NISER for me by
1st telephone - if not possible write to Sec. NISER

394

IMM

DTG:- 151210A AUG 78

FM:- COS SHQ

TO:- MIL ADMIN ANAMBRA CMM BENDEL AND OYO STATES

SECRET

SHQ/517(.)

TEXT:- DISPOSAL OF FESTAC RESTAURANTS(.) SHQ DIRECTED FED MIN OF HOUSING IN APR 77 TO DISTRIBUTE ONE FESTIVAL RESTAURANT TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS (.) UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN CMM **IBADAN** POLYTECHNIC CMM UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA CMM NSUKKA AND UNIVERSITY OF BENIN(.) TWO (.) PSE ASCERTAIN FROM INSTITUTIONS IN YOUR RESPECTIVE STATES AND INFO SHQ WHETHER ITEMS RECEIVED

CRYPTO SYSTEM

TOR:- 1440/15

OPR:- OLA

SMG
Please take appropriate action

24.8.78

pts (G+n)
BANTA

Pl
29/8

for early action
29/8

ARCHIVED

SP/S.202/Vol.II/395

20th August, 1978

The Registrar,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

The Secretary,
Ibadan Polytechnic,
Ibadan.

Disposal of Festac Restaurants

I am directed to inform you that the Supreme Headquarters in April, 1977 instructed the Federal Ministry of Housing to distribute one Festival Restaurant to each of the following institutions:

University of Ibadan
Ibadan Polytechnic
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
and University of Benin.

2. Kindly confirm whether the property was received.

(S. O. Saruni)
for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.



See pg 378
Pg sup. 403

B.V. on 13/9/78

396

PAS(G-8A)

Page 395 is Submitted
as b u for today please.

~~Handwritten signature~~

13-9-78.

ARCHIVES OF OYSSAC



397
OYO STATE CAC

XXXXXXXXXXXXX ADMINISTRATOR

SP/S.202/Vol.II/397.

19th September, 1978

The Registrar,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

The Secretary,
Ibadan Polytechnic,
Ibadan.

Disposal of Festac Restaurants

P.395

I am directed to refer to my letter No.SP/S.202/
Vol.II/395 of 30th August, 1978, and to ask for favour
of an early reply, please.



A.O.O.
(A. O. Ogundurmade),
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

B.U. 2/10/78
A.O.O.
C.R.

SP/S 202

398

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

REGISTRAR: S. J. OKUDU, B.A. (Lond.), J.P.

TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY IBADAN
TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 Lines)
LONDON OFFICE: 3 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

R/CON/P.5

8 September, 1978.

Attention Mr. S.O. Sarumi

The Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service,
Office of the Military Administrator
Ibadan, Oyo State.



Dear Sir,

Disposal of Festac Restaurants:
One Festival Restaurant

see Pg. 398

I am directed to refer to your letter ref:No.
SP/S.202/Vol.II/395 dated 30 August, 1978 and to
inform you that we have not received the above
equipment.

Yours faithfully,

L.A. Jarrett (Mrs.)
Secretary to the Registrar

Sec. (G&A)

Above is hereby submitted for your nec.
action pls.

ADD
C.R.
27/9/78

SECRET

SP/S.202/399.

28
September, 1978

The Liaison Officer,
45, Oduduwa Crescent,
Ikeja,
Lagos.

Disposal of FESTAC Restaurants

In August 1978, a signal message was received from the Office of Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters to the effect that the Federal Military Government has directed the Federal Ministry of Housing to distribute FESTAC Restaurants to some institutions including the University of Ibadan and the Ibadan Polytechnic. This decision was communicated to the two institutions. A reply recently received from the University of Ibadan states that no Restaurant has been passed to it.

2. I am directed to request you to take the matter up with the Federal Ministry of Housing so that we could secure for both institutions the ownership and possession of the Restaurants.

(C. O. Olatunji),
for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.



SECRET

SP/C 202
400
#2

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

REGISTRAR: S. J. OKUDU, B.A. (Lond.), J.P.

TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY IBADAN
TELEPHONE: IBADAN 62550-62579 (30 Lines)
LONDON OFFICE: 3 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

R/CON/P.5

25 September, 1978.

Attention Mr. A.O. Ogundunmade

The Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service,
Office of the Military Administrator,
Ibadan, Oyo State.



Dear Sir,

Disposal of Festac Restaurants

800 P.4401
.....

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter Ref.No.SP/S.202/Vol.II/397 of 19 September, 1978 and to inform you that a reply to your letter of 30 August, 1978 has been sent to you on the 8 September, 1978 a copy of which is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

L.A. Jarrett

L.A. Jarrett (Mrs.)

ARCHIVES

401
43

R/CON/P.5

8 September, 1978.

Attention Mr. S.O. Sarumi

The Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service,
Office of the Military Administrator,
Ibadan, Oyo State.

Dear Sir,

Disposal of Festac Restaurants:
One Festival Restaurant

I am directed to refer to your letter ref:No.
SP/S.202/Vol.II/395 dated 30 August, 1978 and to
inform you that we have not received the above
equipment.

Yours faithfully,

L.A. Jarrett (Mrs.)
Secretary to the Registrar

cc: Catering Manager

AS(G+A)
AS(SCT) DP

From p. 999 referred f.n. a pls.

11/20/78
26/9/78

C.R. Please enclose in appropriate
file off.

A.S.(S.C)
11/20/78

seen p.a.
ADD

402

XXXXXXXXXXXXX ADMINISTRATOR

SP/S.202/Vol.II/402.

2nd October, 1978

The Secretary,
Ibadan Polytechnic,
Ibadan.

Disposal of Festac Restaurants

395

I am directed to refer to my letter No.SP/S.202/Vol.II/395 of 30th August, 1978 and my subsequent reminder and to state that no reply has been received.

2. I shall be grateful if you will please expedite action.



A.O.

(A. O. Ogundunmade),
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

B.U. 16/10/78

✓ noted
I A 3

[Handwritten signature]
2/10

MESSAGE FORM

GPPH 585/1277/12,000 Pds of 50-d

ms 202

403

	N R	Call Sign	Precedence	Groups	Date	T. H. I.
To			URGENT	x x	5/10/85	1035
From		04hs Co				

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Address To: **SECRETARY K.S.O. LACOS.**
 For Info: **SEC MIL. GOV. OYO STATE, BANDA**

Text- Ref. No: **Co/TO/10/8601 x**

PLEASE HELP ME TRANSMIT
 FOLLOWING URGENT MESSAGE
 TO THE VICE CHANCELLOR
 UNIVERSITY OF BANDA. x MESSAGE

OFFICE DATE STAMP

Address From

- 2 -

Date T.O.O.

BELOW THIS LINE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Received		Received		Received		Received	
From		To		To		To	
At		At		At		At	
By		By		By		By	

MESSAGE FORM

RSG MF 1

GPPH 585/1277/12,000 Pds of 50-d

5

	N R	Call Sign	Precedence	Groups	Date	T. H. I.
To						
From						

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Address To

For Info.

Text- Ref. No

-2-
BECTINS. x PLEASE IN FORM

DR. (MRS) ABA DAVID - WEST TO
MRS I HUSBAND IN L *COS
FRIDAY OCTOBER 13 *
DRIVER WILL BE SENT FROM

OFFICE DATE STAMP

Date T.O.O.

Address From

-3-

BELOW THIS LINE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

	Received		Received		Received		Received
From		To		To		To	
At		At		At		At	
By		By		By		By	

MESSAGE FORM

GPPH 585/1277/12,000 Pds of 50-d

To	NR	Call Sign	Precedence	Groups	Date	T. H. I.
From						

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Address To

For Info.

-3-

Text- Ref No

LAGOS TO TAKE FAMILY X

URGENT. X ALL IS WELL X

Most OBLIGED Sec. MIL

Govt. X X

OFFICE DATE STAMP



Address From

PROFESSOR TAN DAVID-WESI

BELOW THIS LINE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR EDUCATION

Received	Received	Received	Received
From	To	To	To
At	At	At	At
By	By	By	By

Handwritten entries in the first column: "C/O", "26/12/00", and a signature.

Handwritten entries in the fourth column: "P.T.C.I."

7 406

Sec. (G & A)

Pages 4 to 6 are hereby submitted for your urgent attention pls.

A.O.
C.R.
9/10/78

CR

Please endorse the message, and get it delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, Chittoor, today.

Chit. D. S.
9/10/78.



~~see p. 8~~
PLU sent 407

ARCHIVES OF O.P.S.G.A.C.

S E C R E T

XXXXXXXXXXXXADMINISTRATOR

SP/S.202/T/8.

10 October, 1978

The Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Message from Professor Tam David-West

I am directed to forward herewith certified true copy of the above-mentioned message so that you can please convey same to Dr.(Mrs) Aba David-West for necessary compliance with the message therein please.

ADD
(A. O. Ogundumade),
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

PA



S E C R E T

THE POLYTECHNIC

IBADAN, NIGERIA

SP/S.202

403
408

YOUR REF:

OUR REF: ADM/CON.63/649



Telegrams & Cablegrams: POLYTECHNIC IBADAN

Telephone: 21051-4

9th October, 1978

The Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service,
Office of the Military Administrator,
Agodi - Ibadan.



FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR. A.O. OGUNDUNMADE

Dear Sir,

Disposal of Festac Restaurants

P.395

Your original letter No. SP/S.202/Vol.II/395 of 30th August, 1978 and the subsequent reminder refer please. I have instruction to confirm that the Festac Kitchen Equipments had since been received and installed in the North Central Cafeteria of this Institution.

The delay in giving reply to your above-quoted original letter is regretted.

Thanks.

Yours faithfully,

T. A. Adeyinka
T. A. Adeyinka
for Secretary

Sec. (GXA)

Above is hereby submitted for your nec.

action pls.

ADD
C.R.
13/10/78

AS (G+A)

pl. inform the Liaison Officer,
further to the letter on page 395 that
the Polytechnic has confirmed
the Ibadan has received its own Festac kitchen equipment.
see p. 411

c/r

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

Date ..12th October 1978

Secretary to the Military Govt.
Office of the Military Governor
Oyo State, Secretariat
Ibadan



Dear Sir,

Brief Attachment Period For Master of Planning Science
Graduate Students

The Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan, has for a couple of years now given some graduates special post-graduate training in the Planning Science. The emphasis in this Department has been on the Regional Development aspect of planning. Part of the training programme includes a brief period of attachment of students to government institutions or ministries where they need first hand knowledge of the day to day working as well as the real problems and opportunities that exist. Although it is realized that much information could be collected by students in the course of mere field survey, yet as prospective planners in government, the students would undoubtedly better come to grips with real life situation when attached, albeit briefly, to the institutions/ministries as participant observers.

It is to that end that I write to request your kind cooperation. It would be appreciated if Mr. A.A. Adelakun

who is interested in Public Transportation in Urban Cities of Nigeria: Ibadan City Joint Transport Board a Case Study.

is allowed to work with your staff in your establishment. All it requires is to expose him to the nature and magnitude of work being done by the relevant arm of your establishment; to give him some assignment that can help him understand the problems as well as exercise his imagination; to let him participate in discussions with the appropriate officers in the establishment; and also to allow him both time for and access to information requisite for effective project reporting. Your establishment will have no responsibility whatsoever for the student's housing, feeding or any other expenses. It would be enough to give him this form of attachment.

Because of the work load of the current crop of our Master of Planning Science Students, only an attachment period of five weeks will be possible. This is to be broken into two:

- (a) two consecutive weeks and (b) three consecutive weeks, with a couple of weeks intervening.
- This is to enable the students make maximum use of the rather very short period of attachment as well as attend lectures here.

I do hope that you will be good enough to give this a favourable consideration and let me have your decision in writing through the bearer, Mr. A.A. Adelakun

Yours faithfully,

JS Oguntayinbo

Julius S. Oguntayinbo
Professor and Head of Department.

P.T.O.

10 410

Sec. (G & A)

Overleaf is hereby submitted for your rec. action pls.

ADD.
C. R.
16/10/78

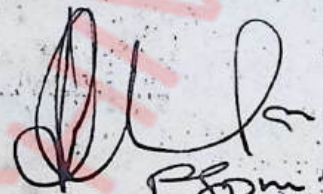
PSOMA

Please see overleaf on the request of the University of Ibadan ^{on us} to accept one Mr. Adesokun on attachment for 5 weeks. His interest is in Public Transportation, using the Lagos I B as a case study. Incidentally, the board is being wound up and except Mr. Adesokun shows up to say in what other respect we could assist him, I do not at present see what usefulness his attachment will serve.

~~Mr. Dering~~ 2. It will therefore only be kept in view till we see Mr. A.
16/10/78.

Sec (G & A),

Noted. Thank you.


P. Som A
16/10/78.

CR
K. I. V.

464

SP/S. 202/Vol.II/404

17th October, 1978

The Liason Officer,
Oyo State Liason Office,
45, Oduduwa Crescent,
Ikeja,
Lagos.

Disposal of Festac Restaurants

Further to this office letter reference NO.SP/S.202/399
of 28th September, 1978 I am directed to inform you that the
Ibadan Polytechnic has confirmed the receipt of its own
share of the Festac Kitchen Equipment.

P 399



(S. O. Oyetunmbi)
for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.

P. 5.

ARCS

CLUB de



KAPITAL

SP/S 202

412

(For Social, Cultural and Diplomatic Activities)

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

All Correspondence should be Addressed to the Emperor (Head of the Club)

Head of the Club
Emperor **'WALE OGINNI**
Mellanby Hall U. I. Ibadan
Phone: 62550 / 1267, 1362.
Banker: Barclays Bank Nig. Ltd Agodi Ibadan.

The Scribe
Excellency **EDDY OKONKWO**

Deputy Scribe
Excellency **ABIODUN ADEPEGBA**

Chief of Protocol
Exc. **Şegun Aderibigbe**

Keeper of Purse
Exc. **Odusoga**

Director of Social
Exc. **Adeyeye D.**

Director of Diplomatic
Activities
Exc. **Salako Q.**

Director of Publicity
Exc. **Tony Ologhobo**

Director of Culture
Exc. **Lawal**

Ex-Officio
Exc. **Bisi Balogun**
Exc. **Wole Ajayi**

His Excellency
The Military Administrator
Military Governor's Office
Agodi - Ibadan.



25th Oct. 1978.

Dear Sir,

Invitation As Guest of Honour for ₦10,000,000.00
(TEN MILLION Naira) Unibadan Relief Fund

The above named Club is embarking on a measure to alleviate the financial problems within our PREMIER UNIVERSITY and also to make education available to greater majority of Nigerians. Members of the Club hereby express their sincere solidarity with you in your crusade for an egalitarian society.

Sir, it is because of this that Club de Kapital have decided to help out by launching a "RELIEF FUND" in aid of our Premier University and members have unanimously decided in appointing you as Guest of Honour for the above titled occasion coming up on Saturday, December 2nd, 1978 in Trenchard Hall, University of Ibadan.

Equally, we need two representatives from your office to serve on the Planning Committee for the launching.

HELP US TO HELP THE PREMIER INSTITUTION (UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN).

Thanking you. We shall be grateful to your kind acceptance.

Sincerely yours,

Emperor **'Wale Oginni**
Head of the Club.

ARCHIVING
SMG
Please advise
30.10.78

CLUB de



SP/S 202

413

KAPITAL

(For Social, Cultural and Diplomatic Activities)
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

All Correspondence should be Addressed to the Emperor (Head of the Club)

Head of the Club
Emperor **'WALE OGINNI**
Mellanby Hall U. I. Ibadan
Phone: 62550 / 1267, 1362.
Banker: Barclays Bank Nig. Ltd. Agodi Ibadan.

The Scribe
Excellency **EDDY OKONKWO**

Deputy Scribe
Excellency **ABIODUN ADEPEGBA**

Chief of Protocol
Exc. **Şegun Aderibigbe**

Keeper of Purse
Exc. **Odusoga**

Director of Social
Exc. **Adeyeye D.**

Director of Diplomatic
Activities
Exc. **Salako Q.**

Director of Publicity
Exc. **Tony Ologhobo**

Director of Culture
Exc. **Lawal**

Ex-Officio
Exc. **Bisi Balogun**
Exc. **Wole Ajayi**

His Excellency
The Military Administrator
Military Governor's Office
Agodi - Ibadan
Oyo State.



Dear Sir,

Invitation As The Guest of Honour for the 1978
Graduation/Initiation Ceremony

I have the honour as the Head of the above named Club in informing you about the Club's decision in inviting you as the Guest of Honour for this year's Graduation/Initiation Ceremony which comes up on Saturday, 18th of November, 1978 at Onile-Aro hotel, Oyo Road, Ibadan under the distinguished Chairmanship of His Highness, Oba Oyebade Lipede, Alake of Egbaland.

Since, it has always been an annual event and has been the Club's tradition to invite the Governor or whosoever is the Head of the Government as the Guest of Honour; it has thus been decided unanimously that this year's will not be an exception. To this end, it was therefore deemed highly necessary to write and invite your Excellency and with every optimum that your Excellency will honour our invitation.

Thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Emperor 'Wale Oginni
Head of the Club.

SMG
use advise
30.10.78

414

Sec(G+A)

PP 412 - 413 refd f. n. a ps.

11/10/78
11/11/78



ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

11/10/78
11/11/78

Military Administrator

Via

S.M.G.&H.S. 16/11

P.S.O.M.A. 16/11

On pp.412 & 413 are two letters of invitation to your goodself from CLUB de KAPITAL, a purely social organisation which has association with the University of Ibadan.

2. In the first letter, the Administrator is invited to be a Guest of Honour at the launching of a ten million naira Relief Fund for the University of Ibadan. The financial mess in which the institution has found itself has been in the news in the last three months or more. There is need therefore for well-meaning people to come together and help the institution. The gesture of the Club is therefore welcome and it is in the interest of the public.

3. But if the Administrator accepts to be the Guest of Honour, a substantial donation on behalf of the State Govt. will be expected. Whereas, this Govt. is itself battling with the problems of the very low ebb of its finances. It will therefore be pretending to the contrary if the Govt. goes ahead to donate to a Fed. Govt. institution when it is sweating to meet its commitments to many creditors, and the masses.

4. In the circumstance, I humbly suggest that the invitation be turned down, with a nice letter of regret which I shall later write, please.

5. Also, the Club has asked the Administrator's

Supported 16/11

416

office for two officials to serve on its Planning Committee. The trend is for Govt. to co-opt outsiders to its own planning committees. The situation where a social club wants to co-opt Govt. to a private committee is un-orthodox and should not be entertained, please.

6. With respect to the second invitation - page 413 - that your goodself should also accept to be the Guest of Honour at what the Club calls "1978 Graduation/Initiation Ceremony" at Onile-Aro Hotel, I am of the humble opinion that this should also be turned down. The behaviour of University clubs at such initiation ceremonies ~~are~~^{is} invariably unbecoming, and the Chief Executive of Govt. need not be exposed to it. What is more, the venue is a private hotel.

Supported
16/11

the Dats

(C. O. Olatunji),
Ag. Sec. (G. & A.),

1st November, 1978

Thank you. Your
views fully supported

Sec. (G. & A.)

via person 21/11

16.11.78

Eng. M.

P.A. (G + E)

12/11/78

Eng. please let me see your
letter before return.

the Dats
20/11/78

Sec G x A

Reference your directive at bottom of page 416, please find a-b-c. two draft letters in reply to pages 412 & 413 for your approval.

6
PAS (F&E)
21/11

PAS (P&D)
M.

issue both letters, as amended.

lls Dab
21/11/78.

ARCHIVES OF ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

SP/S.202/418

418
22nd November, 1978.

Mr. 'Wale Oginni,
Head of the Club de Kapital,
Mellanby Hall,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Sir,

Invitation As Guest of Honour for N10,000,000.00
(Ten Million Naira) Unibadan Relief Fund)

412 I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th October, 1978 on the above-named subject and to inform you that due to previous commitments, the Administrator of Oyo State, Col. P. C. Tarfa would not be able to honour the invitation.

2. The Administrator however feels greatly honoured by the invitation and has asked me to express his appreciation for the good intention of members of your Club to complement official efforts in improving the finances of the University of Ibadan.

3. I also wish you a resounding success in the exercise.

Yours faithfully,

(E. A. Akerele)

for Secretary to the Military
Government and Head of Service.



SP/S.202/419

419
22nd November, 1978.

Mr. 'Wale Oginni,
Head of the Club de Kapital,
Mellanby Hall,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Sir,

Invitation As the Guest of Honour for the 1978
Graduation/Initiation Ceremony

v. 413
I am directed by the Military Administrator of Oyo State, Col. P. C. Tarfa to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th October, 1978 on the above subject matter and to apologise for his inability to attend the graduation/initiation ceremony of members of your Club which was scheduled to take place at the Onile-Aro Hotel, Ibadan on 18th November, 1978. This was due to other State engagements.

Yours faithfully,

(E. A. Akerele)

for Secretary to the Military
Government & Head of Service.



UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Vice-Chancellor:
TEKENA N. TAMUNO, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.)



Telephone: Ibadan 23248 (Direct line)
62570-62672 (30 Lines) Ext. 1348
Cables and Telegrams: University, Ibadan
Telex: Campus 31128 NG

Ref:VC/GL.1

20 November 1978

Col. P.C. Tarfa (psc),
Military Administrator,
Office of the Military Administrator,
Oyo State,
Agodi,
Ibadan.



Dear Col. Tarfa,

2nd Land Acquisition for the University
of Ibadan

You will recall that there has been a long drawn dispute over the parcel of land, about 1,250 acres, which the Government acquired in 1953 for use by the University of Ibadan. More recently, the High Court has been involved in determining the rightful claimants of compensation for various pieces of the land which was paid for by us and our ownership of which was gazetted in Gazette No. 49 of 20 August, 1953.

We are happy to note that the Court has now given final judgement and pronounced on the various claims as per the attached judgement. It seems to us that at this stage the Government of Oyo State, successors to the Old Western Region through whom the Federal Government acquired the land and who, on behalf of the Federal Government, paid compensation to claimants in the first instance, now has the duty of enabling us to enter our badly needed land, the use of which we have been denied for over 25 years.

Your office has co-operated fully with us over this matter over the years. The finest opportunity, it appears to us, has now come for your Government kindly to conclude the matter so that we can begin to utilise portions of the land for academic, farming and residential purposes.

Yours sincerely,

Tekena N. Tamuno
Tekena N. Tamuno
Vice-Chancellor

SMG 2/15

*Reply this on
my behalf. 2 rta
the ltr. for my
personal retention*

22.11.78

*see pp. 421
to 533*

See P. 539

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
OYO STATE OF NIGERIA
IBADAN JUDICIAL DIVISION
HOLDEN AT IBADAN

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE J. A. OLODYEKU - JUDGE
ON TUESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1978

SUIT NO. I/138/68

BETWEEN:

THE FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR WORKS & HOUSING

Vs.

TOKI FAMILY & 237 OTHERS.

J U D G M E N T

By Government Notice No. 1151 of the 3rd of August, 1953 given by the Lieutenant Governor of the then Western Region of Nigeria and published in the Nigeria Gazette No. 49 of the 20th of August, 1953 some parcel of land, north of the first site of the University College, Ibadan containing an area of approximately 1,250 acres, equivalent to 505.86 hectares was acquired by the Governor of Nigeria under the provisions of the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance (Cap. 185) 1948 Laws of Nigeria for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years for public purposes and in particular for the establishment of a University College. The notice which is Exhibit 'A' in these proceedings invited any person claiming to have any right or interest in the said land to send to the Civil Secretary of the then Western Region of Nigeria through the then Resident, Ibadan Province, a statement of his right or interest and any claim in respect of which it was indicated the Governor was willing to treat.

Pursuant to Exhibit 'A' claims were received from various individuals. The evidence of the 1st witness for the applicant is that some of the claims were supported by

survey plans and these were charted on a master plan, Exhibit 'B', prepared therefor and showing the perimeter survey of the entire area occupied. Witness stated that in respect of claims not supported by survey plans, the claimants showed the boundaries of the parcels of land they were claiming to the Government Surveyor and these were similarly charted on Exhibit 'B'. Such charting revealed a vast number of conflicting claims as a result of which the determination of the claims was referred to the High Court for determination by originating summons under section 10 of the aforesaid Ordinance. Hence these proceedings in which the Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing is the applicant and 238 claimants.

The proceedings as such have a chequered history. The originating summons was filed on the 15th of August, 1968, with a total of 115 claimants and a master claims plan showing a lesser number of parcels claimed by claimants than in Exhibit 'B'. The earlier master plan filed with the originating summons was tendered as Exhibit 'D'.

During the pendency of these proceedings and by virtue of various Court Orders, more persons were joined as claimants in the proceedings with the result that their claims had to be charted afresh on the master claims plan. The final master claims plan is Exhibit 'B' which, according to the 2nd witness for the applicant, was countersigned by the Surveyor General on the 20th of August, 1970 after which date no further chartings were made on it. It would, however, appear that after that date subsequent claims were entertained by the applicant in respect of which charting was made on other copies of Exhibit 'B'. Exhibit 'F' is a copy of Exhibit 'B' on which one such subsequent charting has been made by an official of the applicant one

Ebenezer Ola-Olu Renner the 1st witness for the 110th claimant, who claimed in evidence that at the time he did the charting he was a Senior Estate Officer (Lands) in charge of all Federal Government land acquisitions throughout the Federation of Nigeria.

Due to the time lapse between the date of the Notice of acquisition and the commencement of hearing of the summons in 1976 a number of the original claimants had died and this necessitated the making of Court Orders on applications of successors to the interests of the deceased claimants, for the substitutions of fresh claimants.

The hearing which commenced in April, 1976 lasted till December, 1976 and in the process, the claims of the following claimants, in respect of parcels of land which they claimed as charted on Exhibit 'B' were dealt with:-

1. 2nd claimant, the Olughile family, claiming an area consisting of 855.61 acres (346.24 hectares) edged yellow on Exhibit 'B'.
2. 3rd claimant, the Ibikunle family, claiming the remainder of the area in Exhibit 'B' not claimed by the 2nd claimant, consisting of 415.39 acres (168.10 hectares) and edged green on Exhibit 'B'.
3. 5th claimant Olapade Aba be claiming in respect of parcels 66 and 78.
4. 6th claimant Eniola Ajani claiming in respect of parcel 78.
5. 7th claimant Samuel Olabiyi Ajibode substituted by Order of Court dated 13th July, 1976 for Simeon Kolapo deceased, claiming in respect of parcel 110.
6. 8th claimant, Jimoh Odugbemi substituted by Order of Court dated 12th May, 1976 for James Babatunde deceased claiming in respect of parcels 86, 99, 100, 106, 107, 109 and 111.
7. 10th claimant, Omorilewa Agbe substituted by Order of Court dated 20th April, 1976 for

424

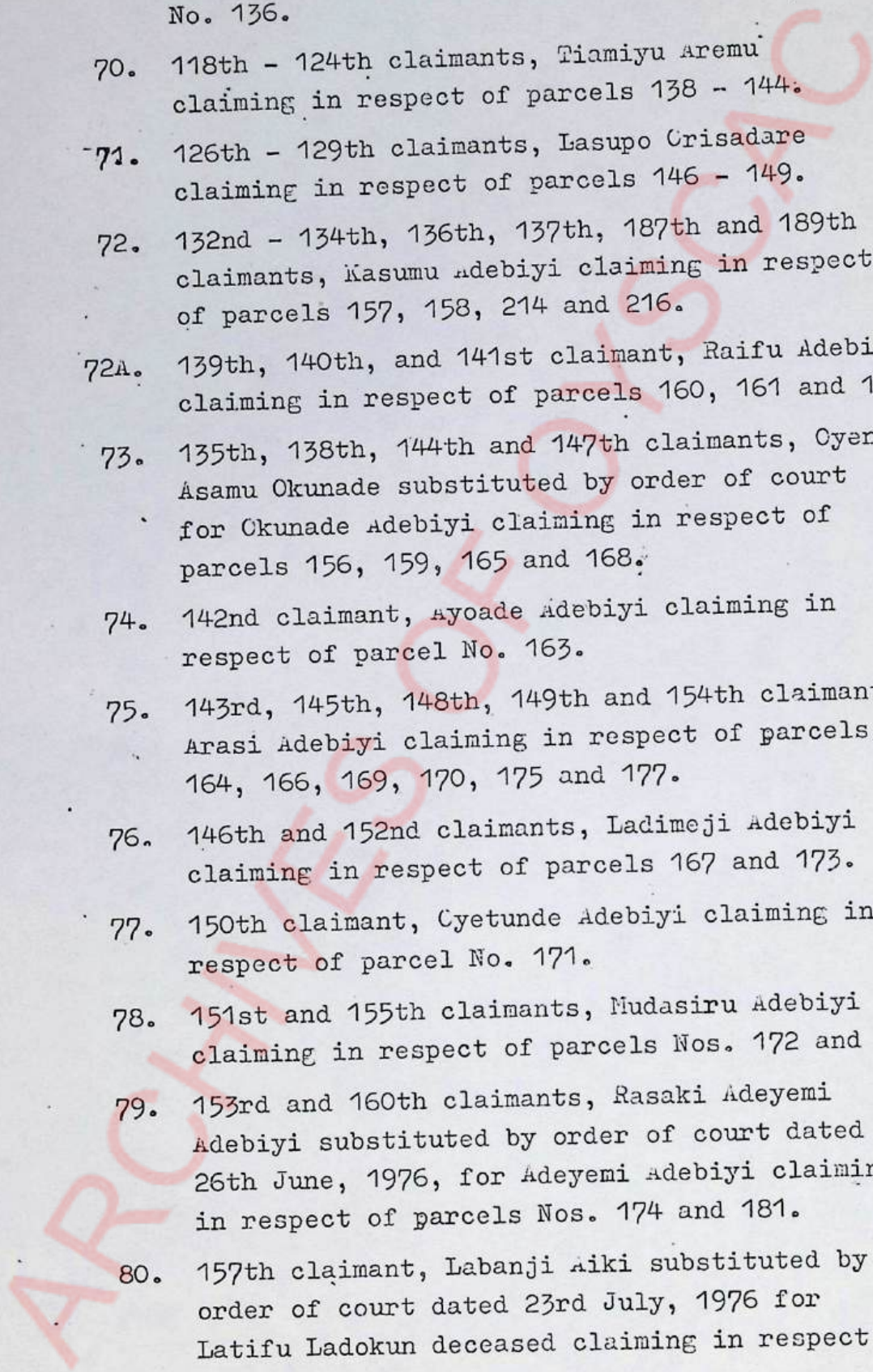
- Yesufu Cyetayo claiming in respect of parcel 71.
8. 11th 78th and 83rd claimants, Yesufu Akinsola Akinpelu, substituted by Order of Court dated 19th August, 1976 for Joseph Akinpelu claiming in respect of parcels 99, 107 and 109.
 9. 12th claimant, Clutunji Olanrewaju substituted by Order of Court dated 12th May, 1976 for Ladokun Alamu, claiming in respect of parcel 52.
 10. 13th claimant, Ogunyoyin Idogbe claiming in respect of parcel 116.
 11. 14th claimant, Amusa Akinade claiming in respect of parcel 69.
 12. 15th claimant, Fatunbi Ishola claiming in respect of parcel 80.
 13. 16th claimant, Tianiyu Abangbe claiming in respect of parcel 79.
 14. 17th claimant, Lamidi Asani Abangbe claiming in respect of parcel 77.
 15. 20th, 22nd and 37th claimants, Lamidi Orimakinde claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 105, 90 and 89.
 16. 21st claimant Yekini Akanji claiming in respect of parcel 92.
 17. 23rd claimant, Suara Akanji substituted by order of court dated 1st July, 1976, for Famuyiwa Abangbe, deceased, in respect of parcel 104.
 18. 24th claimant, Aderinto Abangbe claiming in respect of parcel 103.
 19. 25th claimant, Raji Jamoje claiming in respect of parcel 101.
 20. 26th claimant, Amusa Abangbe claiming in respect of parcel 68.
 21. 27th claimant, Madam Sariyu Amoke substituted by order of court dated 13th July, 1976 for Emmanuel Adesokan deceased in respect of parcel 70.
 22. 28th claimant, Aliu Ajao claiming in respect of parcel 81.
 23. 29th claimant, Lasisi Obidere claiming in respect of parcel 65.

24. 30th claimant, Emmanuel Ibpaku claiming in respect of parcel 118.
25. 33rd claimant, Ayanrin Adetutu claiming in respect of parcel 93.
26. 34th and 38th claimants, Alice Bamidele substituted by order of court dated 30th April, 1976 for Ladejo Alade in respect of parcels 82 and 91.
27. 36th claimant, Aderonke Bada substituted by order of court dated 28th May, 1976 for Adetoun Bada in respect of parcel 67.
28. 41st and 88th claimants, Folarin Onilearo claiming in respect of parcels 115 and 106 ...
29. 42nd claimant, Gabriel Kolade substituted by an Order of Court dated 9th June, 1976 for Ibiyemi Alake in respect of parcel 124.
30. 43rd claimant, Bello Oyelakin claiming in respect of parcel 121.
31. 44th claimant, Akinleye Aboderin claiming in respect of parcel 120.
32. 45th claimant, Tinnuade Alake substituted by Order of Court dated 12th May, 1976 for Oyawale Atanda in respect of parcel 37.
33. 46th claimant, Lasisi Oyeniyi claiming in respect of parcels 38 and 50.
46th co-claimant Salami Akinade.
34. 47th claimant, Emiola Aiki substituted by order of court for Yesufu Aremu on 12th August, 1976 in respect of parcel No. 45.
35. 48th and 64th claimants, Yesufu Ajadi substituted by order of court dated 12th August, 1976 for Gbadamosi Amoo in respect of parcels 40 and 64.
36. 50th claimant, Busari Akanbi substituted by order of court of 12th May, 1976 for Adio Olowolagba in respect of parcel No. 48.
37. 51st claimant, Samuel Ogundele claiming in respect of parcel No. 49.

38. 52nd claimant, Tijani Aremu claiming in respect of parcel No. 50 (co-claimant to the parcel number).
39. 53rd claimant, Alimi Aiki claiming in respect of parcel No. 51.
40. 56th claimant, Ladosu Akanni claiming in respect of parcel No. 87.
41. Claimant 56A, Salawu Mafikuyomi joined as co-claimant by order of court dated 10th August, 1976.
42. 58th claimant, Kudaisi Asabi claiming in respect of parcel 60.
43. 59th and 61st claimants, Yesufu Akanji substituted by order of court dated 12th May, 1976 for Lawani Alao in respect of parcels 53 and 55.
44. 60th claimant, Murana Akanji substituted by order of court for Lajide Akano claiming in respect of parcel No. 54.
45. 66th and 68th claimants, Alhaji Oyeniya Titilola substituted by order of court dated 12th May, 1976 for Titilola Asabi in respect of parcels 42 and 44.
46. 71st claimant, Momoh Raji Akanmu claiming in respect of parcel 7.
47. 72nd claimant, Salawu Odetola claiming in respect of parcels 113 and 130.
48. 73rd claimant, Lamidi Ajao substituted by order of court dated 10th June, 1976 for Adetunji Ishola in respect of parcel No. 94.
49. 74th claimant, Samuel Adegoke claiming in respect of parcel No. 97.
50. 75th claimant, Alimi Adegbola substituted by order of court dated 13th July, 1976 for Karimu Akinbode in respect of parcel No. 98.
51. 76th claimant, Falere Alamu claiming in respect of parcel 83.
52. 77th claimant, Saka Akindele claiming in respect of parcels No. 84 and 85.

- 53. 80th claimant, Aminu Falao substituted by order of court dated 8th June, 1976 for Raji Falao in respect of parcels 126 and 128.
- 54. 81st claimant, James Aikomo claiming in respect of parcel No. 127.
- 55. 84th claimant, Busari Onilearo claiming in respect of parcel No. 100.
- 56. 86th claimant, Suberu Akinade claiming in respect of parcel No. 95.
- 57. 87th claimant, Yesufu Adeniji Jongbon substituted by order of court dated 30th April, 1976 for Oke Jongbon in respect of parcel 96.
- 58. 89th claimant, Alhaji Lawal Adisa claiming in respect of parcels 117 and 122.
- 59. 90th claimant, Olanlokun Aboderin claiming in respect of parcel 123.
- 60. 91st claimant, Joseph Olateju substituted by order of court dated 23rd June, 1976 for James Olateju in respect of parcel 125.
- 61. 94th claimant, Adeleke Ogunremi claiming in respect of parcel No. 73.
- 62. 95th claimant, Abudu Ramonu claiming in respect of parcel 35.
- 63. 96th claimant, Alhaji Suara Koleoso substituted by order of court dated 12th May, 1976 for Suberu Koleoso in respect of parcel No. 36.
- 64. 102nd Claimant, Tiamiyu Amole substituted for Agboola Akanmu in respect of parcel 75 by court order dated 12th August, 1976.
- 65. 110th claimant, Chief Sanusi Cyetoro Alagbe claiming in respect of a parcel of land charted on a copy of Exhibit 'B', tendered as Exhibit 'E', but not otherwise charted on Exhibit 'B'.
- 66. 111th claimant, Adebisi Akanbi claiming in respect of parcel No. 137.
- 67. 113th claimant, Busari Adeyemo claiming in respect of parcel of land charted on a copy of Exhibit 'B', tendered as Exhibit 'C', but not otherwise charted on Exhibit 'B'.

- 68. 114th claimant, Zaccheaus Adeleye claiming in respect of parcel No. 238.
- 69. 116th claimant, Tijani Clajide substituted by order of court dated 23rd July, 1976 for Samuel Fakorede claiming in respect of parcel No. 136.
- 70. 118th - 124th claimants, Tiamiyu Aremu claiming in respect of parcels 138 - 144.
- 71. 126th - 129th claimants, Lasupo Crisadare claiming in respect of parcels 146 - 149.
- 72. 132nd - 134th, 136th, 137th, 187th and 189th claimants, Kasumu Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels 157, 158, 214 and 216.
- 72A. 139th, 140th, and 141st claimant, Raifu Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels 160, 161 and 162.
- 73. 135th, 138th, 144th and 147th claimants, Cyeniya Asamu Okunade substituted by order of court for Okunade Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels 156, 159, 165 and 168.
- 74. 142nd claimant, Ayoade Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcel No. 163.
- 75. 143rd, 145th, 148th, 149th and 154th claimants Arasi Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels 164, 166, 169, 170, 175 and 177.
- 76. 146th and 152nd claimants, Ladimeji Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels 167 and 173.
- 77. 150th claimant, Cyetunde Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcel No. 171.
- 78. 151st and 155th claimants, Mudasiru Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 172 and 176.
- 79. 153rd and 160th claimants, Rasaki Adeyemi Adebiyi substituted by order of court dated 26th June, 1976, for Adeyemi Adebiyi claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 174 and 181.
- 80. 157th claimant, Labanji Aiki substituted by order of court dated 23rd July, 1976 for Latifu Ladokun deceased claiming in respect of parcel 178.
- 81. 158th claimant, Samuel Yekole claiming in respect of parcel No. 179.



82. 159th claimant, Lawuyi Fashola substituted by order of court dated 13th July, 1976 for Laniyi Akintaro, deceased claiming in respect of parcel 180.
83. 161st claimant Lawani Cyejide substituted by order of court dated 9th June, 1976 for Lawani Esubiyi claiming in respect of parcel No. 182.
84. 162nd, 164th - 166th, 168th - 171st claimants, Amusa Olajide claiming in respect of parcels 183, 185-187, 189 - 192.
85. 163rd and 167th claimants, Karimu Olajide claiming in respect of parcels No. 184 and 188.
86. 172nd claimant, David Taiwo claiming in respect of parcel No. 193.
87. 173rd claimant, Joseph Taiwo claiming in respect of parcel No. 194.
88. 174th claimant, Clapeju Ogundele claiming in respect of parcel No. 195.
89. 177th and 178th claimants, Tiamiyu Ajao substituted by order of court dated 5th July, 1976 for Uguntade Adeosun, deceased on the 5th of July, 1976 claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 200 and 202.
90. 179th claimant, Ladejo Akinsanmi claiming in respect of parcel No. 240.
91. 176th claimant, Nusi Adewumi claiming in respect of parcel No. 199.
92. 180th claimant, Omorinsola Akinsanmi claiming in respect of parcel No. 205.
93. 181st claimant, Akinlabi C. Akinsanmi claiming in respect of parcel No. 206.
94. 182nd and 233rd claimants, Oyebanji Akinsanmi claiming in respect of parcel Nos. 207 and 243.
95. 183rd and 184th claimant, Ladejo Akanbi claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 210 and 211.
96. 185th claimant, Safiu Ishola claiming in respect of parcel No. 212.
97. 188th claimant, Adetoro Adufe claiming in respect of parcel No. 215.

98. 190th claimant, Wahabi Otunla claiming in respect of parcel No. 217.
99. 191st and 192nd claimant, Ladeji A. Ajibi claiming in respect of parcels No. 218 and 219.
100. 193rd claimant, Mudasiru Ajani Adedokun substituted by order of court dated 23rd July, 1976 for Adedokun Abikanlu claiming in respect of parcel No. 220.
101. 194th claimant, Aderibigbe Olukutan claiming in respect of parcel No. 221.
102. 195th-198th claimant, Cladepo Atanda substituted by order of court dated 5th July, 1976, for Ladepo A. Layanju claiming in respect of parcels 222-225.
103. 199th and 200th claimant, Adelokun Fadesire claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 226 and 227.
104. 201st claimant, Adesina Fadesire claiming in respect of parcel No. 228.
105. 203rd claimant, Owoade Oshunkeye claiming in respect of parcel No. 230.
106. 204th and 205th claimant, Oyelami Oyewole claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 231 and 232.
107. 206th claimant, Raji Osho Lalemi claiming in respect of parcel No. 235.
108. 207th and 208th claimant, Samuel Adekitan claiming in respect of parcels 236-237.
109. 209th claimant, Madam Sariyu Aweni substituted by order of court dated 10th August, 1976 for Amusa A. Oforonjoti claiming in respect of parcel 239.
110. 212th claimant, James Adeniyi substituted for A. Ugunsina and F. Ajayi by order of court dated 23rd July, 1976 claiming in respect of parcel 242.
111. 220th claimant, Adebayo Adewoyin claiming in respect of parcel 254 (Exhibit 'L').
112. 221st and 222nd claimant, Cwolabi Ladele claiming in respect of parcels 255 and 256.
113. 223rd claimant, Adekanbi Akanji claiming a joint interest in respect of parcel 24 with claimant No. 224, Adeniran Aremu.

431

114. 224th claimant; Adeniran Aremu claiming in respect of parcel No. 24.
115. 225th claimant Ayisatu Amoke substituted by order of court dated 11th May, 1976 for Karimu Adegbola claiming in respect of parcel 5.
116. 226th claimant, Yesufu Fadeyi claiming in respect of parcel 30.
117. 228th claimant, Alhaji Amusa Atanda substituted by order of court dated 12th May, 1976 for Ogunnike Ajike claiming in respect of parcel 14.
118. 129th claimant, Dedapo Adeosun claiming in respect of parcels 233 and 234.
119. 230th claimant, Adeagbo Akanni substituted by order of court dated 9th June, 1976 for Adeyemo Oluwo claiming in respect of parcel 129.
120. 231st claimant, Emiola Ayinde Oshowumi substituted by order of court dated 23rd June, 1976 for Agboola Oshowumi claiming in respect of parcel 13.
121. 232nd claimant, Salawu Alao claiming in respect of parcel 134.
122. 234th claimant, Adegoke Agbehinetu claiming in respect of parcel 244.
123. 235th claimant, Adebisi Amoke substituted by order of court on the 12th August, 1976 for Salami Maya, deceased claiming in respect of parcel 18.
124. 236th claimant, Salawu Mafikuyomi claiming in respect of parcel 131 wholly and parcel 87 jointly with 56th claimant.
125. 237th claimant, Adeoti Abeke claiming in respect of parcel 135.
126. 238th claimant, Raimi Alao claiming in respect of parcel No. 133.

For the purpose of prosecuting the claims of each of the respective claimants in these proceedings various court orders were made giving time within which the claimants were to file statements of interests. Because

432

of the unusually large number of the claimants, the time lapse from the date of summons was taken out and when hearing of the summons actually commenced and the inevitable instances of transmission in the interest being claimed as a result of deaths of the original claimants, the records show that the statements of interest commenced to be filed as early as in early 1969 and continued to be filed after necessary orders for extension of time had been granted until August, 1976.

The modus operandi in these proceedings was to deal with the claims to the larger parcels of land first. It is pertinent here to say that after dealing with the claims to the two largest parcels by the 2nd and 3rd claimants the Olugbile and the Ibikunle families, the claimant to the next largest parcel was the 1st claimant, the Toki Family. The originating summons for this claimant was served on the solicitor who represented them for the purpose of making the claim, one Mr. Kola Gbadamosi. On being summoned to appear before the court to explain what he did to the processes meant for service upon the 1st claimant, Mr. Gbadamosi informed the court that the Mogaji of the 1st claimant and his successor both of who instructed him for the purpose of the claims made on behalf of the Toki family and pursuant to which some compensation money was paid were dead. He further informed the court that he contacted the family where he learnt that there was no Mogaji for the time being and no one was interested in instructing him for the purpose of these proceedings. Besides, pursuant to an order of this court made on the 23rd of July, 1973, substituted services of the summons were effected inter alia on the Toki family, the 1st claimant, and Lasisi Akano, the 4th claimant by publications thereof in the 'Daily Sketch' of the 11th and 26th

433

of September, 1973 and the 11th and 12th of February, 1975. It was therefore clear that the 1st and the 4th claimants laying claims to the next two largest parcels of land after the 2nd and 3rd claimants, as revealed by Exhibit 'B', had notice of the proceedings to which this judgment relates but have elected not to participate apparently because compensation money had already been paid to them whether or not properly. I therefore hereby strike out the claims of the 1st claimant, the Toki family and the 4th claimant, Lasisi Akano.

In view of the fact that the 1st and the 4th claimants, two out of the claimants to the four largest parcels, were not before the court to prove their claims, the situation that emerged on a study of the claims plan, Exhibit 'B' against the claims of the claimants who came before the court was one of a straight fight between the 2nd and the 3rd claimants, the Olughile and the Ibikunle families, who, as between both families claimed the entirety of the acquired land on the one side and the other several large number of claimants counter-claiming against the 2nd and 3rd claimants in respect of smaller parcels of land on the other side.

Exhibit 'B' further reveals that although the majority of the claimants to the smaller parcels of land had such parcels of land as charted on Exhibit 'B' free of any counter-claims other than those of the 2nd and 3rd claimants, some of the parcels of land claimed by the claimants to the smaller parcels conflicted in some parts with the parcels claimed by their adjacent neighbours.

It would appear that the main reason for such minor areas of conflict is the fact that many parcels claimed were identified piecemeal to different Government Surveyors at different times for the purpose of charting on the master plan. The 2nd witness for the applicant, Clayiwola Afolabi,

a Cadastral Survey Officer did testify in this connection under cross-examination by Mr. Ugunwole as follows:

"In respect of claims not supported by survey plans, the claimants were usually sent to us in the Survey Division from the Lands Division and we gave those claimants an appointed day to meet us on the land with their boundary neighbours for the purpose of surveying their claims. This, we usually did on the appointed date whether or not the boundary neighbours were present."

In view of this assumed reason all the counsel who appeared for the claimants to the smaller parcels announced to the court during the proceedings that in case the court found in favour of their respective claimants, those claimants were agreeable to an equal apportionment between them in relation to the compensation money due in respect of those minor areas of conflict between them.

Pursuant to the agreement by the claimants to smaller parcels of land to an equal apportionment between them of the compensation payable in respect of minor areas of conflict between the respective parcels claimed by them, evidence was led by the applicant for the purpose of showing the parcels of land whose boundaries conflict, the measurement of their free areas and the measurement of the areas of conflict. This evidence was given by the 4th witness to the applicant, Babatunde Andrew Shadeko, a Senior Surveyor in the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing. He stated as follows -

"Exhibit 'B' is the perimeter survey incorporating the several claims in respect of the acquisition area. Some of these claims conflict and I undertook an exercise to ascertain the measurement of the parcels claimed, the part of each of them that conflicts with other parcels and the free areas of the parcels."

435

Exhibit 'R' is the chart which he prepared showing the different measurements witness obtained in respect of the different parcels measured.

Because parcels 104A and 104B in exhibit 'F' which contains the same perimeter survey as in exhibit 'B' and the area marked CG 508/75 in exhibit O1, which similarly contains the same perimeter survey as in exhibit 'B', did not have measurements like the parcels shown on exhibit 'B', witness was permitted at the request of Mr. Ogunwole the counsel for the claimants of those parcels/ area to withdraw the two exhibits, that is, 'F' and 'O1' from the court for the purpose of ascertaining the relevant measurements. After completing the assignment he gave evidence as follows:

"The area of parcel 104A (in exhibit 'F') is 26.61 acres which is 9.15 hectares. The area of parcel 104B (in exhibit 'F') is 1.51 acres which is 0.61 hectares. The area of parcel CG/508/75 (in exhibit 'O1') is 18.65 acres which is 7.55 hectares."

During the hearing of this action, it came to the attention of the court that the Public Lands Acquisition (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree, 1976 No. 33 was promulgated. Section 18 thereof excluded from the jurisdiction of the High Courts any question relating to or connected with ownership of lands compulsorily acquired by government under existing legislations and abating from such courts existing actions in respect thereof. This action is one such existing action; but the court would still have jurisdiction to continue with the hearing and completion of this case under the saving provisions of the ouster of jurisdiction provisions if there is evidence that certain steps have been taken in relation thereto such as the payment of compensation. It was accordingly necessary to

be satisfied that payment of compensation had in fact been made by government in relation to this acquisition. Apart from the evidence of some of the claimants that they had been paid compensation for crops, the 3rd witness for the applicant, Felix Babatunde Britto, an Estate Officer in the Federal Ministry of Works testified that between 1963 and 1966, a total amount of ₦159,837.82 had been paid as compensation for land and crops in respect of the acquisition. He tendered a list admitted as exhibit 'Q' showing the details of payment and showing also that a total amount of ₦100,905.48 was paid as compensation for land whilst ₦8,932.34 was paid as compensation for crops. He also admitted that he was aware that government paid ₦60 per acre for land and ₦12 per acre for crops.

It became apparent then, and I was satisfied, that my jurisdiction to continue with the hearing of the action and give judgment in respect of it was not ousted by the abatement provisions of pending actions as provided under the Public Lands Acquisition (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree, 1976 No. 33.

I think it is at this stage necessary to go back to exhibit 'Q'. This exhibit was produced and tendered in evidence at the tail end of the proceedings. The stage at which it was admitted in fact was after all counsel had closed the cases of the respective claimants they were appearing for and had addressed the court. The reason why it was necessary to admit exhibit 'Q' as earlier indicated was merely to establish the authority for my continued exercise of jurisdiction over these proceedings having regard to the provisions of Public Lands Acquisition (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree 1976 No. 33. Consequently at the stage at which it was admitted no one was really

interested in examining the details it contains on any issue except to establish the fact that compensation had been paid by government to some claimants therefor in respect of the acquisition.

However in the process of preparing this judgment I somehow adverted to names of persons shown in the details contained in exhibit 'Q' as having been paid compensation in relation to the land acquired who I recall had also testified before me as claimants seeking to establish their right to be paid compensation in respect of the same land. If the fact then is true that some persons who had been paid compensation in respect of land in this acquisition are among those who have also by evidence claimed the same before me, then those cases would be clear instances of the type of fraud which the records extant in the relevant files show have bedevilled this acquisition. It is known that government, through the active assistance, connivance, negligence or non-chalance of some officials had been made to pay compensation to fictitious or non-existent persons. Exhibits 'D' and 'Q' are sufficient testimony in this regard since exhibit 'D' contains the names of claimants who put up claims in regard to the parcels therein shown against their respective names, whereas exhibit 'Q' contains the names of persons who had been paid and whose names and interest claimed do not appear on exhibit 'D'. There are also those whose names appear on exhibit 'D' as claimants of very substantial parcels of land and who after such payment either disappeared completely from the scene or subsequently to put it mildly, showed such indifference to the instant proceedings as to lead inevitably to the conclusion that the earlier claims in respect of which they were paid were baseless. Ready examples of these would be the 1st and the 4th claimants. I recall that

counsel for the applicant made remarks in this regard at the commencement of the hearing, these of course being irrelevant for the purpose of my own adjudication.

Nevertheless if he and/or his clients had shown more vigilance I think they would have been able to discover that a number of names of persons which records produced from their custody show have been paid compensation in relation to land also appear in the summons and on whose behalf statements of interest have been filed, they could have been able to question those claimants on the issue.

As the position is, the issue whether the claimants affected had been paid compensation previously in respect of their acquired land was not taken up with them when they came to court to establish their entitlement again to be paid the compensation the second time.

In the circumstance I am left with no alternative that to consider the cases put forward by each of the claimants before me and decide whether in the light of evidence in support of such case the claimant is entitled to be paid compensation, provided that where I find that a name answered by the claimant is also contained in the list, exhibit 'Q' even if such claimant is found to be entitled to the compensation in respect of the parcel claimed, a note of such fact shall be made against the claim of such claimant to enable the applicant or Government to satisfy itself as to the merits of any application that may be made by the claimant for the payment of any compensation consequent upon this judgment.

In so far as the claimants whose claims were considered by me are concerned, the following eight appear to be affected -

- (1) 46th co-claimant, Salami Akinade substituted by order of court for Lamidi Akanmu co-claiming

- in respect of parcel 38 listed as No. 51 in exhibit 'Q'.
- (2) 47th claimant, Emiola Aiki, substituted by order of court for Yesufu Aremu in respect of parcel 45 listed as No. 101 in exhibit 'Q'.
 - (3) 51st claimant, Samuel Ogundele claiming in respect of parcel 49 listed as No. 133 in exhibit 'Q'.
 - (4) 53rd claimant, Alimi Aiki claiming in respect of parcel 51 listed as No. 102 in exhibit 'Q'.
 - (5) 59th and 61st claimants, Yesufu Akanji substituted by order of court for Lawani Alao in respect of parcels 53 and 55 listed as No. 104 in exhibit 'Q'.
 - (6) 60th claimant, Murana Akanji substituted by order of court for Lajide Akano listed as No. 105 in exhibit 'Q'.
 - (7) 66th and 68th claimant, Alhaji Oyeniye Titilola substituted by order of court for Titilola Asabi in respect of parcels 42 and 44 listed as No. 100 in exhibit 'Q'.
 - (8) 71st claimant, Momoh Raji Akanmu claiming in respect of parcel 7 listed as No. 156 in exhibit 'Q'.

Examples of claimants whose names appear in the originating summons and also in exhibit 'Q' as having been paid compensation for land but who did not appear before me to give evidence in support or defence of their respective claims are:-

- (1) 1st claimant, Mogaji Toki for Toki family;
- (2) 4th claimant, Lasisi Akano;
- (3) 48th claimant, Gbadamosi Amoo;
- (4) 49th claimant, Ladimeji Mogaji Clugbile;
- (5) 57th claimant, Sadiku Ishola;
- (6) 62nd claimant, Suberu Oladapo;
- (7) 67th claimant, Salami Ladejo;
- (8) 97th claimant, Dairo Adegbola;
- (9) 100th claimant, Tijani Akanbi;
- (10) 108th claimant, S. B. Clorode;
- (11) 225th claimant, Karimu Adegbola.

The above list is relevant to these proceedings only in so far as any of those in the list have been paid compensation in respect of land still being claimed by others in these proceedings. The first three appear to be relevant. The interest for the first two claims are being claimed by diverse persons whilst the interest for which the 3rd person was paid appears to be the one being claimed again by the 12th claimant.

One further matter which my examination of exhibit 'q' reveals is that apart from the last two names shown as No. 163 Adetunbi Asamu and No. 164 Adeniran Adeleke who are shown to have been paid compensation for only crops and not land, every other name shown on the list in exhibit 'q' is supposed to have been paid compensation for land. In effect the evidence by the claimants especially those for whom Mr. Adegunwa appeared that they were paid compensation for crops might suggest that those persons had also been paid compensation for land as well. Those claimants include the 12th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 64th, 50th, 51st, 53rd, 59th and 61st, 66th and 68th, 96th, 226th, 228th and 235th claimants. I however have no positive evidence in this regard especially since counsel for the applicant did not take up these issues when the claimants gave evidence. But I still think that notwithstanding any judgment in the favour of the respective claimants affected these are areas which are open to the applicant to investigate with a view to stopping any payment awarded if the payment would amount to a clear case of fraud by the claimants affected.

CASE BY 2ND CLAIMANT

Testifying in support of the 2nd claimant's claim, one Ali Akanmu, who described himself as the Mogaji of the Clugbile family said that the first person to settle on

441

the Olugbile family land was one Oduwusi, who begat Olugbile Atere and Olomu. He was a warrior who returned to his home-town in Egbaland leaving his three children behind in Olugbile farmland. Witness said that Olugbile was a warrior who farmed the Olugbile farmland extending from Olodi to Ahoyaya stream and then to the boundary with Ibikunle land. On the question of user, witness stated that Olugbile and his descendants farmed and lived on the land and still lived there. He said Adebisi who was Olugbile's 'in-law' was granted land for farming at Ahoyaya and paid customary dues which consisted of yams and palm-oil but that the payment of customary dues stopped after the acquisition of the land. Witness said that Olugbile family reaped palm fruits at Clodi and also planted other farm crops and that those who lived on Olugbile land were tenants and descendants of Olugbile.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Babalola, witness traces his relationship to the Olugbile family by stating that Akintokun was his ancestor and that it was Olomu, one of the children of Oduwusi who begat Akintokun. When questioned by Chief Ajeigbe he admitted that a person can be recognised as Mogaji in Ibadan if so appointed by the family only after approval as such by the Olubadan. He admitted further that he had not been installed as Mogaji by the Olubadan nor had his appointment as Mogaji been approved by the Olubadan. He admitted further that in Ibadan Bale means the father of the house and that is why the oldest member of the family is usually recognised as the Bale. He agreed that Tiamiyu Akinyoola was the oldest member of their family and that he would therefore be the Bale of the family. He equally admitted that Murana Akanji Aransi Lawani and Lasupo Adeagbe were his senior relations in the family and that both they

and Tiamiyu Akinyoola did not support his claims in the court. He named Bello Lahan, Raji Ishola, Lasisi Oyeniya, Ayi Latoun, Layiwola Akanke and Rabi Asabi as members of the family who supported his claim, the first three being men whilst the last three were women. He admitted that there was one Alhaji Yusuf Clutunji Oshundina as being a surviving but not the only surviving son of Clugbile and that the said Alhaji did not support his claim. He finally admitted that important land owners had villages named after them.

The significant point made under cross-examination by Mr. Asuni was that customary dues were usually brought during the worship festivities of Ahoyaya and some of the dues were used for that worship.

The 2nd witness for 2nd claimant was Alhaji Ishola Clugbile. He testified that he was a great grandson of Clugbile, his mother being the daughter of one of his sons. He said 1st witness for 2nd claimant, Ali Akanmu, was an important member of the Clugbile family, because his ancestor and Clugbile were brothers. He also said that only those who were Mogajis could describe those who farmed on the Clugbile land and the number of villages thereon. He knew that Clugbile had crops on the land and gave portions of the land to tenants who included Adepoju Adebisi. He could not remember the names of other tenants. He said further that the farm belonged to his mother's father and that tenants used to bring customary dues during the worship of Aho but that Aho was no longer worshipped.

Under cross-examination by Adegunwa, he admitted that he was the child of Oshunyoyin and that he was named Raji Ishola but only added Clugbile to his name because of the present litigation which deals with Clugbile farmland. He made further admissions as follows:-

"The land in respect of which we are making a claim does not include Fijabi land.

Alhaji Yusuf was the last son of Oshundina. Ladokun Alamu was a son of Oshundina. Bello Lahan and myself made Ali Mogaji when others who could have been so made, gave excuses and refused to be Mogaji. Our lawyer informed us that if we did not bring a motion after the death of Raji Ladejo to substitute someone our case would be lost, so two of us appointed Ali Akanmu to be Mogaji for the purpose of the action in court. He has acted as Mogaji only in relation to the court case on account of which he was made Mogaji. We instructed Ali Akanmu to succeed Raji Ladejo in relation to the claims made on behalf of the family by Raji Ladejo."

Questioned by Ajeigbe he said, he did not know the natural boundary between the Olugbile and Fijabi lands and that it was the Mogaji who would know. Questioned by Ogunwole, he said he could not tell whether or not Tiamiyu Akinyoola and others consented to the prosecuting of this case by Ali Akanmu but knew that they all consented to its prosecution by Raji Ladejo.

The 3rd witness for 2nd claimant Amusa Eniola Ojeduntan said he knew Olugbile farmland within which his own father, Olufadi had land which his father farmed. He knew only of his own father's farmland within the Olugbile farmland and that tenants used to pay ishakole to his father.

Questioned by Adegunwa, he said that he knew that Ali Akanmu's claims included his father's land since they all originated from the same ancestor. He supported the claims of only Raji Ladejo and not those of Ali Akanmu if different from those of Raji Ladejo.

Under cross-examination by Ajeigbe he stated that Olufadi, his father became owner of the land over 200 years ago, that the land was not at Clodi but started from Onijan and extended to Oyo road, that those who paid customary dues to his father attorned tenants to him and that he was a

member of Olufadi family.

The 4th witness for 2nd claimant, Ladosu Fijabi, said he was from Fijabi family and that his family had land at Oyo road after which was Olugbile family then Ibikunle family lands.

Under cross-examination he stated that in respect of the strip of land shown in the claims plan as included in the Olugbile land within the acquired area his family is claiming compensation and he could not tell whether the incorporation of that strip in Olugbile family claims was with the consent of his family. He did not know the extent of the acquired area nor did he know the names of other land owners therein.

He finally stated ^{under} Z re-examination that he was sent to the court by Mogaji Ladimeji of Fijabi family to explain the boundaries between Olugbile and Fijabi family.

This was the case for the 2nd claimant except the evidence of the surveyor they jointly with the 3rd claimant employed to survey the land. I shall deal with the evidence of that surveyor when examining the evidence in favour of the 3rd claimant which I propose to do forthwith before deciding on the claims of both the 2nd and the 3rd claimants.

CASE BY 3RD CLAIMANT

The 1st witness for the 3rd claimant, Busari Aiki said he was the Mogaji of the family and that the land in respect of which they claimed became that of their ancestor about 200 years ago. The ancestor, Ibikunle, was a warrior and came on the land when it was virgin land and settled upon it. It extended through a large area from Ajibode to Ademu villages. He said Ibikunle and Olugbile were friends and they were boundary neighbours and that there were many boundary neighbours whose names he did not know. Ibikunle, he said, gave land to some people for farming such as Laniba, the grant to who was not within the area acquired by the government, Lalemi and Adeoshun were tenants of Ibikunle within

the acquired area. He did not know the names of other grantees. The grantees used to pay ishakole during annual masquerade festivals. The ishakole consisted of palm-oil, yam, wood and money but the payment of ishakole stopped after the acquisition by government. He said that within the acquisition area only Clugbile and Fijabi also had lands. His family instructed a licensed surveyor, Chief Coker to survey the portion of their land caught within the acquired area.

Under cross-examination by Adegunwa, witness stated that since he did not have crops on the land he did not know when compensation for crops was paid but he knew that there were palm trees on the land. He stated further as follows under cross-examination by Ajeigbe:-

"Palm trees grew on its own without being planted by the farmer in the olden days. Consequently the owner of the land owned such palm trees. The subsequent tenant cannot lay claim to the ownership of the palm trees. Consequently on acquisition the owner of the land claims compensation for land and palm trees whilst the tenant claims compensation for the crops he planted."

Under cross-examination by Ogunwole, witness stated that his family village was Balogun Ibikunle village at Geru which was about 3 miles from the acquired land. He did not know who owned the land on which the University of Ibadan is. He did not also know how many villages were within the land he was laying claims to but just knew that all occupiers of the land paid ishakole to his family.

The 2nd witness for 3rd claimant, Alhaji Belo Lahan testified in the same vein as did the 1st witness and added that a foot-path separated Ibikunle and Olugbile lands and that one Adeoshun was among the grantees of land from Ibikunle

Under cross-examination by Ogunwole he stated that within the land they were laying claim to, there were only

tenants whom they put there but that since he did not live on the farm he could not tell the number of villages included within the land they laid claim to and the tenants therein who paid them ishakole.

The 3rd witness for the 3rd claimant, Yesufu Bamidele similarly gave the same type of evidence as did the 1st and 2nd witnesses. He too did not know the names of their tenants. Under cross-examination by Adegunwa, he admitted that Lahan, the 2nd witness for the 3rd claimant, a principal member of the Ibikunle family was the chairman of the meeting at which there was the appointment of a mogaji for the Olugbile family but that the Ibikunle family would not agree to a member of the Olugbile family presiding over the appointment of a mogaji for the Ibikunle family.

The 4th witness for the 3rd claimant, Chief Abolade Coker, a licensed surveyor, testified pursuant to instruction therefor by the 2nd and 3rd claimants. He prepared a survey plan for the 2nd and 3rd claimants in respect of their claims concerning the University of Ibadan second acquisition. The plan he prepared was admitted as exhibit 'G'. He stated that he knew both families very well but their Mogajis who gave him instructions in 1968 were dead.

Under cross-examination by Ajeigbe he said that he did not show villages within the plan exhibit 'G' but showed them only when they were along his traverse lines. He said the purpose of his survey was to ascertain how much of his clients' land was within the land acquired by government and that his instruction did not include the survey of his clients' lands outside the acquisition area. The result of his survey was that the entire acquisition was within the lands claimed by his two clients, the 2nd and 3rd claimants, the Olugbile and Ibikunle families and that according to his instructions both claimants still had lands outside the acquisition area.

He stated further in answer to questions by Ogunwole that he collected a copy of the government perimeter survey before he went on the site and after the families had shown him the extent of their land and he found the entire acquisition within it, he only needed to draw a plan incorporating the acquisition boundaries together with the boundary between both families.

The foregoing shows the summary of the evidence in support of the claims by the 2nd and 3rd claimants, the two largest claimants making claims in respect of the entire acquisition area as against the individual claims of diverse claimants whose claims and evidence therefor I shall deal with later.

I find this to be a convenient stage at which to deal with the claims of the 2nd and 3rd claimants in the process of which I may have to make references to the evidence on behalf of other individual claimants not yet considered in so far as they are relevant.

Dealing first with the claim of the 2nd claimant, Clugbile family, in the first place it does not appear as if their 1st witness who claimed to be the mogaji of the family was the mogaji nor could he be described as a member of the family. He admitted under cross-examination that before a person could be recognised as a mogaji of the family in Ibadan, the Olubadan's approval therefor must be obtained and that his appointment as such had not been approved by the Olubadan. He did not state those who appointed him as mogaji but said that six members of the family made up of three men and three women supported his claim. Nothing more was heard concerning the three women in the proceedings. But out of the three men, two gave evidence. The first one, Raji Ishola traces his ancestry to the Clugbile family through his mother. He answered to the name of Ishola Clugbile in the

proceedings and admitted that he added "Olugbile" to his name "because of the present litigation which deals with Olugbile land". Whilst he admitted that there are men of the male line in the Olugbile family alive namely, Alhaji Yusuf and Tiamiyu Akinyoola, he said that himself and Belo Lahan, who is an important member of the Ibikunle family and only related to the Olugbile family through his mother, made Ali Akanmu the Mogaji for the purpose of the court action. This was because their lawyer informed him that their claim would be lost if they did not appoint someone as substitute for Raji Ladejo the deceased erstwhile Mogaji of the Olugbile family. Belo Lahan, 2nd witness for the 3rd claimant, the Ibikunle family and an important member of that family presided over the meeting that appointed Ali Akanmu as the mogaji of Olugbile family.

Ali Akanmu himself traced his ancestry to the father of Olugbile and his contention was that his own ancestor was Clomu the brother of Olugbile. It is difficult to comprehend how he could in the circumstance claim to be a member of the Olugbile family. He admitted that there are some male descendants of Olugbile family of male line alive who did not support his claim. He admitted also that the oldest living member of the Olugbile family was Tiamiyu Akinyoola and consequently the Bale of the family and that the said Akinyoola did not support his claims.

The 12 claimant before the court was Clutunji Clanrewaju. He gave evidence that he was the son of Oshundina, a chief who was known as Otun Bale Shittu, and that Oshundina was a child of Olugbile. He stated further that Ali Akanmu was not a member of Olugbile family. Similarly the 60th claimant, Murana Akanji gave evidence that he was a great grandson of Olugbile, his own father being Lajide Akano, who was the son of Lajide and that

449

Dajunoke was one of Clugbile's sons." He also stated that Ali Akanmu was not a member of the Clugbile family. Finally there was the 59th to 61st claimant, Yesufu Akanji, who stated that he was from the Olomu family, the same family from which Ali Akanmu hailed. He said that he was not a descendant of Clugbile and that both Ali Akanmu and himself were grandsons of Olomu. He stated further that his claim was on behalf of the Olomu family and that Ali Akanmu was entitled to share in any compensation awarded to that family.

I am satisfied from the evidence of Ali Akanmu, the 1st witness for the 2nd claimant himself that he could not be a member of the Clugbile family. The evidence of the 12th, 60th and 59th - 61st claimants, Clutunji Olanrewaju, Kurana Akanji and Yesufu Akanji put the matter of Ali Akanmu being a stranger to the Clugbile family out of question. On Ali Akanmu's showing too, he was not the mogaji of Clugbile family. He was an impostor who was appointed as mogaji for the purpose of the court action by persons who were also not members or remotely members through male line of the Clugbile family. His appointment as mogaji of Clugbile family did not remotely even qualify to be considered under the requirements of recognition as a mogaji of a family in Ibadan as laid down in the case of Raji Iyanda v. Alhaji Y.S. Olu Ishola (1975) 6 W.S.C.A. 231 at p.243.

The claim for compensation by the Clugbile family relates to an area of 855.61 acres (now 346.24 hectares) out of a total area of 1,250 acres (now 505.86 hectares) of land acquired by the Federal Government as a second acquisition for the University of Ibadan. This claim covers more than two-thirds of the entire area of the acquisition. On the question of the right of that family to the compensation in respect thereof, two other witnesses apart from Ali Akanmu testified for the 2nd claimant. They were both not members of the Clugbile family and neither of them gave evidence as to how the land became that of the family. One is therefore left with a

consideration of the evidence offered by Ali Akanmu for what it was worth.

His evidence was that Oduwusi, an Egba man who was a warrior first settled on the land. He then farmed the land and later returned to Egbaland living his children, Olugbile Atere and Olomu behind. He did not say when Oduwusi first settled on the land but later said that Olugbile settled on it about 220 years ago. His description of the land was that it extends from Clodi to Ahoyaya and also forms boundary with Ibikunle family land. This evidence, apart from being meagre and confusing appears to be at variance with the relevant paragraphs of the statement of interest filed on behalf of the 2nd claimant. Paragraphs 7 to 10 of the statement of interest contain the following averments -

- "7. Olugbile was begotten by Oduwusi who had two other sons, namely: Atere and Olomu.
8. Oduwusi was one of the original warriors who founded Ibadan, then staying at Awotan, but he, being an Egba man, retired back home to Egba and chose his first son, Olugbile, to stay behind in Ibadan to prosecute wars on behalf of the Ibadan community and for the administration of the town.
9. Olugbile, himself a warrior, settled in a place he named Enu-Cdi (now called Clodi by gradual corruption of the original word) which term covered a large portion of land of which the area marked 'B' in the attached plan formed only a small part, altogether a virgin forest at the time Olugbile settled.
10. Olugbile had his own farm near the village called Clodi, and apportioned areas to his sons and immediate relatives around the same Clodi village. Clodi village is shown on the most north-eastern part of the area on plan No. IB.1042 and has the same relative position on plan CK.328/68."

One may quite understand the dilemma of Ali Akanmu in this respect. If he maintained, according to paragraph 9 of the statement of interest, that it was Clugbile who first settled at Olodi in the acquired land, he might get into difficulty as to how his own claim could be traced to such settlement since his own ancestor was Clonu the brother of Clugbile. This might be why he maintained that the land was first settled upon by Oduwusi.

Apart from my observation of the confusing nature of the evidence on behalf of the 2nd claimant about the settlement on the land in dispute and the fact of the variance between it and the statement of interest filed, I have evidence of numerous and almost all other claimants of much smaller parcels of land within the acquisition area, who invariably stated that their respective ancestors first settled on the land on which those ancestors farmed before it passed on to them. The trend of evidence was that the Egbas were originally on the area in dispute before they were driven off but that settlement on the respective parcels did not take place until after the Kiriji war when the warriors were counselled to go back to farming in order to avoid famine. Consequently there was a scramble for land and each person farmed on any vacant land in the area, the size of his holding depending on his ability to farm before he reached the boundaries of his neighbour. Such was the nature of the evidence as to settlement led on behalf of each of the numerous claimants who testified before me in respect of their respective claims.

I cannot say that the nature of traditional evidence before me is sufficient for the purpose of establishing title in the 2nd claimant on the part of the acquired land claimed by them before the acquisition by Government. Such evidence in my view, having regard to other contrary evidence, cannot

be regarded as conclusive. I will go further to say that it is unreliable as well. I therefore have to ascertain whether there are acts of ownership, numerous and positive within living memory to justify the inference of ownership in the 2nd claimant. See Ekpo Ita's case 11 N.L.R. 68; F. M. Alade v. Lawrence Awo (1975) 4 S.C. 215 at p.228.

Apart from the vague evidence that the occupiers of the land were either the descendants or tenants of Clugbile, 1st witness for 2nd claimant, Ali Akanmu, also stated that Olufadi who was Clugbile's cousin farmed on the land and that Adebiyi who was Clugbile's in-law was a tenant on the land. Exhibit 'B' shows that there are far more than 100 claimants in respect of individual parcels of land in the area claimed by the 2nd claimant. There are at least eleven villages shown thereon including Clodi village which alone the witness referred to. As a matter of fact, one of the villages shown within the area claimed by the 2nd claimant is the Alagogo village and the witness, Ali Akanmu stated under examination-in-chief that it was the Ibikunle family, the 3rd claimant, who would know about the Alagogo land. He did not say anything about any of the other nine villages.

On the question of tribute, the only evidence was that adebiyi and other tenants paid customary dues of yams and palm-oil although payment which was alleged to be during the annual Aho festival stopped after the acquisition by Government. I think it is pertinent at this stage to refer to the evidence of the 159th claimant, Lawuyi Fasola, under cross-examination in relation to the Aho worship -

"The land in respect of which I claim does not belong to the Clugbile family. My grandfather at Atilola did not pay ishakole to Olugbile. My ancestor used to worship Aho by himself and we still worship Aho by taking 'Ekuru' made from beans, goats and some rams to be slaughtered at the river together with the chanting of some songs.

We were the real chief-priests of Aho and used to send for the others to come and contribute their respective quotas towards its worship. When I say that we officiate the worship of Aho I mean those of us who live in Aho village.... The elders in our village, when they have determined the time of the worship of Aho, will send to Olodi village. Those who we send for to worship Aho at the present time are Lasupo and Tijani Murana. Both Clodi and Aho villages are the nearest to Aho river. Clodi villagers used to send their women for the worship. Aho had already been worshipped this year during the dry season."

This evidence makes nonsense of the claim that tribute was being paid yearly to Olugbile during the time of the worship of Aho and that since the acquisition the payment of the tribute stopped, and also Ali Akanmu's evidence that the worship of Aho has stopped. Even one of the direct descendants of Olugbile, Murana Akanji said as follows under cross-examination by Okubadejo:

"I know about Aho festival and that Aho used to be worshipped. People used to bring various food items for the worship of Aho but this was not ishakole."

The evidence about payment of tribute by tenants as alleged on behalf of the 2nd claimant is therefore entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient to establish the fact of such payment. The payers were not identified, the individual areas in respect of which payments were alleged made were unidentified and unknown. It follows that the particulars of what was paid by each payer would be unknown. In the case of Bale Maya and anor. v. Oloolo (1974) 5 W.S.C.A. 1 at p.10 it is stated -

"Evidence of payment of customary ishakole must show (i) the payer; (ii) the thing paid; (iii) the payee or receiver and (iv) the time and other attendant circumstances; bare assertion of payment is not evidence."

The foregoing shows clearly that such evidence as I had before me as regards ishakole or tribute was really not evidence sufficient for the purpose.

As I earlier indicated in dealing with the evidence in support of this claim, numerous counter-claimants, numbering well over one-hundred of them, counter-claimed against the 2nd claimant's claim. There is no dispute that those counter-claimants were physically on the land at the times the Government surveyor went round and in fact there is evidence that many of them have been paid compensation for crops.

Not only has there been no evidence identifying these numerous counter-claimants, apart from Adebiyi, who the case of the 2nd claimant indicates would be their tenants, I have the evidence of some of the direct descendants of Olugbile which negative the claim put up on behalf of the Olugbile family. For instance the 12th claimant, Clutunji Olanrewaju who gave evidence that he was a direct descendant of Olugbile stated as follows:

"Not the entirety of the Olugbile family land was taken in the acquisition. I know members of Olugbile family who occupy part of the Olugbile family land taken by the acquisition. At the time of the acquisition, these members included Lajide, Ladokun Alamu, Tihamiyu Akanmu and Murana Akanji. My ancestor was Olugbile, my father was Oshundina Olanrewaju. Olugbile was a warrior, Olugbile was the first to settle on the land. Shortly after the acquisition Government paid us (Olugbile family) compensation for the crops on the land, we shared the compensation money for the crops among the members of the Olugbile family. I have never been aware of any boundary dispute in relation to the land. I know Aho river. Olugbile family land extends up to the river but the part acquired by government does not extend to Aho river."

When cross-examined concerning villages within the area claimed by the 2nd claimant, he stated -

"I know the land involved in the acquisition. I know some of the villages. I know Abangbe village,

it does not belong to my family. I know Alagogo village, it does not belong to my family. I know Jongbon and Baneke villages. They do not belong to my family. I know the owners of the villages but not their names. The villages never belonged to my family before..... Alagogo village does not belong to my family. We did not collect ishakole from them."

Finally under re-examination he stated -

"Just as in the case of Alagogo village, my family did not collect ishakole from anyone within the acquisition area."

Similar evidence was given by Murana Akanji, the 6th claimant who claimed to be one of the direct descendants of Olugbile.

On a consideration of the total evidence led on behalf of the 2nd claimant and some of the contrary evidence as already indicated, I am satisfied that the right to claim for compensation by them in respect of the second acquisition for the University of Ibadan has not been established and I accordingly dismiss their claim.

In regard to the 3rd claimant's claim, that is, the Ibikunle family the same defects that I have found to apply to the case of the 2nd claimant apply equally as well. There is the evidence that Ibikunle first settled on the land about 200 years ago when it was alleged to be virgin land. The land alleged settled upon would seem, from the evidence, to include other land outside the acquired area but the description of the Ibikunle family land as given by the 1st witness to the 3rd claimant, Busari Aiki, the family mogaji relates to only two of the villages shown on the plans, exhibit 'B' and exhibit 'G'. There is no other description of outside what had become common knowledge by virtue of the Government acquisition perimeter survey plan as shown in exhibit 'B', which had been extant since 1962. Also the evidence of Busari Aiki in respect of the tenants of Ibikunle family on the area of land claimed by them within the acquired land

was limited to Lalemi and Adeoshun. An examination of exhibit 'B' shows that the only two villages shown as being wholly within the area claimed by the 3rd claimant are Lalemi and Closhun. I have the feeling that the evidence of Busari Aiki as regards their tenants was merely tailored to fit with those two villages but that he probably mistakenly mentioned Adeoshun instead of Closhun. In this connection it is worthwhile to note that no indication was made in exhibit 'G', the plan prepared by their surveyor, about those two villages. Furthermore this witness and the others who testified in support of their family claims did not know the names of other grantees of land from the Ibikunle family within the acquired area except that they alleged that those tenants used to pay ishakole during the annual masquerade festivals.

The evidence in fact is that the members of the Ibikunle family had their own village about five kilometres from the acquired land and none of them lived or farmed within it. They did not know whether or not compensation had been paid in respect of the crops on the land.

The area claimed by the 3rd claimant is for a total of 168.10 hectares (415.39 acres). No evidence was led about knowledge of any particular feature of the entire land or as to the identity of any of the occupiers or how each or any of those occupiers came to occupy the land except vaguely that they were grantees of Ibikunle. Exhibit 'B' shows that there are at least about 60 counter-claimants in respect of the area claimed by the 3rd claimant. These were persons or families physically on the land as at the time of acquisition and who later identified their respective holdings to the government surveyor for the purpose of charting on exhibit 'B'. Many of these testified in support of their claims before me stating how they acquired their respective holdings and had been in possession since then

without at any time in the past attorning tenants to the Ibikunle or any other family. Some of these, to mention a few, include the 30th claimant, Emmanuel Ibapaku, whose land shown as parcel 118 on exhibit 'B' extends from the acquisition area beyond its western border; the 206th claimant, Raji Osho Lalemi, claiming in respect of parcel 235; 44th claimant, Akinleye Aboderin, claiming in respect of parcel 120 and 90th claimant, Clanlokun Aboderin, claiming in respect of parcel 123.

The whole case of the 3rd claimant would boil down in effect to the mere allegation of original settling on areas including the portion claimed by their ancestor without any evidence of physical occupation on the area in respect of which a claim has now been made, and in addition payment of tribute by the alleged grantees of the area who are the present occupiers.

Mere allegation as such without anything more falls far below the onus of proof required to be discharged by the claimants in view of stronger contrary evidence by claimants physically in occupation of the land in respect of which 3rd claimant makes a claim. I do not therefore find the claim of the 3rd claimant proved and I accordingly dismiss it.

I shall now proceed to deal with the claims of the claimants who were occupiers of relatively smaller parcels of land. Although the modus operandi I decided upon in relation to the various claims was, as I indicated earlier on in this judgment, to deal with claims to the larger parcels first, this was only possible in relation to the major two claimants who as between themselves laid claims to the entire acquisition area. It became feasible during the progress of the proceedings only to treat the claimants represented by one counsel in succession. Even then there were occasions, when, owing to the large number of claimants this procedure was not strictly followed after counsel shall

have exhausted the cases of those of his claimants that were ready without necessarily exhausting all the claims in respect of which he had been instructed, in which case another counsel who had the cases of his claimants ready would then take over. This inevitably led to a haphazard manner making it impossible to follow the numerical order of the claimants according to the originating summons in dealing with the claims, and this has not made the writing of the judgment any easier but nevertheless proved the only feasible procedure by which the hearing could be completed.

I must however indicate that the evidence in relation to almost the entirety of the claims to the smaller parcels of land was similar irrespective of the family origins of the claimants. As I have earlier indicated when dealing with the claims by the 2nd claimant, most of the claimants to the smaller parcels of land maintained consistently that the settlement on the various parcels by the individual ancestors of the claimants took place immediately after the Kiriji war and following upon a decree of the Bale of Ibadan that warriors should go back to the farms to avoid famine there was scramble for land resulting in the settlement by various persons on the parcels in respect of which compensation is claimed. The main common feature of the case by each of the claimants to the smaller parcels was the fact of possession and user of such parcels dating from a time before the generation extant at the time of the acquisition by Government and thereby satisfying the time honoured tests of numerous and positive acts of ownership extending over a sufficient length of time or within living memory to warrant the inference that those who exercised such acts were the owners where traditional evidence was inconclusive. See Ekpo Ita's case supra affirmed in Hora v. Nwalusi (1962) 1 A.N.L.R. 681 at p.684 and F. M. Alade v. Lawrence Awo (1975) 4 S.C. 215 at p.228.

12th Claimant Olutunji Olanrewaju

This claimant was substituted by order of court for Ladokun Alamu claiming in respect of parcel 52 of the claims plan, exhibit 'B'. He traced his ancestry to Olugbile and told the court that he succeeded to the claim by Ladokun Alamu. He further stated that the property to which he succeeded, meaning the property in respect of which the claim by Ladokun Alamu related, belonged to the Olugbile family. It was also his case that Ladokun Alamu was his brother and that members of the Olugbile family shared the compensation that Government paid in respect of crops on the land in question.

I am satisfied that the claimant, Olutunji Olanrewaju is a member of the Olugbile family. His evidence concerning the claim is not entirely satisfactory since he did not give sufficient description and user thereof. I note his evidence though that the members of the Olugbile family were paid compensation in respect of the crops on the land in respect of which he claims. The area in question, that is, parcel 52 on exhibit 'B' measures 8.04 hectares. I also note that parcel 52 is, apart from the claims of the 2nd claimant which I have dismissed, counter-claims free save possible minor boundary conflicts arising from survey problems. I therefore in the circumstance award compensation due in relation to the free area of parcel 52 and half of any minor areas of boundary conflict with the boundary neighbours to the 12th claimant for himself and members of the Olugbile family whose interest he represents.

60th claimant Murano Akanji substituted by order of court for Lajide Akano in respect of parcel 54 of exhibit 'B'. The claimant also traces his ancestry to Olugbile. He said that his grandfather, Lajumoke was a child of Olugbile and that his own father Lajide Akano was Lajumoke's son. The

parcel he laid claim to originally belonged to Olugbile and that the land was partitioned to Lajide Akano by the family after the death of Oshundina who was a descendant of Olugbile. He stated further that Lajide Akano showed the boundaries of the land to the government surveyors and that no one has ever disturbed the possession of his ancestors on the land. His claim for compensation is on behalf of the Lajide Akano family. Parcel 54 is counter-claims free and measures 3.14 hectares. I am satisfied from the evidence that the Lajide Akano family is entitled to compensation in respect of the said parcel.

One point that has bothered me however is the fact that on the examination of exhibit 'Q' which is the exhibit that contains the list of the names of the persons who have been paid compensation pursuant to the instant acquisition, the name of this claimant appears as No. 105 on that list and is shown to have been paid £239.13.5 now ₦479.35 as compensation for land. He is one of the few if not the only one out of Mr. Adegunwa's clients who did not say he was paid compensation for crops and exhibit 'Q' also does not show that he was paid compensation for crops. Although this issue was not taken up with him during his case as earlier explained there is a strong probability that he has already been paid the compensation to which he is held entitled in respect of the acquisition and it is expected that the applicant would take note of this fact.

59th and 61st claimant Yesufu Akanji substituted by order of court for Lawani Alao in respect of parcels 53 and 55 of exhibit 'B'. This claimant described himself as the forster child of Lawani Alao who inherited his mother when he was very young. He traced his ancestry to Olomu who he said originally owned the land in respect of which he claimed compensation on behalf of the Olomu family. He said that he was the oldest living member of the family and hence the

461

baie of the family. He described Ali Akanmu who posed as the mogaji of the 2nd claimant (Olugbile) family as his cousin and that Ali Akanmu has a share in the compensation money due on his claim. He also stated that Clomu and Olugbile were related although he did not know the scope of the relationship but that they had separate holdings in the area. Witness also stated that his predecessors and himself had been in undisturbed possession of the land and that when compensation for crops on the parcels were paid he received it. Parcels 53 and 55 on exhibit 'B' are .30 hectares and 2.49 hectares respectively and are counter-claims free. I am therefore satisfied that the claimant is entitled on behalf of his family, that is, the Olomu family to compensation due in respect of the two parcels and I adjudge accordingly.

However, my examination of the list in exhibit 'Q' reveals that the name of this claimant as representing the same person as in this claim was shown as No. 104 on the list and against that name is shown payment of compensation of £200.16.5d now ₦401.65 in respect of land and £53.11/- now ₦107.10 in respect of crops. It will be recalled that he gave evidence that his family was paid compensation for crops. Although the issue of payment of compensation for land to him was not taken up during his case, there is a strong probability that he had been paid the compensation due and it is hoped that the applicant will take note of this fact.

96th claimant Alhaji Suara Koleosho substituted by order of court for Suberu Koleosho claiming in respect of parcel 36 on exhibit 'B'. This claimant claims compensation in respect of parcel 36 of exhibit 'B', an area measuring 17.74 hectares on behalf of his family the ancestor of whom he described as Ojo and whom he stated first settled on the land.

His evidence was that Ojo was a warrior and consequent on the advise to warriors to settle on farms after the wars to prevent famine, his ancestor settled on the parcel in question. He stated further that no one had disturbed their possession on the land. He stated that his late brother, Suberu Koleosho, him and his cousin, Layiwola the then survivors of the children of their grandfather Ojo identified the parcel to the government surveyors and were also paid compensation in respect of the land.

Layiwola Ajani, the first cousin of the 96th claimant was called as a witness and he corroborated the evidence of the 96th claimant. The parcel of land in respect of which compensation is claimed is not otherwise counter-claimed and I accordingly award the compensation due on parcel 36 of exhibit 'B' to the 96th claimant for and on behalf of himself and other members of the family of his ancestor Ojo.

46th claimant Lasisi Oyeniya and Salami Akinade substituted by order of court for Onaolapo Akanmu and Lamidi Akanmu respectively in respect of parcel 38 on exhibit 'B'. The case of the joint claimants in respect of this parcel was that it originally belonged to Clugbile from whom his son Lajide Akano inherited it. Onaolapo Akanmu and Lamidi Akanmu were Lajide Akano's sons who succeeded to their fathers interest in the parcel. They both identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and were also both paid compensation in respect of the crops on the parcel. This parcel measures 0.68 hectares and is free of counter-claims other than that of the 2nd claimant already dismissed. I accordingly adjudge that Oyeniya and Salami Akinade as the 46th claimants, are entitled to be paid the compensation due thereon. In this case as well, the name of the co-claimant, Lamidi Akanmu for whom Salami Akinade was substituted appears as No. 51 on the list in

exhibit 'Q' and an amount of £65.54 now ₦130.50 is shown against that name as compensation already paid for land. This issue was not also taken at the trial and it is expected that the applicant will take note of this fact if application is later made for any payment by the claimants consequent upon this judgment.

52nd claimant Tijani Aremu substituted by order of court for Latunji Akande claiming in respect of parcel 50 jointly with Lasisi Oyeniya who was substituted for Onaolapo Akanmu. The case in respect of this parcel was that Olugbile, the original owner made a grant of part of it to Salako, the grandfather of Tijani Aremu. Salako's interest was succeeded to by Latunji Akande, deceased, who in turn is represented by Tijani Aremu. In respect of the remainder of parcel 50, Lajide Akano inherited it from his father Olugbile. This interest passed on to Onaolapo Akanmu but it appears that the cultivation of the land by both Onaolapo Akanmu and Latunji Akande was mixed up hence the survey of the areas used by both of them had to be done together when the areas were identified to the government surveyor. Parcel 50 in exhibit 'B' measures 1.82 hectares and is free of counter-claims. I therefore adjudge that Tijani Aremu who was substituted for Latunji Akande as the 52nd claimant and Lasisi Oyeniya substituted for Onaolapo Akanmu as the 46th claimant are the persons entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 50.

53rd claimant Alimi Aiki claiming in respect of parcel 51 of exhibit 'B', The case of this claimant was that Ogunrinde, his warrior grandfather first settled on the land as virgin land the interest in respect of which passed on to his father Akande and after the death of Akande to him. He said that no one ever disturbed his possession of the land the boundaries of which he identified to the government surveyors. He also

stated that government paid him compensation in respect of the crops thereon. The parcel which measures 1.22 hectares is free of counter-claims other than minor boundary conflict due to survey difficulties. I therefore adjudge that the 53rd claimant is entitled to the compensation due on the free area of parcel 51 plus half what is due on the areas of minor boundary conflict.

The list is exhibit 'Q' shows at No. 102 a payment against the name Alimi Aiki, the name of this claimant, in respect of this acquisition of an amount of £94.4/- now ₦188.40 for land and £25.2.5d now ₦50.25 for crops. Claimant also stated that he was paid compensation for crops. Though this issue was not taken up at the trial, he in all probability had been paid the compensation due in respect of the land.

Claimant No. 50 Busari Akanbi substituted by order of court for Sunmonu Adio Olowolagba claiming in respect of parcel 48 of exhibit 'B'. The case of this claimant was that his warrior grandfather, Fabunmi Olowolagba first settled on the land as virgin land before the interest passed on to his father Sunmonu Olowolagba. Sunmonu Olowolagba identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors and was paid the compensation due on crops. No dispute has ever arisen in respect of the land since its occupation by claimant's ancestors. The parcel measures 1.17 hectares and is free of counter-claims. I accordingly adjudge that the claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due on it.

228th claimant Alhaji Amusa Atanda substituted by order of court for Ogunnike Ajike in respect of parcel 14 on exhibit 'B'. The case of this claimant was that his great-grandfather, Ogunmola Dadosile first settled on the land. He was a warrior and came from Ogbomosho. He was succeeded on the land by his child Osunwenu. After the death of Osunwenu the land passed to Ogunnike Ajike, the claimant's father's mother.

He said his old granny, his father, Adebayo Adio and himself identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors and that compensation for crops on the land was paid to his father Adebayo Adio because Ogunnike Ajike was too old to go and collect same. His father and grandmother are dead and he makes the claim on behalf of all members of the family entitled to share in the compensation. The family's possession of the land had never been disturbed. Parcel 14 measures 1.00 heatare and is counter-claims free. I therefore adjudge that claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due for and on behalf of members of his family.

66th and 68th claimants Alhaji Oyeniya Titilola substituted by order of court for Titilola Asabi in respect of parcels 42 and 44 of exhibit 'B'. The claimant's case was that the two small parcels each measuring 0.08 hectares were first settled upon by his grandfather Ogunleye from whom they passed to his daughter, the claimant's mother, Titilola Asabi. Both claimant and his mother identified the boundaries of the parcels to government surveyors and were paid the compensation due in respect of crops thereon. He is the only son of his mother and no one ever challenged them on the land. The parcels are counter-claims free and I adjudge the claimant entitled to the compensation due.

The name of this claimant appears as No. 100 on the list in exhibit 'Q' against whom is recorded payment of compensation of £16.16/- now ₦33.60 in respect of land and ₦4.8.7d now ₦8.87 in respect of crops. The claimant testified that compensation for crops had been paid as confirmed by exhibit 'Q' and in all probability, compensation for land has also been paid.

45th claimant Tinuade Alake substituted by order of court for Oyawale Atanda in respect of parcel 37 of exhibit 'B'.

The case of the claimant was that herself and her

466

deceased brother Oyawale Atanda inherited the parcel from their late father, Oyadirun Adio. She said the survey of the parcel was carried out in her presence when the boundaries were identified to the government surveyors by her late brother. She said government paid them compensation for crops destroyed on the land. No one has ever challenged them on the land and she claims the compensation due for and on behalf of members of the family entitled to share in it. Parcel 37 measures 1.43 hectares and is free of counter-claims. I award the compensation due to the claimant for and on behalf of the members of her family entitled to share in it.

51st claimant Samuel Ogundele claiming in respect of parcel 49 of exhibit 'B'.

The claimant's case was that the parcel was first settled upon by his ancestor, Yekole, who was a warrior. From Yekole it passed on to Cgunrinde, Yekole's son and then to Alabi, Cgunrinde's son. Claimant was the son of Alabi who is also dead. Claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and was paid compensation for crops. He said that his ancestor, Yekole was also known as Aboye because he used to officiate at Aho ceremonies. The parcel which measures 2.36 hectares is counter-claims free and I adjudge claimant to be the person entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 49. I however find that the name of this claimant appears as No. 133 on the list in exhibit 'Q' against whom is shown payments of £180.3/- now ₦360.30 in respect of land and £48.0.10d now ₦96.09 in respect of crops. Claimant did say in evidence that he was paid compensation for crops and I am of the view that in all probability he has also been paid the compensation for land at the then current rate.

226th claimant Yesufu Fadeyi claiming in respect of parcel 30. The claimant case was that the land in question was first settled upon by his great-grandfather Alaran after returning

from the wars. Then it passed to his grandfather, Dangberu and from him to claimant's mother, Egunleti from whom he inherited it. He said he identified the parcel to government surveyors and was paid compensation for crops on the land. No one had ever disturbed their possession from the time of his ancestor. Parcel 30 is a small area of land measuring 0.27 hectares and I adjudge the claimant as the person entitled to be paid the compensation due.

225 claimant Ayisatu Amoke substituted by order of court for Karimu Adegbola in respect of parcel 5. The case of this claimant is related to that of the 95th claimant and both would be treated together. Their common ancestor, Akintayo, who was a warrior, first settled on parcels 5 and 35 of exhibit 'B'. He farmed it and on his death Laoye, his son succeeded him on the land. Laoye was survived by three daughters namely, Dahunsi, Ejitola and Ejiwole. At this stage the land was partitioned into two parts. One part, parcel 35 going to Dahunsi whilst the other smaller part, parcel 5 was the lot of Ejitola and Ejiwole. Abudu Ramonu who was Dahunsi's son succeeded to her interest, that is, parcel 35 whilst claimant who was the daughter of Ejiwole and Karimu Adegbola deceased who was the son of Ejitola both succeeded to parcel 5. Karimu Adegbola identified the boundaries of parcel 5 to the government surveyors and he received the compensation for crops which was shared between him and the claimant. Parcel 5 claimed by the claimant measures 4.75 hectares and is counter-claims free. I am satisfied that the claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 5 of exhibit 'B' for herself and on behalf of the children of Karimu Adegbola and I so adjudge.

95th claimant is Abudu Ramonu claiming in respect of parcel 35 of exhibit 'B'. The details of his claims have been dealt with in dealing with the case of the 225th claimant.

468

It needs to be added that he identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and was paid compensation for crops thereon. The parcel which measures 11.74 hectares is free of counter-claims and the claimant claims the compensation due on it for himself and his mother's other children. I adjudge that he is entitled to be so paid.

34th and 38th claimant is Alice Bamidele substituted by order of court for Ladejo Alade in respect of parcels 82 and 91 of the claims plan, exhibit 'B'. The case of the claimant was that her ancestor Alagogo who was a warrior first settled on the two parcels of land and farmed them by planting palm trees, coconut trees and other cash crops thereon. After his death the lands passed in succession to his descendants until it was inherited by 'claimants' grandfather Fakunle. Fakunle's children were Agboola Abeo, the claimant's father, and Ladejo Alade. The claimant stated that Ladejo Alade built houses on the parcels of land and that members of her family and the descendants of Ibidunni, Alagogo's child are still on the lands. The boundaries of the two parcels were identified to government surveyors by Ladejo Alade for surveying purposes. Apart from claims already dismissed or struck out, the two parcels are counter-claims free excepting for minor boundary conflicts due to survey problems in respect of parcel 91. I accordingly adjudge the claimant to be entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 82 and the free area of parcel 91 plus half the areas of minor boundary conflict in respect of parcel 91 for and on behalf of members of the claimant's family.

The ABALIGBE origin claims

Claimants Nos. 5, 6, 13, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26 and 36, claiming in respect of parcels 66, 78, 116, 79, 77, 104, 103, 68 and 67 respectively gave evidence that the parcels in respect of which they each claimed formed part of the parcels of land originally settled upon by their warrior ancestor/grantor

Abangbe. Exhibit 'B' and evidence of the various relevant claims show that the parcels of land originally settled upon by Abangbe were two. They consist of one very large area surrounding Abangbe village and consisting of parcels 104, 103, 78, 77, 79, 67, 68 and 66 and a smaller one being parcel 116. The evidence in relation to Abangbe was that he settled upon the land after the Kiriji war having driven the Egbas from the land. The 5th claimant, Clapade Abangbe who is now the Mogaji of the family testified that Abangbe had eight children, that he farmed the lands during his life-time and after his death his children continued to farm them until the parcels of land were partitioned amongst his children. The 13th claimant, Cgunyoyin Idogbe on her part testified that parcel 116 on exhibit 'B' was an absolute grant to her ancestor Idogbe by Abangbe because they were brothers of full blood. Similarly the 36th claimant, Aderonke Bada testified that parcel 67 was an absolute grant to her ancestor Bada by Abangbe because they were "in-laws". All the claimants indicated as having derived the parcels in respect of which they claimed either as descendants, or descendants of grantees, of Abangbe testified that there had been no disturbance in the possession enjoyed in respect of each of such lands since they were first settled upon by Abangbe, that such possession involving the farming of the lands had been continuous since the time of Abangbe. It was also the case of each of the claimants who inherited that the respective parcels were identified to the government surveyor by the 5th claimant, Clapade Abangbe the Mogaji of the family, accompanied by some of the claimants. There are no disputes in respect of the fact of possession and occupation or conflict in regard to the respective boundaries claimed.

I am satisfied as to the claims made in regard to the Abangbe lands and adjudge as follows:

1. The 5th claimant, Clapade Abangbe is entitled to be paid compensation in respect of parcel 46 measuring 0.45 hectares.

2. The 5th claimant, Olapade Abangbe and the 6th claimant, Eniola Ajani (on behalf of himself and his brothers) are entitled to be paid jointly the compensation in respect of parcel 78 measuring 20.13 hectares.
3. The 13th claimant, Ogunyoyin Idogbe is entitled to be paid for and on behalf of Idogbe family the compensation in respect of parcel 116 measuring 5.68 hectares.
4. The 16th claimant, Tiamiyu Abangbe is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 79 measuring 2.33 hectares.
5. The 17th claimant, Lanidi Asani (on behalf of himself and his brother Laniyi) is entitled to be paid the compensation in respect of parcel 77 measuring 2.73 hectares.
6. The 23rd claimant, Suara Akanji (on behalf of himself and Famuyiwa Abangbe family) is entitled to be paid the compensation in respect of parcel 104 measuring 3.14 hectares.
7. The 24th claimant, Aderinto Abangbe is entitled to be paid compensation in respect of parcel 103 measuring 3.49 hectares.
8. The 26th claimant, Anusa Abangbe is entitled to be paid compensation in respect of parcel 68 measuring 1.18 hectares.
9. The 36th claimant, Aderonke Bada for and on behalf of herself and the Bada family is entitled to be paid the compensation in respect of parcel 67 measuring 2.42 hectares.

15th claimant Fatunbi Ishola claiming in respect of parcel 80 on exhibit 'B'.

The case of this claimant was that his grandfather, Elebu, a warrior settled on the land after the Kiriji war farming it by planting different types of crops thereon. He was succeeded on the land by Adeniran, the claimant's father and after Adeniran's death claimant succeeded to the land which had been in their continuous possession since the time of Elebu. He identified the boundaries of the land to the

government surveyors and named his boundary men as shown in exhibit 'B'. I am satisfied that the 15th claimant is entitled to be paid compensation in respect of parcel 80 of exhibit 'B' which is counter-claims free and measures 8.13 hectares. I so adjudge.

The JONGBON land claims

Claimants 87, 73, 86 and 76 claiming in respect of parcels 96, 94, 95 and 83 testified in relation to the parcels described as Jongbon lands. The 87th claimant, Yesufu Adeniji Jongbon, the mogaji of the Jongbon family testified that Jongbon first settled on parcel 96 in respect of which he claimed after the Kiriji war. The land was farmed by Jongbon and had remained being farmed by his successors ever since without its being partitioned. He identified the parcel to government surveyors and claimed compensation on behalf of the Jongbon family in respect of it. This witness however gave some inconsistent statements as regards the claim on parcel 94 by Lamidi Ajao substituted for Adetunji Ishola as 73rd claimant. It was the case of Lamidi Ajao that parcel 94 was granted to Ibigbani, who was Jongbon's brother and one of his soldiers, by Jongbon after the Kiriji war and that Ibigbani's children succeeded the land and farmed it. Adetunji Ishola was in possession of the parcel at the time of the acquisition and identified it to government surveyors. When the Jongbon Mogaji testified as witness for the 73rd claimant he said only farming rights were granted to Ibigbani their ancestor and that Ishakole was being paid to him in respect of the land. He had already forgotten that he had earlier testified when supporting his claim to parcel 96 as follows:

"I know Adetunji Ishola. He was my uncle. He was also my boundary neighbour. He was in fact the brother of Jongbon."

Similarly when he was testifying as a witness in support of the 86th claimant as regards parcel 95 he said -

"I know Adetunji Ishola. He was similarly one of Jongbon's soldiers and belonged to my family."

But Adetunji Ishola was one of Ibigbani's six children.

Also the 76th claimant, Falere Alanu who claimed parcel No. 83 said in relation to the evidence by Yesufu Adeniji Jongbon that Ibigbani had only farming rights and that his children paid ishakole:

"We never paid any ishakole to the Jongbon family. The nogaji of the Jongbon family who came to court yesterday does not normally live on the farm. No one has ever paid him ishakole or given him gifts."

It is clear that Yesufu Adeniji Jongbon, the Jongbon family nogaji told lies when he told the court that only farming rights were granted to Ibigbani and that Ibigbani's children paid ishakole to him.

Apart from this issue, 76th claimant testified that Ogunkunle, his ancestor originally settled on parcel 83. This was after the Kiriji war and he followed his senior relation Jongbon to settle thereon and farmed it before rights in relation to the parcel by succession came to be claimed by claimant on behalf of Ogunkunle family.

The 86th claimant, Suberu Akinade claiming in respect of parcel 95 also stated that his ancestor Kutanbi was one of the soldiers of Jongbon who granted the land to him after Kiriji war. After Kutanbi's death the land passed to his successors and was then being looked after by a care-taker Owclabi who paid annual tribute of palm-oil.

I adjudge as follows:

1. 87th claimant Yesufu Adeniji Jongbon for himself and the Jongbon family is entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 96 measuring 6.36 hectares.
2. 73rd claimant, Lanidi Ajao for himself and the Ibigbani family is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 94 measuring 2.40 hectares.

3. 86th claimant, Suberu Akinade for himself and the descendants of Kutabni is entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 95 measuring 1.18 hectares.

4. 76th claimant, Falere Alamu, for himself and the Ogunkunle family is entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 83 measuring 1.83 hectares.

229th claimant Dedapo Adeosun claiming in respect of parcels 233 and 234.

The case in respect of this claim was that the parcels of land in question were settled upon by Adeosun the grandfather of claimant about 100 years previously when he came to settle as a farmer after fighting wars. He farmed the lands, built a church and houses thereon and his possession of same was not disturbed during his lifetime and after his death his six children succeeded to his interest and continued the farming of the parcels. The claimant identified the two parcels of land to government surveyors and he claims compensation on behalf of the Adeosun family. I am satisfied and hereby adjudge that the 229th claimant, Dedapo Adeosun for and on behalf of the Adeosun family is the person entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcels 233 and 234.

25th claimant Raji Janoje claiming in respect of parcel 101. Oyawole Janoje was said to be the warrior grandfather of the claimant who first settled on the land after the Kiriji war. He erected buildings thereon and exhibit 'B' shows that a village contained within the parcel was named Janoje - probably after him. He also farmed the land and was succeeded thereon by his six children who are now all dead. Claimant brings the claim on behalf of the grandchildren of Janoje. He identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors. I observe that a sizable part of parcel 62 indicated to be claimed by Mr. Sanni is included within the southern boundary of parcel 101.

474

Although Mr. Sanni is shown as the 40th claimant in the summons and must be deemed to have notice of these proceedings since his address is care Gbadegesin Ajeigbe, the same counsel as the one appearing for the instant claimant, he was not present before me to prosecute his claim. In the circumstance I have no alternative than to award compensation in respect of the entire parcel 101 measuring 3.70 hectares to Raji Janoje the 25th claimant for and on behalf of the Janoje family.

80th claimant Aminu Falao substituted by court order for Raji Falao and claiming in respect of parcels 126 and 128. It is the case of the claimant that one Falao was the first to settle on the two parcels 126 and 128 after the Kiriji war. His children who succeeded him on the parcels farmed the land as did also his grandchildren. Claimant stated that the Falao family identified the boundaries of the two parcels to government surveyors and he claims compensation on behalf of the Falao family. Parcel 128 measuring 6.96 hectares is free of counter-claims whilst parcel 126 measuring 2.03 hectares has some minor border conflicts with boundary neighbours arising from survey problems. I adjudge the 80th claimant entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 128 and the free area of parcel 126 plus half of the areas of boundary conflicts for and on behalf of the Falao family.

94th claimant Adeleke Ogunreni claiming in respect of parcel 73. This claim relates to a small parcel of land on which Sangotayo the ancestor of claimant settled upon along with some other land outside the acquisition area. The land was farmed by him and passed to his three children after his death and then to his grandchildren of whom the claimant is one. The claimant identified the boundaries of the plot to government surveyors. He claims on behalf of the Sangotayo family. The parcel measures 0.69 hectares and is sited in an area of heavy boundary conflicts arising from survey difficulties. It is difficult to tell from exhibit 'B' whether it

contains any area free from the conflicts. I therefore adjudge the claimant as the rightful person, for and on behalf of his family, to be paid the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 73 if any and an area representing their share out of an equal apportionment of the areas of boundary conflicts.

42nd claimant Gabriel Kolade substituted by order of court for Ibiyoni Alake and claiming in respect of parcel 124. The parcel in respect of which this claim relates was first settled upon by Karinapo, a warrior, after fighting wars. He farmed the land during his lifetime and was succeeded in respect of it by his children and grandchildren. One of his descendants, Ibiyoni Alake identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors. The claimant claims the compensation due on behalf of the Karinapo family. I hereby adjudge that the 42nd claimant Gabriel Kolade is entitled to be paid the compensation on parcel 124 measuring 1.92 hectares and counter-claim free.

161st claimant Lasisi Oyeyide substituted by order of court for Lawani Esubiyi and claiming in respect of parcel 182 was Esubiyi who was a warrior and farmed it after taking possession of it. He was succeeded on the land by his children and other descendants one of who was Lawani Esubiyi who identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors and the claimant who now makes the claim on behalf of the family. It is in evidence that the family possession of the parcel had not been disturbed since the time of Esubiyi. I therefore adjudge claimant to be the rightful person to be paid compensation on behalf of the Esubiyi family in respect of parcel 182 which is counter-claims free and measures 1.16 hectares.

230th claimant Adeagbo Akanni substituted by order of court for Adeyemo Oluwo and claiming in respect of parcel 129. The parcel in respect of which the claim is made is a small strip

at the north-west corner of the acquisition area as shown in exhibit 'B'. The claimant claims that their family land extends several hectares beyond the acquisition boundary and that the land was first acquired by Oluwo the family ancestor warrior. Ancestor Oluwo, claimant's grandfather was succeeded on the land by Oluwo's six children who are now dead. Claimant and his deceased brother, Adeyeni Oluwo identified the boundaries of the parcel acquired to government surveyors. He now claims compensation in respect thereof on behalf of the Oluwo family. I adjudge that he is entitled to be paid accordingly.

33rd claimant Ayanrin Adetutu claiming in respect of parcel 93. The case of claimant was that his ancestor Ogungbohun, a warrior, first settled on the parcel after the Kiriji war. He built a house thereon and farmed it. He was succeeded on the land by his children and then the grandchildren including the claimant who identified the boundaries of the land to the government surveyors. The claimant makes the claim on behalf of the descendants of Ogungbohun. The parcel which measures 2.29 hectares is counter-claims free except for minor boundary conflicts arising from survey problems. I hereby adjudge claimant to be entitled to the compensation due on the free area of parcel 93 together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas within the boundary conflict.

81st claimant James Aikomo claiming in respect of parcel 127. The case in respect of this parcel was that it was first settled upon by Okikiola the claimant's grandfather and warrior after the Kiriji war. He thereafter farmed the land and it descended after him to his children and after his children to his grandchildren including the claimant who identified the boundaries thereof to government surveyors. The parcel measures 3.09 hectares and is counter-claims free except for minor boundary conflict due to survey problems. I adjudge

477

That claimant is entitled to be paid compensation in respect of the free area of ^{parcel} 127 and the appropriate apportionment of the area within the boundary conflict for and on behalf of the members of Okikiola family.

10th claimant Onorilewa Ajagbe substituted by order of court for Yesufu Oyetayo and claiming in respect of parcel 71 of exhibit 'B'. The claimant's case was Obadeyi Anole who was a warrior settled on the land after the Kiriji war. He put tenants on the land who paid him annual tribute. Claimant said he was the youngest of Obadeyi Anole's children still alive and that tenants still continue to pay tribute on the land. He said that his father founded the Baneke village. His witness Murana Faleye confirmed that Obadeyi first settled on the land and that the junior brothers of Obadeyi including witness's father paid annual tribute of palm-oil which he still paid. The parcel measures 10.04 hectares and is counter-claims free except for minor boundary conflicts occasioned by survey problems. I therefore adjudge that claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 71 and the appropriate apportionment of the areas within the boundary conflicts for and on behalf of the Obadeyi Anole family.

110th claimant Chief Sanusi Oyetoro Alagba made a claim in respect of two parcels of land within the acquisition area not charted on exhibit 'B'. 1st witness for 110th claimant, Ebenezer Renner a retired Federal Ministry of Works Senior Estate Officer testified that a plan, exhibit 'J' showing the two areas claimed by claimant and drawn by the 2nd witness for the 110th claimant surveyor, J. O. Lanionu was received in the Federal Ministry of Works for charting. The charting was done on exhibit 'F' a plan of identical perimeter survey as exhibit 'B' and the result of the charting was that the two parcels shown on exhibit 'J' were shown as parcels 104A and 104B on exhibit 'F'. A comparison of exhibits 'F' and 'B' shows that the areas occupied by parcels 104A and 104B on

exhibit 'F' were, apart from the claims of the 3rd claimant the Ibikunle family which had been dismissed, counter-claims free. 1st witness for claimant explained that at the time the perimeter survey and other chartings were made on exhibit 'B' the owner of parcels 104A and 104B on exhibit 'F' was not seen on the land.

The claimant, Chief Sanusi Oyetoro Alagba testified that the two parcels in question were settled upon over 100 years ago by Yerajo, a warrior after the Kiriji war. The land was then a virgin land, that is, that it was not occupied except those who had been driven off as a result of wars. Yerajo then founded Alagba village and also farmed the land. After his death, the land passed to his son Masobinu and after Mosobinu it passed successively to Akinwumi, Oloyede and Oyelakin each of who was Masobinu's child. The claimant is a grandson of Masobinu and the nogaji of the family. He described a number of features on the land and stated further that members of the Alagba family who have from the time of Yerajo occupied the land without let or hindrance are still there and he makes the claim for compensation on behalf of the family. I am satisfied on the evidence and I adjudge that the 110th claimant is entitled to be paid compensation in respect of parcels 104A and 104B on exhibit 'F' which is identical to exhibit 'B' and free of counter-claims for and on behalf of the Alagba family.

221st claimant Owolabi Ladele also made a claim in respect of two parcels of land within the acquisition area charted as parcels 255 and 256 on exhibit 'B'. The chartings were made on exhibit 'B' from exhibits 'K' and 'K1' being survey plans drawn by the 1st witness for the 221st claimant, S. A. Ogunbiyi, a licenced surveyor, at the instructions of 221st claimant. The case of the claimant was that the two parcels were settled upon by Fasoyin who with Alagogo about 160 years ago founded the Alagogo village. Fasoyin was alleged to have

followed warriors to wars to consult the Ifa oracles on their behalf. Fasoyin was alleged to have farmed the two parcels during his lifetime. After Fasoyin's death his son, Oladele succeeded him on the land and after Oladele his brother Abiodun. Claimant succeeded to his grandfather Fasoyin's land after the death of Abiodun. He is head of Oladele family and makes claim on behalf of the Fasoyin family. He said there are palm trees on parcel 256 and palm trees, other crops and five houses on parcel 255. The family possession of the parcels had not been disturbed since the time of Fasoyin. An examination of exhibit 'B' shows that the whole of parcel 256 is within parcel 149 claimed by the 126th claimant, Lasupo Orisadare although exhibit 'K1' from which it was charted shows Lasupo's land to be north of parcel 256. The charting may be due to survey difficulties arising from the unusually large number of claimants making claims in respect of small parcels of land clustered within a small area. Having regard to the agreement of the parties and their counsel in this connection, I adjudge claimant entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of only half of the area of parcel 256. In regard to parcel 255, I adjudge the claimant entitled to compensation in respect of its free area and the appropriate apportionment as regards the areas within boundary conflicts arising from survey problems.

220th claimant Adebayo Adewoyin claims in respect of parcel 254 on exhibit 'B'. This parcel was charted from a plan of the area, exhibit 'L' drawn by S. A. Ogunbiyi, Licenced surveyor at the instructions of the claimant. The claimant's case was that one Fadairo Olola settled on the land after returning from the Kiriji war. He built houses thereon as well as farmed it. He was succeeded on the land by his son Adewale whose son Adewoyin succeeded him. Adewoyin's brother Adeleke succeeded Adewoyin before it came to the turn of the claimant as the present head of the Olola family on whose

480
100
behalf he makes the claim. I am satisfied from the evidence that claimant is entitled and I hereby adjudge him the person to be paid compensation in respect of the free area of parcel 254 together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas falling within boundary conflicts due to survey difficulties.

113th claimant Busari Adeyemo substituted by order of court for Akano Babasale and claiming in respect of a parcel of land within the acquisition area not charted on exhibit 'B'. A plan of the area of the claim, exhibit 'M' was prepared by Samuel Akinleye Ogunbiyi, a licenced surveyor and 1st witness to 113th claimant on the instructions of the claimant's family. The second witness for 113th claimant, Olayiwola Afolabi, a lands surveyor of the Oyo State Ministry of Works and Housing charted exhibit 'M' on exhibit '01' which is an identical plan of the perimeter survey and claims as contained in exhibit 'B'. The charting shows that the parcel of land described on exhibit 'M', falls on a counter-claim free area (apart from the 3rd claimant's claim) immediately above parcels 116, 117 and 118 with very insignificant boundary conflicts with those parcels. The case of the claimant was that the parcel was originally settled upon by Babasale who migrated from Iwo and fought in the Egba wars before settling on the land. He farmed the land and founded the Babasale village where the claimant still lived. He had no issue and was succeeded on the land by his brother, Awesu who was succeeded successively by his two sons, Lawani Gbade and Suberu Akano before it came to the turn of claimant who claims on behalf of the Babasale family. I adjudge that claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of the free area of the parcel shown immediately above parcels 116, 117 and 118 of exhibit '01' together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas of boundary conflict due to survey difficulties.

43rd claimant Bello Oyelakin claiming in respect of parcel 121 of exhibit 'B' stated that the parcel was originally

settled upon by Karinapo, his ancestor after the Kiriji wars. He farmed the land and he was after his death succeeded on it by his children and grandchildren who still farm the land. Claimant identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors and is making the claim on behalf of the Karinapo family. I adjudge that claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 121 together with half the area of boundary conflict with parcel 120.

231st claimant Emiola Ayinde Oshowunmi substituted by order of court for Agboola Oshowunmi and claiming in respect of parcel 13 of exhibit 'B'. The claimant's case was that one Oshowunmi, the claimant's grandfather, a warrior, first settled on the land after returning from the war. He farmed it before he died leaving it to his children before it came to the turn of his grandchildren of whom claimant is one. Claimant and Agboola Oshowunmi identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors and claimant makes the claim on behalf of the Oshowunmi family. The parcel is free of counter-claims and I adjudge claimant to be the proper person to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 13 of exhibit 'B'.

28th claimant Aliu Ajao claiming in respect of parcel 81 stated that the parcel in question was granted by Alagogo to Seidu, the claimant's grandfather, who was farming the land during his lifetime. After his death, his children succeeded him on the land and after their time they were succeeded by their own children of which claimant was one. Claimant identified the boundaries of the land to the government surveyors and claims the compensation due on behalf of his family. I adjudge that he is the proper person to whom compensation shall be paid in respect of the free area of parcel 81 and the appropriate apportionment

of the areas falling within the minor areas of boundary conflict due to survey problems.

The Adebiyi family land claims

A large number of claimants in respect of very small parcels of land at who derived the title to the lands in respect of which they made claims for compensation from Adebiyi. These are:

1. Kasumu Adebiyi shown as claimant Nos. 132-134, 136, 137, 187 and 189 claiming in respect of parcels 153-155, 157, 158, 214 and 216.
2. Oyeniya Asamu Okunade substituted by order of court for Okunade Adebiyi as claimant Nos. 135, 138, 144 and 147 claiming in respect of parcels 156, 159, 165 and 168.
3. Arasi Adebiyi shown as claimant Nos. 143, 145, 148, 149, 154 and 156 claiming in respect of parcels 164, 166, 169, 170, 175 and 177.
4. Raifu Adebiyi shown as claimant Nos. 139-141 claiming in respect of parcels 160-162.
5. Mudasiru Adebiyi shown as claimant Nos. 151 and 155 claiming in respect of parcels 172 and 176.
6. Ayoade Adebiyi, claimant No. 142 claiming in respect of parcel 163.
7. Ladineji Adebiyi shown as claimant Nos. 146 and 152 claiming in respect of parcels 167 and 173.
8. Rasaki Adeyemi Adebiyi shown as claimant Nos. 153 and 160 claiming in respect of parcels 174 and 181.
9. Oye Adebiyi shown as claimant No. 150 claiming in respect of parcel 171.
10. Amusa Olajide shown as claimant Nos. 162, 164-166, 168-171 claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 183, 185-187, 189-192.
11. Karimu Olajide shown as claimant Nos. 163 and 167 claiming in respect of parcels 184 and 188.
12. Adetoro Adufe shown as claimant No. 188 claiming in respect of parcel 215.

13. Ladeji Ajibi shown as claimant Nos. 191 and 192 claiming in respect of parcels Nos. 218 and 219.
14. Labanji Aiki shown as claimant No. 157 claiming in respect of parcel 178.
15. Wahabi Ctunla shown as claimant No. 190 claiming in respect of parcel 217.

Kasumu Adebisi who testified for himself and directly in relation to the claims of his immediate relatives and also as witness in respect of the claimants itemised under Nos. 13 to 15 above, stated, and was supported in this regard by the other claimants, that one Oduntan, their ancestor first settled on the land. He came from Ikoyi-Ile during the reign of Bale Iba Oluyole and settled at Aho. He was a warrior who joined others in driving the Egbas off the land. He farmed the land during his lifetime. He died leaving two children surviving him. They were Alabi and Latunbosun. Alabi had one child who also had one child but died making Alabi's line extinct. Latunbosun died leaving one son surviving him by name Osafilola. Osafilola died leaving three issues namely; Adeotan, Adebisi and Lajide. Adebisi died leaving 10 children surviving him namely; Kasumu Adebisi listed as No. 1 above; Okunade Adebisi succeeded by Oyenisi Asamu Okunade listed as No. 2 above; Ayoade Adebisi listed as No. 6 above; Raifu Adebisi listed as No. 4 above; Arasi Adebisi listed as No. 3 above; Ladineji Adebisi listed as No. 7 above; Mudasiru Adebisi listed as No. 5 above; Adetoro Adebisi listed as No. 12 above; Oyebanji Adebisi listed as No. 9 above and Adeyemi Adebisi listed as No. 8 above.

Adeotan died leaving one child, Ladokun who is survived by a daughter, Latutu. Latutu was survived by Labanji Aiki listed as No. 14 above.

Lajide, the third son of Osafilola left two children surviving him namely. Amusa and Karinu Lajide listed as Nos. 10 and 11 respectively above. After Osafilola's death

the land was partitioned amongst his three children each taking separate portions, in unequal sizes according to seniority, the eldest taking the largest share. Their children succeeded to their respective fathers' interests. The portion succeeded to by Adebiyi's children was further partitioned amongst his children. The portion shared to Adeotan was inherited in succession by his children and represents Labanji Aiki's claim. The portion shared to Lajide represents the claims of his two children Amusa and Karimu.

The respective parcels now claimed by each of the claimants who are descendants of Osofilola have been shown against their names as listed above. In regard to the claim by Ladeji Ajibi, his father Ajibi was Adebiyi's relative and Adebiyi made a grant of the land to him. Ladeji Ajibi succeeded to the land and Kasumu Adebiyi testified as witness to the fact. Ladeji Ajibi's parcel is shown against his name and listed as No. 13 above.

As regards the claim by Wahabi Otunla, he succeeded to the parcel granted to his father by Adebiyi and listed as No. 15 above. Kasimu Adebiyi also testified to this fact.

The parcels of land described above as Adebiyi land claims derived from Oduntan and directly from Osofilola. The parcels claimed, though relatively small are free of counter-claims and I hereby adjudge each of the 15 claimants listed above to be entitled to compensation in regard to the various parcels of land shown against their names.

Claimant Nos. 207 and 208 Samuel Adekitan claiming in respect of parcels 236 and 237 in exhibit 'B'. The case of the claimant was that his grandfather, Odunlami first settled on the land at the end of Kiriji war. He farmed them during his lifetime before they passed to his children

and then to his grandchildren of which the claimant was one. Claimant identified the boundaries of the parcels to government surveyors and claims compensation in respect of them on behalf of the entire descendants of Odunlami. The two parcels appear to be at extreme ends of the acquisition area and therefore separated by a great distance. No explanation was given for this except probably the trend of evidence generally in these proceedings regarding the scramble for land for farming whenever it was found vacant after the Kiriji war. The parcels do not appear to be counter-claimed by any other claimants before me save the claims already dismissed or struck out. I therefore adjudge claimant to be entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 236 and 237.

206th claimant Raji Osho Lalemi claiming in respect of parcel 235 states that the parcel in respect of which he claimed was a village founded by Lalemi and settled upon after returning from war. He came from Ijaiye. He also farmed the land which passed on to his children after his death. Claimant was one of the grandchildren of Lalemi and he was the mogaji of the family. He identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. He stated that the Lalemi family had remained in undisturbed possession of the land since it was founded by Lalemi and he claims compensation therefor on behalf of the Lalemi family. I am satisfied with the claim as established by evidence and I adjudge claimant to be entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 235.

Claimant Nos. 177 and 178 Tiamiyu Ajao substituted by order of court for Uguntade Adeoshun in respect of parcels 200 and 202 states that those parcels of land formed part of what his grandfather, Ugunsina settled upon after the Kiriji war. He thereafter farmed and hunted there and made

grants thereof to Ladiran Otegbeye and Sanusi Atoyebi, who were still their boundary neighbours. The remainder of the land not granted passed on to Ogunsina's children and then to the grandchildren of whom are claimant and Oguntade Adeoshun who identified the boundaries of the parcels to government surveyors. Claimant's claim is on behalf of the entire descendants of Ogunsina. The two parcels are counter-claims free and I adjudge that claimant be paid the compensation due in respect of them.

The Kujeinbola Land claims: These relate to claims by 172nd, 173rd and 174th claimants, David Taiwo, Joseph Taiwo and Olapeju Ogundele claiming respectively in respect of parcels 193, 194 and 195 which make up the Kujeinbola land at the north-eastern part of the acquisition area. The story in this regard was that Kujeinbola, the foremost ancestor of the claimants first settled on the land after returning from the wars at the time of the scramble for land for farming. He farmed the land during his lifetime and on his death it passed to his son, Lalotan who was survived by two children, Taiwo and Ogundele. The 172nd and 173rd claimants were the children of Taiwo whilst the 174th claimant was the child of Ogundele. The land was partitioned into the three parcels described amongst the three of them after the death of their fathers and they still continued farming it or letting it out to occasional tenants on the payment of rent therefor. The three parcels were identified to government surveyors by the 172nd and 173rd claimants. The three parcels are counter-claims free except for a small boundary conflict at the northern tip of parcel 195. I therefore adjudge that claimants 172 and 173 are to be paid compensation respectively in respect of parcels 193 and 194 and that claimant 174 be paid compensation in respect of the free area of parcel 195 and

half its area of conflict with parcel 247.

Claimant Nos. 183-184 Ladejo Akanbi claiming in respect of parcels 210 and 211. The case here was that the two parcels of land were settled upon by Ikusoro after the Kiriji war. He farmed them and built some huts thereon. After his death the parcels passed on to his children and thereafter to his grandchildren of who claimant is one. Claimant identified the boundaries of the two parcels to government surveyors and claims on behalf of the descendants of Ikusoro who have from Ikusoro's time been in undisturbed possession of the land. The two parcels are counter-claims free and I adjudge claimant to be entitled to the compensation payable on parcels 210 and 211.

Olaitan's land: The claims in this respect relate to two small parcels on the mid-western edge of the acquisition area. They are parcels 120 and 123 claimed by the 44th and 90th claimants, Akinleye Aboderin and Olanlokun Aboderin respectively. The story is that one Olaitan first settled on the two parcels after returning from the Kiriji wars. He farmed the land during his lifetime. He had three children Aboderin, Ajayi and Adebayo. Both claimants were Aboderin's children. The evidence was that the use of the parcels of land had been in succession from Olaitan to his children and then to the two claimants who identified the boundaries thereof to the government surveyors and claim in respect of the two parcels on behalf of the entire descendants of Olaitan. Parcel 123 is counter-claims free and I adjudge that the 90th claimant, Olanlokun Aboderin shall be paid the compensation due. Parcel 120 is however wholly contained within parcels 121 and 136. I therefore adjudge that the 44th claimant, Akinleye Aboderin shall be paid half of the compensation due on that parcel.

○ Claimant Nos. 195 to 198 Oladepo Atanda substituted by order of court for Ladeipo A. Layanju, deceased and claiming in respect of parcels 222, 223, 224, and 225. The case here was that Ladeipo Layanju, the grandfather of the claimant first settled on the land after the Kiriji war and farmed it during his lifetime. Claimant identified the boundaries thereof to government surveyors but had the parcels surveyed in his grandfather's name because the parcels belonged to him. He explained that his grandfather settled on the parcels in company of friends and that when one area was exhausted he usually went to look for land elsewhere and this accounted for why the four parcels are not in the same place. After the death of Olayanju, the parcels passed on to his children. There are still other grandchildren alive and claimant claims compensation on behalf of the entire Olayanju family. I adjudge that he be accordingly paid compensation in respect of parcels 222, 223, 224 and 225 which are counter-claims free.

Alagogo land: Claims in respect of Alagogo land were made by claimant Nos. 118 to 124, Tiamiyu Aremu substituted by order of court for Gbadamosi Ogunranti, deceased in respect of parcels 138-144; claimant Nos. 20, 22 and 37, Lamidi Orimakinde claiming in respect of parcels 105, 89 and 90 and claimant Nos. 126 to 129, Lasupo Crisadare claiming in respect of parcels 146 to 149. The case in respect of these claims was that Alagogo was the first to settle on the parcels after the Kiriji war. The land was farmed by him. After Alagogo's death, the land was partitioned amongst his four children who were Ogunranti, Ibidun, Isadare and Makinde. The partition to Ogunranti consisted of 7 parcels Nos. 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143 and 144. These form the subject matter of the claim by

489

claimant 118-124, Tianiyu Aremu for and on behalf of the Ogunranti family. The partition to Orimakinde consisted of parcels 105, 90 and 99 and these form the subject matter of the claim by claimant Nos. 20, 22 and 37, Lanidi Orimakinde for and on behalf of the entire Orimakinde family. The partition to Isadare consisted of parcels 146, 147, 148 and 149. These form the subject matter of the claim by the 126th-129th claimant, Lasupo Orisadare for, and on behalf of the Orisadare family. I have no evidence of any claim on behalf of Ibidun or otherwise evidence of what parcels out of the Alagogo land was shared to her.

However, in relation the three persons who have made the claims in respect of the various parcels, they each gave evidence of the identification of the parcels to the government surveyor who came on the land for the purpose of surveying the claims. The area of the claims belong to one of those in which several claims cluster together over a comparatively small area and there exist overlapping conflicts to the extent that in some cases, some parcels as demarcated are wholly contained within other larger parcels and in some others the boundaries in respect of a parcel may involve conflict with more than another parcel. The issue of these conflicts have, as stated earlier in this judgment been resolved by equal sharing of the compensation money due in respect of such areas of conflict as between the claimants to the parcels that conflict in addition to the claim for compensation to the free areas of their parcels.

I find that out of the entire parcels claimed by descendants of Alagogo numbering fourteen on the whole only two, that is, parcel 140 and 147 are free from boundary conflicts. Accordingly I adjudge that compensation shall be paid to -

1. Claimant 118-124 Tianiyu Aremu in respect of parcel 140, the free areas of parcels

138, 139, 141, 142, 143 and 144 together with appropriate apportionment of the areas of such parcels that conflict with the boundaries of other parcels within the acquisition for, and on behalf of the Ogunranti family.

2. Claimant 20, 22 and 37, Lamidi Orimakinde, in respect of the free areas of parcels 105, 90 and 89 together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas of such parcels as conflict with the boundaries of other parcels for and on behalf of the Orimakinde family and

3. Claimant Nos. 126-129, Lasupo Orisadare in respect of parcel 147, the free areas of parcels 146, 148 and 149 together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas of such parcels as conflict with the boundaries of other parcels for and on behalf of the Orisadsre family.

201st claimant Adesina Fadesire claiming in respect of parcel 228 and claimant Nos. 199 and 200 Adelakun Fadesire claiming in respect of parcels 226 and 227. The claimants were the great grandchildren of Age who first settled on the three parcels of land after he returned from the Kiriji war. He farmed the parcels during his lifetime before they passed on to his child, Adesomi. The parcels of land were used thereafter by Fadesire, one of the two children of Adesomi. After Fadesire's death the parcels were shared between the four children of Fadesire, Adesina Fadesire, the 201st claimant taking parcel 228 whilst Adelakun Fadesire and the other two children of full blood with him took parcels 226 and 227. The parcels were identified to government surveyors by Adesina and Adelakun. Parcels 226 and 227 appear to be free of counter-claims and I award compensation in respect of them to Adelakun Fadesire, claimant Nos. 199 and 200 for himself and his juniors of full blood. Compensation in respect of the free area of parcel 228 together with half its area of conflict with

parcel 126 is awarded to Adesina Fadesire the 201st claimant.

27th claimant Madam Sariyu Aмоке substituted by order of court for Emmanuel Adesokan claiming in respect of parcel 70. The case by claimant was that the parcel was originally settled upon by Fasiku after the Kiriji war. He was succeeded on the land by his children one of who was claimant's father. Claimant, a sister of hers and one of their ancestor's grandchildren, Emmanuel Adesokan now deceased identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and it was agreed that the survey should be carried out in the name of the said Emmanuel Adesokan. The parcel had been in continuous possession of the family without let or hindrance since the time of Fasiku and claimant claims the compensation due on behalf of the family. I adjudge that she is the person entitled to be paid such compensation in respect of the free area of parcel 70 and half of its area of conflict with parcel 246.

89th claimant Alhaji Lawal Adisa claiming in respect of parcels 117 and 122. The claimant's case was that their ancestor, Jaiyeade first settled on the two parcels of land after the Kiriji war. He farmed them and also built some houses thereon. After his death his four children succeeded to the parcels. Claimant later became the mogaji and the oldest member of the family. He identified the boundaries of the parcels to government surveyors and makes the claim on behalf of the Jaiyeade family whose possession of the parcels he said had never been disturbed since the time of Jaiyeade. I adjudge the claimant to be entitled to compensation in respect of parcel 117, the free area of parcel 122 together with half its area of minor boundary conflict with parcel 243.

Odetola land claims: The claims dealt with here are by 72nd claimant Salawu Odetola claiming in respect of parcels 113 and 130 and the 71st claimant Monoh Raji Akanmu claiming in respect of parcel 7. Both claimants gave evidence separately and it is common ground between them that Odetola was the owner of the three parcels of land derived from an absolute grant by Ibapaku who was brother. It is also common ground that Odetola's children were Adekanbi, Odewumi and Oladimeji although the 72nd claimant mentioned a fourth child, Olaitan. Both claimants gave evidence that Odetola farmed the respective parcels during his lifetime and after his death the respective parcels passed on to his children who are also dead. The 72nd claimant said that he identified parcels 113 and 130 to government surveyors. He also claimed to be the oldest member, and accordingly the head of the family. His own father was Odewumi. The 71st claimant similarly said he identified parcel 7 to government surveyors and that he too was the head of the family as Bale meaning the oldest member of the Odetola family. His own father was Oladimeji. 71st claimant gave evidence the day following that of the 72nd claimant. Although neither of them indicated any connection with the other in their evidence it is obvious that they gave evidence in regard to the same Odetola and the parcels they claimed separately adjoin each other. It is also obvious that they both could not have been at the same time the oldest member of the Odetola family and its head. It would have been impossible to resolve this aspect of their claims which might, for reasons best known to them, have been deliberate. I do not however intend to attempt to resolve that conflict. I note that both claimants stated that the claims they made were respectively on behalf of the Odetola family. I shall therefore

in the circumstance adjudge that the person entitled to be paid compensation in respect of parcels 113 and 130 is the 72nd claimant on behalf of the Odetola family whilst I similarly adjudge that the person entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 7 is the 71st claimant on behalf of the Odetola family. A minor area of boundary conflict exists between parcels 7 and 113. It is unnecessary to make any order in this regard since the compensation payable is for the entire Odetola family in both cases.

I however find from an examination of exhibit 'Q' that the name Momoh Raji Akanmu answered by the 71st claimant also appears as No. 156 on the list in exhibit 'Q' as the person to whom payments for compensation have been made in respect of this acquisition at £152.17.6d now ₦305.75 for land. The claimant did not say that he was paid compensation for crops and this fact is confirmed by the silence of exhibit 'Q' on the point. There is therefore a strong probability that this claimant has been paid the compensation due in respect of the land which is the subject matter of his claim.

It is convenient at this stage to deal with the claim of the 30th claimant Emmanuel Ibapaku who claims parcel 118 on behalf of the Ibapaku family. Ibapaku was said to have settled on this parcel which, according to exhibit 'B' is only part of some area of land that extends beyond the western borders of the acquisition boundary. Ibapaku was a warrior and settled on the land after the Kiriji wars: He built on the parcel as well as farmed thereon. He was succeeded on the land by his four children who are all dead and the interest passed to his grandchildren of which claimant is one. Claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to the government

surveyors and stated that the Ibapaku family had been in undisturbed possession of the parcel since the time of Ibapaku. I award the compensation due on parcel 118 which is free of counter-claims, to the 30th claimant.

29th claimant Lasisi Obidere claiming in respect of parcel 65. Adewoyin was said to have first settled on the land including this parcel before he made a grant of it to Babadeyi the ancestor of the claimant after both returned from the Kiriji war. Adewoyin's other land after the grant, according to exhibit 'B' forms the northern, western and southern boundary of parcel 65. Babadeyi farmed the parcel during his lifetime and built a hut thereon. The parcel passed to his four children after his death. They too are dead and his grandchildren including the claimant succeeded to the parcel of which they had been in undisturbed possession since the time of Babadeyi. The claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and claims the compensation due on behalf of members of the Babadeyi family. I adjudge that he be so paid.

91st claimant Joseph Olateju substituted by order of court for James Olateju, deceased and claiming in respect of parcel 125. Parcel 125 was first settled upon by Tanmojo, claimant's great-grandfather after the Kiriji war and he farmed on it until it passed to his children after his death. His children are also dead and his descendants are on the land. Claimant and his father, James Olateju now dead identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The Tanmojo family had been in possession of the parcel since the time of Tanmojo and the claimant claims the compensation due on behalf of the family. I award the compensation due on

parcel 125, which is free of counter-claims to the claimant for and on behalf of the Tanmojo family.

75th claimant Alini Adegbola substituted by order of court for Karimu Akinbode and claiming in respect of parcel 98. This parcel was said to be first settled upon by Akinbode, the warrior ancestor of the claimant after the Kiriji war. He thereafter farmed the parcel and built a hut thereon. After his death the parcel passed on to his children and thereafter to his grandchildren. Claimant and Karimu Akinbode who was the mogaji of the family at the time of the acquisition identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The Akinbode family had been in undisturbed possession of the parcel since the time of Akinbode. Claimant, the present head of the family claims on behalf of the entire Akinbode family. The parcel is counter-claims free and I adjudge claimant to be the proper person to be paid the compensation due on the parcel.

21st claimants Yekini Akanji and Lamidi Akano (the latter having been substituted by order of court for Lawani Ojo, deceased) both as joint claimants in respect of parcel 92. The case of the joint claimants was that parcel 92 was first settled upon by Olubayo after returning from the Kiriji war. Himself and Alagogo were blood relations and the parcel being claimed has part of Alagogo village within it. Olubayo farmed the parcel during his lifetime before it passed on to his children, Yekini Akanji was a great-grandson of Olubayo whilst Lawani Ojo who was the previous head of the family was his grandson. The present co-claimant is a son of Lawani Ojo and both claimants claim in respect of the parcel for and on behalf of Olubayo family. Yekini Akanji and Lawani Ojo identified the

boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The parcel has boundary conflicts at the north-western and north-eastern sides. I adjudge that the claimants are entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 92 together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas of boundary conflicts with other parcels resulting from survey difficulties.

AMULEGBARO Land claims: These relate to claims by the 232nd claimant Salawu Alao claiming in respect of parcel 134 and the 238th claimant Raimi Alao claiming in respect of parcel 133. The two parcels formed the land which was originally settled upon by Amulegbaro who was a warrior after returning from the Kiriji war. He farmed the land during his lifetime and it passed to his two children Oshunkunle and Abioko after his death. Those two children partitioned the land. Parcel 133 was partitioned to Oshunkunle who continued to farm it during his own lifetime until it passed to his children and then his grandchildren of whom the 238th claimant is one. The 238th claimant identified the boundaries of parcel 133 to the government surveyors and has made the claim for compensation in regard to that parcel for and on behalf of the Oshunkunle family.

The portion of Amulegbaro's land partitioned to his son Abioko was parcel 134. Abioko's child was Ajayi and Ajayi was the father of Salawu Alao the 232nd claimant. Ajayi is dead and so the 232nd claimant makes the claim on behalf of himself and the Abioko section of the Amulegbaro family. He identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors after the acquisition. Both sections of the Amulegbaro family have been in undisturbed possession of the two parcels of land since

the settlement by Amulegbaro. Both parcels are free of counter-claims. I accordingly award compensation payable in respect of parcel 133 to Raini Alao, the 238th claimant and in respect of parcel 134 to Salawu Alao, the 232nd claimant.

Claimant No. 159 Lawuyi Fashola substituted by order of court for Lawuyi Akintaro, deceased and claiming in respect of parcel 180. The case in respect of this claim was that the parcel was originally settled upon by Atilola, a warrior, after he returned from the Kiriji war to take to farming. He farmed the land during his lifetime and it passed to his children after his death. Both Laniyi Akintayo and claimant belong to the generation of grandchildren who inherited the land after Atilola's children. Both of them also identified the boundaries of the parcel to the government surveyor who came on the land. The family had been in undisturbed possession since the time of Atilola and claimant makes the claim on behalf of the Atilola family. The parcel is free from counter-claims and is situated in the Aho area of the acquisition. It was this claimant who also testified under cross-examination that his ancestor and his family used to and still officiate at the annual worship of Aho river for which event others come and contribute their respective shares towards the festival. I award the compensation due in respect of the parcel to the claimant.

Claimant No. 7 Samuel Olabiyi Ajibode substituted by order of court for Simeon Kolapo, deceased and claiming in respect of parcel 110. This claim relates to a fairly large parcel of land at the mid-southern part of the acquisition area substantially enclosing the Ajibode village.

○ The claimant's evidence was that Ajibode first settled upon the land after the Kiriji war. He was both farmer and hunter on the land. He was succeeded on the land by his three children in succession the last of whom was Simeon Kolapo who identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The claimant, being one of his grandsons, now makes the claim for compensation in respect of the land for and on behalf of the Ajibode family who have been in possession of the parcel since the time of their ancestor Ajibode. The parcel is counter-claims free and I adjudge that claimant is entitled to the compensation due on it.

114th claimant Zaccheus Adeleye claiming in respect of parcel 238. The parcel in respect of which this claim is made is said to have been first settled upon by Yerajo who founded Alagogo village and whose descendants are the claimants in respect of parcels 104A and 104B on exhibit 'F' which adjoin parcel 238 on exhibit 'B'. After Yerajo's death he was succeeded on the land by his son, Masobinu who was a close friend of Adeleye, the ancestor of the claimant. In consideration of the close friendship, Masobinu made an absolute grant of parcel 238 to Adeleye who, during his lifetime farmed it. The claimant gave evidence of the grant and this was confirmed by his witness, Chief Sanusi Aiyetoro, the present head of the Masobinu family. Adeleye died leaving two daughters surviving him. One of the daughters, Adesiyan was claimant's mother who with the assistance of the claimant used the land. Both daughters are now dead. Claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and himself and members of the Adeleye family on whose behalf he makes the claim still continued to farm

the parcel. The parcel appears to have a minor boundary conflict with parcel 116. I accordingly award to the claimant the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 238 and half the area of its conflict, due to survey difficulties, with parcel 116.

116th Claimant Tijani Olajide Fakorede substituted by order of court for Samuel Fakorede and claiming in respect of parcel 136. The case of the claimant was that this parcel was first settled upon by Olugbode after the Kiriji war. The land which is at Agbakin village was then farmed by Olugbode during his lifetime. After his death he was succeeded on the parcel successively by his children and grandchildren. The claimant and Samuel Fakorede were amongst his grandchildren and it was Samuel Fakorede who identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The family has been in undisturbed possession since the time of Olugbode and claimant claims compensation on their behalf. It is not clear from exhibit 'B' whether parcel 135 is contained within parcel 136 but the 237th claimant Adeoti Abeke claiming in respect of parcel 135 testified that her ancestor Adebunmi Adisa was a brother to Fakorede whose land formed boundary with that parcel on both sides. It follows then that parcels 135 and 136 are separate. Accordingly I award to the 116th claimant the compensation payable in respect of parcel 136 which does not include the area of parcel 135.

176th claimant Nusi Odewumi claiming in respect of parcel 199. This parcel is said to be part of the land settled upon by Ademu after the Kiriji war. Ademu was a reputable warrior and earned his name by such reputation the full text of which was "Ademu laya Okunrin" meaning

a person who taps blood from the breast of men with a spear during the war and then sucked it. He farmed the land he settled upon and this was partitioned between his two children after his death. The parcel, the subject matter of this claim was partitioned to the claimant's father, Odewumi. Odewumi farmed the parcel during his lifetime. Claimant still continued farming the parcel and identified its boundaries to government surveyors after the acquisition. He claims in respect of the parcel on behalf of the Odewumi family. The parcel is free of counter-claims and I award compensation in respect of it to the claimant.

111th claimant Adebisi Akanbi claiming in respect of parcel 137. The claimant stated that his father Osagi first settled on the parcel of land after the Kiriji war. He farmed it during his lifetime and died leaving five children including the claimant succeeding him. The claimant who claimed to be about 90 years old and one of his brothers, Adegbola were the surviving children. He claims compensation for and on behalf of the family in respect of the parcel the boundaries of which he stated he identified to government surveyors.

Now the question of the identity of the parcel posed some problems during the hearing. Although the table at the right hand side of exhibit 'B' showed the name of the claimant against parcel 137, that parcel was not identified as such within the perimeter of the acquired land. Claimant however called a witness, Adepoju Laniyi, a surveyor in the Ministry of Works and Housing, Ibadan who stated that he was in a position to identify the parcel on exhibit 'B'. He explained that the surveyor who went to the site to do the survey of the parcel originally

501

prepared a field book. He explained further that the chartings on exhibit 'B' in respect of all the parcels were usually done from the field book for the respective parcels and that each parcel had a field book. Witness said he did a tracing from the field book of parcel 136 which was admitted as exhibit 'P'. From the tracing he was able to locate parcel 137 within the perimeter plan on exhibit 'B' which showed an identical figure with the tracing. He gave the location of parcel 137 as follows:

"Its northern boundary is parcel 136. Its southern boundary is parcel 226 edged brown. Its western boundary is a parcel edged orange but not numbered. Exhibit 'B' also shows that its eastern boundary is parcel 124 edged blue."

I am accordingly satisfied with the evidence in regard to the claim and I hereby award compensation in regard to parcel 137 as described to the claimant.

ABIKANLU land claims by 193rd claimant, Mudasiru Ajani Adedokun substituted by order of court for Adedokun Abikanlu claiming in respect of parcel 220 and 194th claimant Aderibigbe Olukutan claiming in respect of parcel 221.

The case in respect of parcels 220 and 221 was that they belonged to Abikanlu who first settled there after the Kiriji war with his brothers, Olukutan. He farmed the two parcels during his lifetime before he died, he left the much larger parcel 221 by Alfa village to his brother Olukutan. Abikanlu was survived by his child Adedokun who identified the boundaries of parcel 220 to government surveyors. Claimant succeeded to that interest in respect of parcel 220 which had continued to be farmed ever since. Olukutan used parcel 221 during his lifetime. He had children who also used it and the claimant No. 194 was his grandchildren who identified the boundaries to the government surveyor. Both

claimants stated that the two parcels were in fact not used separately but together and that the claim for compensation in regard to both of them is for and on behalf of the Abikanlu family. From the evidence, I am satisfied and adjudge that the 193rd and the 194th claimants are entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcels 220 and 221 for and on behalf of the Abikanlu family.

185th claimant Safiu Isola claiming in respect of parcel 212. The claimant's case is that the parcel was first settled upon by one Abudu after the Kiriji war. He farmed it and was succeeded on the land by two children Jinadu and Saliu. Claimant is one of the three children of Saliu. Jinadu's children are dead. He said he still farmed on the land and identified its boundaries to government surveyors. He claims compensation in respect of the parcel. I adjudge that claimant is the proper person to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 212 for and on behalf of himself and his brother and sister Karimu and Bintu.

14th claimant Amusa Akinade claiming in respect of parcel 69. The parcel was first settled upon by Akinade after the Kiriji war. He farmed it during his lifetime before it passed on to his children and thereafter to his grandchildren of whom the claimant is one. Claimant stated that the descendants of Akinade had been using the parcel in succession without let or hindrance until it came to his turn. He identified the parcel to government surveyor and claims the compensation due on behalf of the Akinade family. The parcel has a small boundary conflict with parcel 141. I therefore adjudge that the claimant is entitled to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 69 and half its area of conflict with parcel 141.

158th claimant Samuel Yekole claiming in respect of parcel 179. Parcel 179 appears to be a continuation of parcel 49

on the other side of Ona river in respect of which claimant made a claim through another counsel under the name of Samuel Ogundele. He explained that they consulted the solicitors in groups and that Mr. Adegunwa was first consulted in respect of parcel 49 when the plan of parcel 179 was not ready and that for parcel 179 the second group consulted Mr. Babalola. He also explained that his name includes Ogundele which he gave in respect of both parcels but cannot explain why they are differently indicated in the table on the right hand side of exhibit 'B' in respect of the two parcels. I accept this evidence of claimant as sufficiently explanatory of the slight misnomer on the table to Exhibit 'B'. Claimant as in the case of parcel 49, where he was the 51st claimant stated that Yekole, a warrior first settled on parcel 179 after he returned from the Kiriji war. He said that the land was used successively by Yekole and his children who are all dead and that the land had passed to the generation of grandchildren of which he is one and for whom he claims the compensation due on the parcel. I adjudge that the claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 179.

Claimant No. 212 James Adeniyi substituted by order of court for Abraham Ogunsina and Fanike Ajayi and claiming in respect of parcel 242. The claimant's case was that one Okio was the first to settle on the parcel after returning from the Kiriji war. He farmed it during his lifetime before it passed to his children, Ajayi, Ogunsina, Asunle and Ojo. Ogunsina and Fanike, Ajayi's issue, identified the boundaries of the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. Ogunsina and Fanike are both dead and claimant is Ogunsina's son. He said that the land had been used in succession by Ojo, then Ogunsina then himself and he makes the claim on behalf of the Okio family. I adjudge that the claimant is

entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 242 and half the small area of boundary conflict with parcel 116.

Claimant No. 234 Adegoke Agbehinatu claiming in respect of parcel 244. The parcel in question is said to be at Agbehinatu village near Jamoje and was first settled upon by Ojo Agbehinatu after the Kiriji war. He farmed the land during his lifetime before it passed to his ten children including the claimant. Claimant stated that the land was used in succession by Ojo Agbehinatu, Adesiyan one of his children and then the claimant six years previously. He said he was born on the land and had been there ever since. He identified the parcel to the government surveyor and claims the compensation due for and on behalf of the Agbehinatu family. I adjudge that the claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due in respect of parcel 244.

Claimant No. 209 Madam Sariyu Aweni substituted by order of court for Amusa A. Oforonjoti and claiming in respect of parcel 239. The claimant's case is that the parcel was first settled upon by one Oforonjoti after the Kiriji war. She stated that the land which is near Ajibode was farmed by Oforonjoti during his lifetime. She said that Oforonjoti had one child Oshunyimi who had five children including Amusa Ajadi and herself both of whom apart from Oforonjoti used the land as well as their father Oshunyimi. Amusa identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The claimant claims the compensation due in respect of the parcel for and on behalf of the Oforonjoti family. I adjudge that the claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due on parcel 239.

Mafikuyomi lands: The Mafikuyomi claims consist of parcel 131 being a small strip caught in the acquisition at the

505

acquisition's western boundary and claimed by the 236th claimant Salawu Mafikuyomi and parcel 87 claimed jointly by claimant No. 56 Ladosu Akanni and claimant No. 56A Salawu Mafikuyomi. The story told by the claimants was that Mafikuyomi first settled on the two parcels of land after the Kiriji war. He farmed them thereafter. Subsequently at the instance of Joseph Akinpelu Onilearo, he permitted one Bankole Adisa to make use of parcel 87 for farming purposes without paying any rent. Ladosu Akanni, 56th claimant, the son of Bankole Adisa succeeded to this interest after the death of Bankole Adisa and it was he who identified the boundaries of parcel 87 to government surveyors as well as directed that the survey of the parcel should be made in his father's name. Himself and Salawu Mafikuyomi, claimant No. 56A for and on behalf of the Mafikuyomi family are agreed on the history of the parcel and claim jointly the compensation due in relation to it.

As regards parcel 131 the grand children of Mafikuyomi of which the 236th claimant Salawu Mafikuyomi have succeeded to the interest of their ancestor which they continue to use along with other part of it not caught within the acquisition. The claimant identified the boundaries to the government surveyors. I hereby adjudge that the 236th claimant shall be paid the compensation due on parcel 131 for and on behalf of the Mafikuyomi family and that compensation in regard to parcel 87 shall be paid to claimant 56A, for and on behalf of the Mafikuyomi family jointly with the 56th claimant.

Claimant Nos. 204 and 205 Oyelami Oyewole claiming in respect of parcels 231 and 232. The claimant claims that the two parcels are parts of the lands first settled upon by Abodunrin, his ancestor on return from the Kiriji war, the other parts being beyond the western boundary of the

acquisition area. These parcels, he stated are at Lalemi village and he identified their boundaries to the government surveyor. After original settlement, Abodunrin farmed the lands during his lifetime. After his death the parcels were farmed successively by his children and grandchildren of which claimant is one and he claims the compensation due on both parcels for and on behalf of the Abodunrin family.

I adjudge that the claimant is entitled to the compensation due in relation to parcel 232 and the appropriate proportion due on parcel 231 depending on whether or not it conflicts with parcel 235 as exhibit 'B' is not quite clear on this aspect.

Claimant No. 237 Adeoti Abeke claiming in respect of parcel 135. The claimant's story is that parcel 135 was first settled upon by Adebunmi Adisa, a warrior, when he returned from the Kiriji war. He is supposed to have settled in the area along with his brother Fakore, who owned parcel 136 which virtually encloses parcel 135 forming the boundary with it on three sides. Adebunmi farmed the parcel during his lifetime before it passed on to his four children of whom the claimant is one. The claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and claims that the Adebunmi family had been in undisturbed possession of the parcel since the time of Adebunmi. She claims compensation in respect of the parcel for and on behalf of the entire Adebunmi family. I adjudge that she is entitled to be so paid.

Claimant No. 102 Tiamiyu Amole substituted by order of court for Agboola Akanmu and claiming in respect of parcel 75. The claimant's case is that Odediran, his warrior ancestor originally settled on the parcel after returning from the Kiriji war. He farmed the land during his lifetime

and was succeeded on the land by his only child Agboola. Claimant and Agboola Akanmu identified the boundaries of the land to government surveyors. Claimant and other descendants of Odediran are now on the land and never attorned tenants to anyone. Claimant explained under cross-examination that one Ladejo was his father and Ladejo was the son of Agboola. Claimant stated that the current generation of the family farm the parcel through caretakers and he makes the claim for compensation for and on behalf of the Odediran family. On exhibit 'B' parcel 75 appears to be heavily in conflict almost entirely though separately with parcels 58 and 61. There is also a minor area of conflict with parcel 59A. On the table at the right-hand side of exhibit 'B', Tijani Akanbi and Dairo Adegbola are shown respectively against parcels 58 and 59A. The address of both of them for the purpose of the proceedings is care Gbadegesin Ajeigbe and Co., a Solicitor who happened also to be counsel for the 102nd claimant. It is deemed therefore that they have notice of these proceedings although no claim on their behalf was prosecuted before me during the entire duration of the proceedings. In relation to parcel 61 the name noted against it in the table on exhibit 'B' is Joseph. There is no such name amongst the list of claimants who by the originating summons as amended from time to time are parties to this action. From the premises that 102nd claimant testified that they employed caretakers to farm the parcel it is possible that Joseph was one of such caretakers who gave his name to the government surveyors and showed them the area of parcel 61 as the one he claimed. Nevertheless in view of the fact that none of the counter-claimants to parcel 75 came before me to establish any claims apart from the 2nd claimant, I am bound to and do award the compensation due in respect of that parcel to

the 102nd claimant.

77th claimant Saka Akindele claiming in respect of parcels 84 and 85. The claimant stated that his grandfather Kupolaran who was a warrior was first to settle on the land. He farmed it during his lifetime and was succeeded by his child Akindele whose children were claimant and one Oshungade. Akindele had died and claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. He claims compensation on behalf of the Kupolaran family. Parcel 85 is free of counter-claims. Parcel 84 is however wholly within the area shown as parcel 31 which is unclaimed. I therefore adjudge that the claimant be paid the compensation due in respect of parcels 84 and 85.

235th claimant Adebisi Amoke substituted by order of court for Salami Oladele Maya and claiming in respect of parcel 18. One Maya who was said to be a warrior first settled on the parcel. He farmed it during his lifetime and was succeeded on the land by his sons Ogunruntan and Fagbohun successively. Fagbohun's son Salami Oladele Maya who was claimant's father next succeeded to the parcel. Claimant was present when her father identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors and he was similarly paid compensation in relation to crops on the land. She claims the compensation due on the parcel for and on behalf of the Maya family. The parcel is free of counter-claims and I adjudge that she is entitled to be paid the compensation due therefor.

Claimant Nos. 48 and 64 Yesufu Ajadi substituted by order of court for Gbadamosi Amoo deceased and claiming in respect of parcels 40 and 46. The claimant's story was that one Ogundele, his grandfather first settled on the parcel and farmed it during his lifetime. He was succeeded on the land by his son Ogunrinde whose two children were

509

Gbadamosi Amoo and claimant. Gbadamosi Amoo made claim in respect of the parcel and identified its boundaries to government surveyors. He and claimant were paid the compensation for the crops on the land. Claimant claims the compensation due on the two parcels which are free of counter-claims. I adjudge that he is entitled to be so paid for and on behalf of the Ogundele family.

47th claimant Emiola Aiki substituted by order of court for Yesufu Aremu and claiming in respect of parcel 45. The claimant stated that one Kunrerin was first to settle on the parcel after returning from the Kiriji war. He was succeeded on the land by his only child Sangobunmi who after her death was succeeded on the land by her son Yesufu Aremu, claimant's brother. Yesufu Aremu and the claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors after the acquisition. Yesufu Aremu was paid the compensation for crops on the land. Claimant claims the compensation due on the land for and on behalf of members of their family. The parcel is free of counter-claims and I adjudge that claimant is entitled to the compensation due on the parcel.

I have however observed from an examination of exhibit 'Q' that the name Yesufu Aremu for which this claimant was substituted appears as No. 101 in the list therein as a person to whom compensation of £108.17.5d now ₦217.75 had been paid in respect of land. Although the claimant said that compensation for crops was paid to Yesufu Aremu this fact was not indicated in exhibit 'Q'. The evidence of the 3rd witness for applicant, F. B. Britto was that compensation for land was paid at the rate of ₦60.00 per acre. Parcel 45 in respect of which the claimant claimed measured, according to exhibit 'B', 3.48 acres.

Accordingly the compensation payable at that rate on the parcel is ₦216.80. There is less than ₦1.00 difference between that amount and the amount already paid as shown in exhibit 'Q'. I am therefore of the view that in all probability compensation had already been paid for the parcel the subject matter of this claim.

Claimant No. 203 Owoade Oshunkeye claiming in respect of parcel 230. The claimant stated that his father Oshunkeye first settled on the land after the Kiriji war and farmed the parcel during his lifetime without attorning tenant to anyone. His two children who succeeded to his interest are one Alabi and the claimant who identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyor and claims for and on behalf of members of his family. Claimant showed precious little knowledge of the relevant traditional history under cross-examination but the evidence of acts of possession in respect of the parcel was not shaken. The parcel is free of counter-claim and I adjudge that claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due for and on behalf of members of his family.

Akinsanni land claims: These relate to parcels 204, 205, 206 and 207 claimed respectively by the 179th claimant, Ladejo Akinsanni, the 180th claimant, Omorinsola Akinsanni, the 181st claimant Akinlabi Akinsanni and 182nd claimant Oyebanji Akinsanni.

The evidence in relation to these claims was that one Akinsanni, the ancestor of the claimants was the first to settle on the four parcels of land after the Kiriji war. He farmed the parcels during his lifetime without let or hinderance. His children were three, namely, Akintola, Owolabi and Ogundare. Akintola had four children namely, Ladejo (the 179th claimant) Omorinsola (the 180th claimant)

511

Monilola and Sunday. Owolabi had one child, Oyebanji (the 182nd claimant). Ogundare had two children namely, Akinlabi (the 181st claimant) and Olanike. After Akinsanmi's death, his children inherited the parcels of land and then partitioned them. Akintola, the eldest child took two parcels. Owolabi and Ogundare each took one parcel. Akintola's two parcels were Nos. 204 and 205. These two parcels are claimed respectively by two children of Ladejo and Omorinsola, the 179th and 180th claimants for and on behalf of the Akintola family. Parcel 207 was partitioned to Owolabi and this has been inherited by his child Oyebanji who claims it as the 182nd claimant. Ogundare's share was parcel 206 and this is being claimed by his child Akinlabi the 181st claimant. Claimants identified the boundaries of the respective parcels to the government surveyors and they have continued in the possession of the land from the time of their ancestors. The parcels are counter-claims free and I award compensation in regard to them as follows:

- (1) To Ladejo and Omorinsola Akinsanmi, for and on behalf of the Akintola family, parcels 204 and 205.
- (2) To Akinlabi Akinsanmi, parcel 206.
- (3) To Oyebanji Akinsanmi, parcel 207.

Claimant No. 233 Oyebanji Akinsanmi claiming in respect of parcel 243. The claimant is the same person who claimed parcel 207 as the 182nd claimant. He stated that he claimed parcel 243 by the name Makanjuola Adigun and that he answers the name Oyebanji Adigun in the Nigerian Army where he came from to attend court. He stated that in regard to parcel 243, it descended to him through his mother. He said that it was one Ladokun Akande who first settled on the parcel after the Kiriji war and he farmed it during his lifetime. He did not attorn tenant to anyone. His child was Ajike Adeitan the

claimant's mother and claimant was her only child. Both his grandfather and mother are now dead and he has succeeded to the parcel which he still farmed. He also identified the boundaries of the parcel to government surveyors. The parcel has minor boundary conflicts with parcels 120, 121 and 122. I accordingly award the compensation payable to the claimant in respect of the free area of parcel 243 and the appropriate apportionment of its area of minor boundary conflict with parcels 120, 121 and 122.

Claimant No. 223 Adekanbi Akanji who claims jointly with claimant No. 224 Adeniran Aremu in respect of parcel 24. The person who first settled on parcel 24 was one Yesilo after the Kiriji war. He farmed the land during his lifetime and after his death his son Adebisi succeeded him on the land his other son having predeceased him. Adebisi had three children namely, Adelu Ayinla Adeleke Akanbi and Adebite Adigun. The 223rd claimant Adekanbi Akanji was one of Adelu Ayinla's five children and he used his father's name for the purpose of making the instant claim. The 224th claimant was also one of the two children of Adeleke Akanbi and he similarly used his father's name for the purpose of claiming under the acquisition. The 223rd claimant identified the boundaries of the parcel to the government surveyors. Both claimants stated that the parcel had been farmed successively by Yesilo and his descendants before the 232nd claimant succeeded to it and still continued farming it. They both jointly claim the compensation due on the parcel for and on behalf of the Adelu family.

The parcel is free of counter-claims and I award the compensation due therefor to the two claimants jointly for and on behalf of the Adelu family.

Onilearo and Odugbeni families claims: These claims relate to parcels 86, 99, 100, 106, 107, 109 and 111 of exhibit 'B'.

At the earlier stage of the proceedings, the Odugbemi family through a member of the family, Busari Amoo Ogungbe testified that Odugbemi, the family ancestor who was a warrior first settled on lands within the acquisition area and the Ibadan Polytechnic area along with his friend Onilearo. In respect of the seven parcels within the acquisition area he stated that Odugbemi farmed the lands with his friend Onilearo, and was succeeded in respect of his holdings in those seven parcels by Alawode who, in turn was succeeded by Tairu. After Tairu was Aremu. After Aremu Ajawu and after Ajawu was James Babatunde. All those persons succeeded as heads of the Odugbemi family. During the tenure of headship of those heads the family was not disturbed in respect of the lands. James Babatunde was the current head of the family. He also stated that when the land now occupied by the Polytechnic, Ibadan was acquired from them, both families shared the compensation. He finally said the Odugbemi family was claiming the compensation due in respect of the seven parcels to be shared between them and the Onilearo family.

The Onilearo family claims were dealt with last in the aspect of the proceedings dealing with claims of the claimants.

Claimant No. 74 Samuel Adegoke claiming in respect of parcel 97 (which is not included within the area in respect of which the Odugbemi made claims jointly with the Onilearo family) said that he was the head of the Onilearo family. He stated that the Onilearo family represented by himself, the Akinpelu family, Busari Onilearo and Folarin Onilearo had parcels of land within the acquisition area and identified the boundaries of the different parcels to government surveyors who surveyed them. His evidence as to the origins of their claim to the parcel was that Onilearo and Akinbitan,

Onilearo's brother first settled on the land after the Kiriji war. Both were warriors. They farmed the lands after settling on them and were later joined by Akinbami and Ojekunle on the lands which the four of them thereafter continued to farm. Before he died, Onilearo was said to have apportioned the lands between himself and the three others. After the original settlers died and their respective children took over their respective portions.

Onilearo had three children, Akinola, Olukunle and Latunji. Olukunle had no issue. Akinola begat Busari, the 84th claimant claiming in respect of parcel 100. Latunji begat Olaniyan who begat Folarin claimant Nos. 41 and 88 claiming in respect of parcel 115 and 106. Akinbitan begat Olawale who was the father of Samuel Adegoke, the head of the family. Akinbami begat Akinpelu who begat Joseph and Yesufu. Joseph died recently and so Yesufu became claimant Nos. 11, 78 and 83 claiming in respect of parcels 107, 109 and 91. Akinlabi Alamu who was not before the court was said to be a child of Joseph and was 82nd claimant claiming in respect of parcel 86. Ojekunle's child was Ojeniyi who was said to be looking after parcel 111, which he claimed as claimant No. 79 for the Odugbemi family.

Samuel Adegoke also stated that he knew that Odugbemi settled on his own land after the Kiriji war, that Odugbemi was a warrior and that both Odugbemi and Onilearo were boundary neighbours. Claimant has established his right to claim in respect of parcel 97 which he said he was still farming. Although he said that if compensation were awarded to him in respect of that parcel all the descendants of Onilearo Akinbitan, Akinbami and Ojekunle would be entitled to share in it. I think that his evidence in that regards contradicts the legal position. If I accept his evidence that there was an apportionment then the unity of family

515

interest prior to such apportionment would by the apportionment disappear making only the grantees under the apportionment become the sole beneficiary of the thing apportioned to him. Other members of the Onilearo family have disagreed with this evidence or view and have stated that whatever they claimed was for them or their immediate family beneficially and not the entire descendants of the family origins. Accordingly I adjudge that the 74th claimant is entitled to be paid the compensation due in regard to parcel 97, which in exhibit 'B' appears to be counter-claims free.

Busari Onilearo the 84th claimant, claiming in respect of parcel 100 confirmed the evidence by Samuel Adegoke the Onilearo family head as regards the family ancestry and derivation of ownership in respect of the parcel of land. As earlier indicated, he claims in respect of his own parcel beneficially and not on behalf of the family since, according to him he inherited it from his father, Akinola. He also stated that he knew the Odugbemi family and that they had land within the acquisition area. Parcel 100 in respect of which this claimant claims compensation is free of counter-claims and I adjudge that he is entitled to be paid the compensation due. Folarin Onilearo, claimant Nos. 41 and 88 in respect of parcels 115 and 106 similarly confirmed the evidence by Samuel Adegoke as regards the family origins and derivation of ownership to the parcels. He also stated that he inherited both parcels in respect of which he claimed from his father Olaniyan and had been on the land using it for over 15 years and so his claim is beneficial for himself and not the entire Onilearo family. He also confirmed that Odugbemi family had land within the acquisition area and that Odugbemi requested Ojeniyi, the 79th claimant to look after it. Parcel 106 which this claimant claims is counter-claims free but parcel 115 has

some boundary conflicts with adjoining parcels. I therefore award compensation to Folarin Onilearo in respect of the whole of parcel 106, the free area of parcel 115 together with the appropriate apportionment of the area of boundary conflicts with adjoining parcels.

Yesufu Akinpelu testified finally in regard to the Onilearo family land claims. He was substituted for his deceased brother Joseph Onilearo as claimant Nos. 11, 78 and 83 claiming in respect of parcels 107, 109 and 99. He said that Akinpelu, his father inherited the lands from Akinbami who derived it from a grant by Onilearo. In effect he agreed with the evidence of Samuel Adegoke as regards the history of the acquisition of the parcels of land. He also said that he knew the Odugbemi family and that they had interest in two out of the three parcels of land he claimed on behalf of his family, the Akinpelu family. He stated further as follows:

"Members of the Akinpelu family are aware of the concession of two out of the three parcels claimed by Joseph Akinpelu to the Odugbemi family and were in agreement with it before some representatives of the Onilearo family and myself signed an agreement to this effect before our lawyer Mr. Babalola and the Odugbemi family lawyer Mr. Adegunwa. My family has never paid ishakole on these parcels at anytime in the past. The Odugbemi family were not around when the parcels were being surveyed and we conceded two parcels to them because we are aware of their interest in the lands in the acquired area."

Counsel for the Onilearo family referred to Terms of Settlement reached between the Onilearo and Odugbemi family dated the 17th of August, 1976 and filed along with the amended statement of interest of the Onilearo family. The Terms of Settlement were thumb-printed on behalf of

517

the Onilearo family by -

- (1) Oyeniya Adegoke the Mogaji.
- (2) Yesufu Akinsola Onilearo, claimant Nos. 11, 78 and 83.
- (3) Busari Onilearo, 84th claimant and
- (4) Folarin Onilearo, claimant Nos. 41 and 88.

and on behalf of the Odugbemi family they were thumb-printed by -

- (1) Madam Oyebola Odugbemi and
- (2) Busari Amoo Odugbemi who originally testified in respect of the Odugbemi family claims.

The Terms were also signed by the respective solicitors for both families, that is, Mr. Babalola for the Onilearo family and Mr. Adegunwa for the Odugbemi family.

The Terms show that the concession to the Odugbemi family relate to parcels 99 and 109 claimed originally by Joseph Akinpelu for whom Yesufu Akinpelu was substituted for the relevant parcels as claimant Nos. 83 and 78 and had testified as regards the concession of the two parcels; and parcel 111 in respect of which all members of the Onilearo family who testified confirmed that it belonged to the Odugbemi family but was only being looked after by Ojeniya Onilearo on their behalf.

The Terms do not appear to deal with parcel 86 which formed part of the claims by the Odugbemi family. As no other claimant has made any claim before me in respect of this parcel, I think the Odugbemi family is entitled to the compensation in relation to it.

Consequently I make the following awards for compensation in relation to the remainder of the Odugbemi/Onilearo family claims -

- (1) To Yesufu Akinpelu as the 11th claimant for and on behalf of the Akinpelu family, parcel 107.
- (2) To the Odugbemi family, parcels 99, 109, the free area of parcel 86 together with

half of its area of conflict with parcel 60.

One Kúdaisi Asabi, the 58th claimant testified before me on the 12th of August, 1976 in support of his claim to parcel 60. It was his case that one Dairo, his ancestor first settled on the land including the parcel after the Kiriji war and farmed it. He said further that Dairo had three children namely, Kudaisi, Lajide and Adegbola amongst whom he shared his land before he died. Witness who said he identified the boundaries of parcel 60 to government surveyors got muddled up in his evidence as regards what happened after Dairo's death and the partition of his land amongst his children.

At that stage his Counsel, Mr. Ajeigbe sought and was granted an adjournment in relation to the claim since it was involved with the claims of other members of his family whose parcels were differently charted. On the adjourned and other subsequent dates as noted in the Record Book on the 20th of August, 1976, Mr. Ajeigbe did not present the remainder of the claimants case. In the circumstance the claim by the 58th claimant is hereby struck out.

An examination of the originating summons as finally amended shows that a number of claimants whose names appear thereon with address in care of the solicitors who conducted the various claims before me, did not show up during the hearing which lasted from the 20th of April, 1976 to the 7th of December, 1976.

From the premises that the solicitors in whose care their respective addresses were put in the originating summons appeared before me in this proceedings, I am satisfied that they (that is those claimants) are deemed to have sufficient notice of proceedings. Accordingly each of those claims is hereby struck out.

Having regard to the very numerous claimants whose claims have been dealt with in this judgment, and the haphazard order in which the claims of the respective claimants have been taken before me which order had been followed in the judgment, I consider that a summary of the judgment in the numerical order of the claimants as set out in the originating summons would be convenient to all concerned. The summary, in my view ought, and will advert, to the contents of exhibit 'Q' with a view to indicating whether in any particular case there is a strong probability that compensation had already been paid to the claimant for the land, the subject matter of his claim.

Accordingly the summary of my judgment then is that -

- (1) The claim by the 2nd claimant, the Olugbile family is dismissed.
- (2) The claim by the 3rd claimant, the Ibikunle family is dismissed.
- (3) The 5th claimant, Olapade Abangbe, is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 46 and is also entitled jointly with the 6th claimant, Emiola Ajani to the compensation due in respect of parcel 78.
- (4) The 6th claimant, Emiola Ajani is entitled, (for and on behalf of himself and his brothers) jointly with the 5th claimant Olapade Abangbe, to the compensation due on parcel 78.
- (5) The 7th claimant, Samuel Olabiyi Ajibode, substituted for Simeon Kolapo is entitled, for and on behalf of the Ajibode family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 110.

- (6) The 8th claimant, the Odugbemi family is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 99, parcel 109 and the free area of parcel 86 together with half its area of conflict with parcel 60.
- (7) The 10th claimant, Omorilewa Ajagbe, substituted for Yesufu Oyetayo, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Obadeyi family, to the compensation due on parcel 71. I have ignored its areas of conflict with parcels 4, 63A and 150 on which no evidence in respect of their respective claims was led before me.
- (8) Claimant 11, 78 and 83 Yesufu Akinsola, substituted for Joseph Akinpelu, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Akinpelu family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 107.
- (9) 12th claimant, Olutunji Olanrewaju, substituted for Ladokun Alamu, is entitled, for and on behalf of members of Olugbile family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 52. Any application for payment made pursuant to this judgment is to be considered in the light of the indication shown at No. 103 of the list in exhibit 'Q' that ₦1,013.40 was paid to Gbadamosi Alao for Ladokun Alamu as compensation for land with a view to being satisfied that such application is not for double compensation.
- (10) 13th claimant, Ogunyoyin Idogbe is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 116.
- (11) 14th claimant, Amusa Akinade is entitled to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 69 and half of its area of conflict with parcel 141.
- (12) 15th claimant, Fatunbi Ishola is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 80.

- (13) 16th claimant Tiameyu Abangbe is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 79.
- (14) 17th claimant Lamidi Asani Abangbe is entitled, on behalf of himself and his brother Laniyi, to the compensation due on parcel 77.
- (15) Claimant 20, 22 and 37 Lamidi Orimakinde is entitled, for and on behalf of the Orimakinde family to the compensation due on parcel 89, half of the area of parcel 90 (wholly within parcel 141) and the free area of parcel 105 together with half its area of conflict with parcel 139.
- (16) 21st claimants Yekini Akanji and Lawani Akano are entitled to the compensation due on the free area of parcel 92 and half its area of conflict with parcels 149 and 255.
- (17) 23rd claimant Suara Akanji substituted for Fanuyiwa Abangbe is entitled, for and on behalf of himself and the Fanuyiwa family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 104.
- (18) 24th claimant Aderinto Abangbe is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 103.
- (19) 25th claimant, Raji Jamoje is entitled, for and on behalf of the Jamoje family to the compensation due on parcel 101.
- (20) 26th claimant Amusa Abangbe is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 68.
- (21) 27th claimant Sariyu Amoke substituted for Emmanuel Adesokan is entitled for and on behalf of the Fasiku family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 70. No evidence was adduced before me in support of the claim to parcel 246 with which it conflicts.

- (22) 28th claimant Aliu Ajao is entitled, for and on behalf of his family, to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 81 together with half its areas of conflict with parcels 144, 143 and 146.
- (23) 29th claimant, Lasisi Obidere is entitled, for and on behalf of the Babadeyi family to the compensation due on parcel 65.
- (24) 30th claimant Emmanuel Ibapaku is entitled, for and on behalf of the Ibapaku family to the compensation due on parcel 118.
- (25) 33rd claimant Ayanrin Adetutu is entitled, for and on behalf of the Ogungbohun family to the compensation due on the free area of parcel 93 together with half its area of conflict with parcel 255.
- (26) Claimant 34 and 38 Alice Bamidele substituted for Ladejo Alade is entitled, for and on behalf of the Alagogo family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 82, the free area of parcel 91 together with half of its area of conflict with parcels 141, 149 and 255.
- (27) 36th claimant Aderonke Bada, substituted for Aderonke Bada, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Bada family, to the compensation due on parcel 67.
- (28) Claimant 41 and 88, Folarin Onilearo, is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 106, the free area of parcel 115 together with half its areas of conflict with parcels 138 and 149.
- (29) 42nd claimant Gabriel Kolade, substituted for Ibiyomi Alake is entitled, for and on behalf of the Karinapo family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 124.

- (30) 43rd claimant, Bello Oyelakin is similarly entitled for and on behalf of the Karinapo family to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 121 together with half its area of conflict with parcel 120.
- (31) 44th claimant Akinleye Aboderin is entitled to the compensation due in respect of half of parcel 120 since it is wholly contained within parcels 121 and 136.
- (32) 45th claimant, Tinuade Alake substituted for Oyawale Atanda is entitled for and on behalf of her family, the Adio family to compensation in respect of parcel 37.
- (33) 46th claimants Lasisi Oyeniya and the co-claimant Salami Akinade substituted for Onaolapo Akannu and Lanidi Akannu respectively are entitled to the compensation due on parcel 38. Note should however be taken of the list in Exhibit 'Q' at No. 51 which shows that an amount of ₦130.50 has been paid as compensation for land to Lanidi Akannu for whom Salami Akinade was substituted.
- (34) 47th claimant Eniola Aiki, substituted for Yesufu Aremu is entitled, for and on behalf of Kunrerin family, to compensation for parcel 45. Note should however be taken of the entry against the name of the claimant at No. 101 of the list in exhibit 'Q' showing that ₦217.75 had been paid as compensation in respect of land.
- (35) Claimant 48 and 64 Yesufu Ajadi substituted for Gbadanosi Anoc, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Ogundele family to the compensation due in respect of parcels 40 and 46.
- (36) 50th claimant Busari Akanbi substituted for Sunmonu Adio Olowolagba is entitled to the compensation due on parcel 48.

- (37) 51st claimant Samuel Ogundele is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 49. Note should however be taken of the payment of ₦360.30 as compensation for land to a Samuel Ogundele as shown at No. 133 of the list in exhibit 'Q'.
- (38) 52nd claimant Tijani Aremu substituted for Latunji Akande is entitled jointly with Lasisi Oyeniyi substituted for Onaolapo Akannu, the 46th claimant, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 50.
- (39) 53rd claimant, Alini Aiki is entitled to the compensation due on the free area of parcel 51 together with half of its areas of conflict with parcels 163 and 217. Note should be taken of the payment of ₦188.40 as compensation for land to this claimant as shown at No. 1 of the list in exhibit 'Q'.
- (40) 56th claimant Ladosu Akanni is entitled, jointly with claimant 56A who claims for and on behalf of the Mafikuyoni family, to the compensation due on parcel 87.
- (41) 58th claimant Kudaisi Asabi's claim in respect of parcel 60 is struck out.
- (42) Claimant 59 and 61 Yesufu Akanji substituted for Lawani Alao is entitled, for and on behalf of the Olomu family, to the compensation due on parcels 53 and 55. Note should however be taken of the compensation for land at ₦401.65 shown against the claimant's name at No. 104 of the list in exhibit 'Q'.
- (43) 60th claimant Murana Akanji substituted for Lajide Akano family to the compensation is entitled due in respect of parcel 54. Note should however be taken of the fact of the payment of the amount of ₦479.35 as compensation for land to the claimant as shown at No. 105 of the list in exhibit 'Q'.

- (44) Claimant 66 and 68 Alhaji Oyeniya Titilola substituted for Titilola Asabi, is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 42 and 44. Note should however, be taken of the fact of the payment of ₦33.60 as compensation for land already made to the claimant as shown at No. 100 of the list in exhibit 'Q'.
- (45) 71st claimant, Momoh Raji Akanmu is entitled, for and on behalf of the Odetola family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 7. Note should however be taken of a payment of ₦305.75 already made to the claimant as compensation for land as shown at No. 156 of the list in exhibit 'Q'.
- (46) 72nd claimant Salawu Odetola is entitled, for and on behalf of the Odetola family, to the compensation due in respect of parcels 113 and 130.
- (47) 73rd claimant Lanidi Ajao substituted for Adetunji Ishola is entitled for himself and the Ibigbani// to the compensation due on parcel 94.
- (48) 74th claimant Samuel Adegoke, is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 97.
- (49) 75th claimant Alimi Adegbola substituted for Karimu Akinbode is entitled, for and on behalf of the Akinbode family to the compensation due on parcel 98.
- (50) 76th claimant Falere Alanu is entitled, for himself and the Cgunkunle family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 83.
- (51) 77th claimant Saka Akindede is entitled, for and on behalf of the Kupolaran family, to the compensation due in respect of parcels 84 and 85.
- (52) 80th claimant, Aninu Falao substituted for Raji Falao, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Falao family to the compensation due

in respect of parcel 128, the free area of parcel 126 together with half its area of conflict with parcels 228 and 251.

- (53) 81st claimant James Aikono is entitled; for and on behalf of the Okikiola family to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 127 together with half its area of conflict with parcel 251.
- (54) 84th claimant, Busari Onilearo is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 100.
- (55) 86th claimant Suberu Akinade is entitled, for himself and the descendants of Kutanbi, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 95.
- (56) 87th claimant Yesufu Adeniyi Jongbon substituted for Oke Jongbon is entitled, for himself and the Jongbon family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 96.
- (57) 89th claimant Alhaji Lawal Adisa is entitled, on behalf of the Jaiyeade family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 117 and the free area of parcel 122 together with half its area of minor boundary conflict with parcel 243.
- (58) 90th claimant Olanlokun Aboderin is entitled, for and on behalf of the Olaitan family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 123.
- (59) 91st claimant Joseph Olateju substituted for James Olateju is entitled, for and on behalf of the Tannojo family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 125.
- (60) 94th claimant, Adeleke Ogunremi is entitled, for and on behalf of the Sangotayo family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 73.
- (61) 95th claimant, Abudu Ramonu is entitled, for himself and other children of his mother, the compensation due in respect of parcel 35.

- (62) 96th claimant Alhaji Suara Koleosho substituted for Suberu Koleosho is entitled, for and on behalf of the members of Ojo family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 36.
- (63) 102nd claimant Tiamiyu Amole substituted for Agboola Akanmu is entitled, for and on behalf of the Odediran family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 75.
- (64) 110th claimant, Chief Sanusi Cyetoro Alagba is entitled for and on behalf of the Alagba family to the compensation due in respect of parcels 104A and 104B on exhibit 'F' which contains the same perimeter survey as exhibit 'B' on which other parcels have been charted.
- (65) 111th claimant, Adebisi Akanbi is entitled, for and on behalf of the Osagi family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 137 located within the perimeter survey in exhibit 'B' as having a northern boundary with parcel 136, a southern boundary with parcel 226 and an eastern boundary with parcel 124.
- (66) 113th claimant, Busari Adeyemo is entitled, for and on behalf of the Babasale family, to the compensation due in respect of the free area of the parcel OG508/75 in exhibit '01' which contains the same perimeter survey and other chartings as exhibit 'B' together with half its area of conflict with parcels 116, 117 and 118.
- (67) 114th claimant, Zaccheus Adeleye is entitled, for and on behalf of the Adeleye family to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 238 together with half its area of boundary conflict with parcel 116.
- (68) 116th claimant, Tijani Clajide substituted for Samuel Fakorede is entitled, for and on behalf of the Olugbode family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 136.

- (69) Claimant 118, 119, 120, 121, 123 and 128 Tianiyu Arenu is entitled for and on behalf of the Ogunranti family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 140, the free areas of parcels 138, 139, 141, 142, 143 and 144 together with the appropriate apportionment of the areas of such parcels that conflict with the boundaries of other adjacent parcels.
- (70) Claimant 126, 127, 128 and 129 Lasupo Orisadare is entitled, for and on behalf of the Orisadare family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 147, the free areas of parcels 146, 148 and 149 together with the areas of such parcels as conflict with the boundaries of other adjacent parcels.
- (71) Claimant Nos. 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 187 and 189, Kasunu Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 214 and 216.
- (72) Claimant Nos. 139, 140 and 141 Raifu Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 160, 161 and 162.
- (73) Claimant 135, 138, 144 and 147 Oyeniya Asamu Okunade substituted for Oluade Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 156, 159, 165 and 168.
- (74) 142nd claimant Ayode Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 163.
- (75) Claimant 143, 145, 148, 149, 154 and 156 Arasi Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 164, 166, 169, 170, 175 and 177.
- (76) Claimant 146 and 152 Ladineji Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 167 and 173.
- (77) 150th claimant Oyetunde Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 171.

- 529
- (78) Claimant 151 and 155 Mudasiru Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 172 and 176.
 - (79) Claimant 153 and 160 Rasaki Adeyemi Adebisi substituted for Adeyemi Adebisi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 174 and 181.
 - (80) 157th claimant Labanji Aiki substituted for Latifu Ladokun is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 178.
 - (81) 158th claimant Samuel Yekole is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 179.
 - (82) 159th claimant Lawuyi Fashola substituted for Laniyi Akintoro is entitled, for and on behalf of the Atilola family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 180.
 - (83) 161st claimant Lawani Oyejide substituted for Lawani Esubiyi is entitled, for and on behalf of the Esubiyi family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 182.
 - (84) Claimant 162, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170 and 171 Amusa Olajide is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 183, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191 and 192.
 - (85) Claimant 163 and 167 Karimu Olajide is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 184 and 188.
 - (86) 172nd claimant, David Taiwo is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 193.
 - (87) 173rd claimant, Joseph Taiwo is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 194.
 - (88) 174th claimant Olapeju Ogundele is entitled to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 195 and half its area of conflict with parcel 247.
 - (89) 176th claimant, Nusi Odewumi is entitled, for and on behalf of the Odewumi family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 199.

- (90) Claimant 177 and 178, Tiamiyu Ajao substituted for Oguntade Adeoshun is entitled, for and on behalf of the Ogunsina family to the compensation due in respect of parcels 200 and 202.
- (91) 179th claimant, Ladejo Akinsanni is entitled for and on behalf of the Akintola family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 204.
- (92) 180th claimant, Onorinsola Akinsanni is entitled, for and on behalf of the Akintola family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 205.
- (93) 181st claimant, Akinlabi O. Akinsanni is entitled. to the compensation due in respect of parcel 206.
- (94) Claimant 182 and 233 Oyebanji Akinsanni is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 207, the free area of parcel 243 together with half the areas of its conflict with parcels 120, 121 and 122.
- (95) Claimant 183 and 184, Ladejo Akanbi is entitled, for and on behalf of the Ikusoro family to the compensation due in respect of parcels 210 and 211.
- (96) 185th claimant, Safiu Ishola is entitled, for himself, his brother, Karinu and his sister Bintu, the compensation due in respect of parcel 212.
- (97) 188th claimant, Adetoro Adufe is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 215.
- (98) 190th claimant, Wahabi Otunla is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 217.
- (99) Claimant 191 and 192 Ladeji Ajibi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcels 218 and 219.

- (100) 193rd claimant, Mudasiru Ajani Adedokun substituted for Adedokun Abikanlu is entitled, for and on behalf of the Abikanlu family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 220.
- (101) 194th claimant, Aderibigbe Olukutan is entitled, for and on behalf of the Abikanlu family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 221.
- (102) Claimant Nos. 195, 196, 197 and 198, Oladepo Atanda substituted for Ladepo A. Layanju is entitled, for and on behalf of the Olayanju family, to the compensation due in respect of parcels 222, 223, 224 and 225.
- (103) Claimant 199 and 200, Adelakun Fadesire is entitled, for himself and on behalf of his juniors of full blood, the compensation due on parcels 226 and 227.
- (104) 201st claimant, Adesina Fadesire is entitled to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 228 together with half its area of conflict with parcel 126.
- (105) 203rd claimant Cwoade Oshunkeye is entitled, for and on behalf of the Oshunkeye family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 230.
- (106) Claimant 204 and 205 Oyelani Oyewole is entitled, for and on behalf of the Abodunrin family to the compensation due on parcel 232 and the appropriate proportion of parcel 231 depending upon whether or not it is contained within parcel 235.
- (107) 206th claimant Raji Osho Laleri is entitled to the compensation due on the appropriate proportion of parcel 235 depending upon whether or not parcel 231 is contained within it.
- (108) Claimant 207 and 208, Samuel Adekitan is entitled, for and on behalf of the Odunlami family, to the compensation due in respect of parcels 236 and 237.

- (109) 209th claimant, Madam Sariyu Aweni substituted for Anusa A. Oforonjoti, for and on behalf of the Oforonjoti family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 239. ^{is}entitled
- (110) 212nd claimant, James Adeniyi, substituted for Abraham Ogunsina and Fanike Ajayi, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Okio family, to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 242 and half its area of conflict with parcel 116.
- (111) 220th claimant, Adebayo Adewoyin is entitled, for and on behalf of the Olola family, to the compensation due in respect of the free area of parcel 254 together with half its areas of boundary conflict with parcels 150 and 246.
- (112) Claimant 221 and 222, Owolabi Ladele, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Fasoyin family to the compensation in respect of half the area of parcel 256 and the free area of parcel 255 together with half its area of boundary conflicts with parcels 141, 91, 92 and 93.
- (113) 223rd claimant, Adekanbi Akanji, is entitled jointly with 224th claimant, Adeniran Aremu, both for and on behalf of the Adelu family, to the compensation due on parcel 24.
- (114) 224th claimant, Adeniran Aremu, is entitled jointly with the 223rd claimant Adekanbi Akanji, both for and on behalf of the Adelu family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 24.
- (115) 225th claimant, Ayisatu Anoke, substituted for Karimu Adegbola is entitled, for herself and the children of Karimu Adegbola, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 5.
- (116) 226th claimant Yesufu Fadayi is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 30.

533

- (117) 228th claimant, Alhaji Amusa Atanda substituted for Ogunnikē Ajike, is entitled for and on behalf of the Dadosile family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 14.
- (118) 229th claimant, Dedapo Adeoshun is entitled for and on behalf of the Adeoshun family to the compensation due on parcels 233 and 234.
- (119) 230th claimant Adeagbo Akanni substituted for Adeyemo Oluwo is entitled, for and on behalf of the Oluwo family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 129.
- (120) 231st claimant, Emiola Ayinde Oshowumi substituted for Agboola Oshowumi is entitled, for and on behalf of the Oshowumi family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 13.
- (121) 232nd claimant, Salawu Alao is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 134.
- (122) 234th claimant, Adegoke Agbehinatu is entitled, for and on behalf of the Agbehinatu family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 224.
- (123) 235th claimant, Adebisi Amoke substituted for Salami Maya, is entitled, for and on behalf of the Maya family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 18.
- (124) 236th claimant, Salawu Mafikuyomi is entitled for and on behalf of the Mafikuyomi family, to the compensation due in respect of parcel 131. He is also entitled as claimant 56A also for and on behalf of the Mafikuyomi family, jointly with claimant 56, Ladosu Akanni to the compensation due in respect of parcel 87.
- (125) 237th claimant, Adeoti Abeke is entitled, for and on behalf of the Adebunmi family to the compensation due in respect of parcel 135.
- (126) 238th claimant, Raini Alao, is entitled to the compensation due in respect of parcel 133.

SEPTEMBER, 1978


(J. A. OLOWOFEYEKU)
JUDGE

534

Sec. (GxA)

Pages 420 to 533 overleaf are
hereby submitted for your rec. action
pls.

ADD.

C: R:

24/11/78

CR

Pl. attach ^{closed} Vol. II.

~~the date~~

~~24/11/78.~~

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

Sec. (GAA)

Reference your minute on P.534,
please find attached the closed Vol. I of
the file under reference.

ADD.

C: R:

27/11/78

ARCHIVES OF OYSO

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

CC

Q 5 (A)

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

WITTS R. 535

IL 2010

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

