

OYO STATE COUNCIL FOR ARTS AND CULTURE

CULTURAL CENTRE ROAD, MOKOLA,
IBADAN NIGERIA

ARCHIVES

FILE NO.	VOLUME NO.
SUBJECT: INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION BETWEEN LAGOS STATE AND WESTERN REGION	
CLASS MARK C A C 26.1.1	
PIECE/SERIAL NO.	

CAC 0051



ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
Between the Lagos and the Western State Governments

LAGOS WATER SUPPLY

At present, the City of Lagos and its sub-urban areas depend on River Ogun for about 60% of their water supply. A crash programme is now in progress at the Iju Water Works to raise production to about 45 million gallons per day. When this is completed, it is planned to increase the rate of production, first, to 100 m.g.d., and thereafter to about 200 m.g.d.

2. To be able to attain the above targets, it will be necessary to construct a dam somewhere along the course of the River; and a Report submitted to the Federal Government in 1965 by the firm of Messrs D.M.J. Consulting Engineers, has recommended Ofiki in the Western State as the most suitable spot for the dam.

3. It is understood that the Western State Water Corporation has, within the last year, tapped the same River in a number of points to obtain water for various towns in the Western State; and that the Corporation is also contemplating on building a dam at Ofiki, that is, the same spot recommended for the construction of the dam to service the Iju Water Works.

4. It is therefore necessary for both Governments to come to agreement on the following points:-

- (i) the number of points and localities at which water is abstracted from River Ogun, so as to ensure the realisation of the forecast of future production in each of the waterworks obtaining raw water from the river;
- (ii) the construction of a dam or dams along the river to avoid duplication of efforts and to effect savings.

Ministry of Works and Planning,
Lagos State.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
between the Lagos and the Western State Governments -
TRAINING

The Lagos State Government is committed to developing its staff to meet their full potential. The aim of Government in this regard is to ensure that it has a good crop of officers who have a broad knowledge of what is going on in the Civil Service, what changes are required and how to bring about the much needed changes so as to improve productivity and Government services to the people.

2. Training is one area where the two states can co-operate. It is undesirable that a fresh entrant into the Civil Service be assigned duties without induction. In-service training is another aspect.

3. The State at present has no Training School of its own. Even though it is intended to make a modest start, consideration should be given to economy and maximum utilisation of existing facilities. The induction training of Clerical Staff, Executive and Administrative Classes and In-Service Training of Secretarial/ Stenographic staff are matters of primary concern in this State's Public Service.

4. Although training cannot be expected to achieve everything and solve the ills of the Service, with proper motivation, good Instructors and sound teaching methods a great deal can be achieved. An arrangement can therefore be worked out whereby the Lagos State Government can avail itself of the high-level manpower resource at the disposal of the Western State Government, for training of its staff, at the Western State Civil Service Training School.

S. M. G's Office,
Establishments Division,
City Hall,
LAGOS.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
Between the Lagos and the Western State Governments

NEED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE IJU WATER CATCHMENT AREA

The Iju Waterworks is the only source of water for all uses in the Lagos Metropolitan Area. As at present it is being enlarged to produce more water for the ever-increasing population of the Metropolis.

2. The development of housing and industry is growing rapidly northwards in the Lagos Metropolitan Area, and within the last 2 to 3 years these developments have begun to spread into the village of Iju where the waterworks is situated.
3. Our Town Planning Division has had some difficulty to control developments in this area which was originally not within the area of jurisdiction of the then Ikeja Area Planning Authority. This difficulty has, however, been remedied by the transfer of planning control function to the Ministry. Hence, it is now possible to control developments within that area of the waterworks that lie within the Lagos State.
4. There is, however, a large virgin land of the Iju water catchment area which does not lie within this State, but falls within the Western State. Development planning control in the area concerned is not therefore possible from this end.
5. As of now, it is known that speculators are moving in that direction with a view to starting development. Although this area lies within the area of jurisdiction of the Egba Area Planning Authority, it is quite possible that since no Master Plan exists to control the use of land in that area, some clever Nigerians will soon want to take advantage of that loop-hole to begin physical developments within the water-catchment area which normally should be a building-free zone.
6. The need for the preservation of this area as a greenbelt is all too obvious and this cannot be achieved without the co-operation and support of the Western State Government. In our letter Ref. No. SR.78/T.1/12 of 22nd February, 1972 we have proposed to the Western State Government Ministry of Lands and Housing that the Western State Government should acquire the land on behalf of the Lagos State Government, and by letter Ref. No. TP.1426/2 dated 21st March, 1972 a reply has been received, stating that the matter was being looked into. It is believed that it is only through the acquisition of this land that the area can be retained as a building-free zone and remain uncontaminated for the Iju Waterworks.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LAGOS STATE AND
WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS
SOCIAL WELFARE: UTILISATION OF AMENITIES
e.g. APPROVED SCHOOLS AND REMAND HOMES

Lagos being a cosmopolitan city, other States continue to enjoy some of the available social Welfare services provided by the Lagos State Government free of charge. The problem has been difficult to solve as far as the utilisation of social welfare amenities are concerned.

INSTITUTIONS

2. The following is the list of our Institutions.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>NO. ON ROLL</u>
+(i)	Iseri Intermediate Approved School	100	128
+(ii)	Mapara Senior Approved School	100	116
(iii)	Birrell Junior Approved School	48	50
(iv)	Obasa House Girls' Approved School	50	35
(v)	Oshodi Boys' Remand Home	50	33
(vi)	Girls' Remand Home	50	35
(vii)	Boys' Remand Home	200	257

+50 double decker iron beds have recently been purchased in order to cope with the increase of boys at Mapara and Iseri Approved Schools.

3. Before the creation of the twelve states, the Western and East Central States used to enjoy the facilities of the Lagos State Approved Schools and Remand Homes, because some of their committal cases were referred to Lagos Approved Schools for the number of years they had to stay in these Schools. Some of their cases were remanded at Yaba and Idi-Araba pending further action. Since 1969, cases referred from other states were rejected.

4. The cost of maintaining all juveniles and young persons from the other eleven states for the period they have to stay in our Institutions is borne by the Lagos State, because their parents or guardians live and work in Lagos. All destitutes except adults from other states are also repatriated on court orders at the expense of the Lagos State.

CASEWORK SERVICES

5. The State Government continues to co-operate with the other eleven states in casework services, and accepts occasionally some cases from outside the country, or overseas.

The types of cases are as follows:

- (i) Supervision of court cases involving juveniles on criminal charges, beyond control, truancy, etc., but only when these children and young persons are placed on probation, or released on licence to their parents or guardians who are resident in Lagos.

- (ii) Investigations on matrimonial cases, adoption etc., are conducted on requests from any state or from overseas.
- (iii) Requests are sometimes received for training of social workers from other states. Recently, there is a request for the training of a Social Welfare Officer newly appointed by the Rivers State. Each State arranges for lodgings and transport expenses of its trainees.
- (iv) Request are also received for documents on general services procedure on certain aspects of Social Welfare e.g. scheme of work, plans of the Remand Homes or Approved Schools, copies of Children and Young Persons Act, annual reports, etc.

6. To facilitate further discussions on the subject, three relevant letters concerning this Government's policy on her relationship with the other States are attached herewith as appendices.

LAGOS STATE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

8th May, 1972.

COPY

SOCIAL WELFARE
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING
LAGOS.

WELLSBEING

ML:SW/137/65.

23508

6th March, 1969.

The Permanent Secretary,
Lagos State Ministry of Health &
Social Welfare,
Broad Street,
Lagos.

Request from the States for Places in
The Girl's Approved School
in Lagos State.

With reference to the above matter, I should like a policy decision which will guide the Social Welfare Division on committal cases to the Girl's Approved School which are referred from the other States of Nigeria.

2. The following factors may be useful when considering the matter:

- a) Obasa Girl's Approved School at Idi-Araba can accommodate about 100 girls, if organised.
- b) The Western State has suggested that all female cases committed by the Juvenile Courts in all the States of Nigeria should be admitted into the Lagos State Girl's Approved School at Idi-Araba in order to save them the expenses of having to build their own.
- c) The idea is good, but as far as the girls are concerned, some of them whose parents or guardians are not resident in Lagos cannot be visited as necessary. This will create a psychological problem. The Aftercare Workers will be unable to have direct access to their homes. The personal contacts with the parents and guardians which are important for friendly discussions and rehabilitation of their children will be impossible. The children ought to live near their parents or guardians for the programme of Home Leave periodically.
- d) The financial aspects to be considered are:
 1. Cost of maintenance per child, which may amount to about £50 annually to cover Uniforms, feeding, fares, Drugs etc.
 2. Cost of transport fares to and from their homes in their States for some weekends and holidays.

Although the children and Young Persons Act provides for the maintenance of children under section 28 (2) the maximum of £4 per month per child, the Court Order is always very much lesser than this amount, because many of the parents and guardians cannot afford to pay. In short, it means that the Lagos State Government will have to bear some financial

/2.....

responsibilities for the children in the other States, when parents are out of jobs or they cannot be traced. Lagos State can only institute Court Action against defaulters resident in Lagos. It will be a long process in collecting arrears of payments through the States' Courts.

3. In conclusion, I recommend that this proposal should be carefully examined in the child's own interest which is paramount, even if the financial aspects can be solved.

(Sgd.) W. A. McEwen
CHIEF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER.

ARCHIVES OF OYS/CAO

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

P.M.B. No. 12642

Tel: 26903

Telegram: HEALING, LAGOS

Ministry of Health & Social
Welfare,
Broad Street,
Lagos, Nigeria

31st March, 1969.

Ref. No. LSMH.1131/11

The Chief Social Welfare Officer,
Lagos State Ministry of Health & Social Welfare,
Independence Building,
Lagos.

Request from the States for Places in
the Girls' Approved School in Lagos
State

I am directed to refer to your letter No. ML.SW/137/65 of 6th March, 1969, and to inform you that after careful consideration, it is decided that because of obvious technical difficulties that would be involved, committal cases from other States to the Lagos State Government Approved Girls' School should not be accepted.

2. The decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph was reached after thorough examination of paragraph 2(c) and (d) of your letter under reference with which this Ministry is in full agreements.
3. Lagos State is trying to lay the foundation for its future growth and it will not be discreet for it to undertake any avoidable burden at this stage.

(Sgd.) M. O. K. WILLIAMS
for Permanent Secretary.

COPY

12519
23508
WELLBEING
ML.SW/137/70

SOCIAL WELFARE,
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING,
LAGOS.

18th April, 1969.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Economic Planning and
Social Development,
Social Development Division,
Ibadan,
Western State.

For the Attention of Mr. B. Akinwale

Admission Into Lagos State
Approved School

May I refer to your letter No. SOD.288/S.12/Vol.II/416 of 30th September, 1968, and to inform you that after careful consideration of the matter, the Permanent Secretary has decided that because of obvious technical difficulties that would be involved, it will no longer be possible to admit girls from the other States into the Girls' Approved School in the Lagos State.

2. Some of the children whose parents or guardians are not resident in Lagos cannot be visited as necessary, if admitted into the Approved School. Apart from the psychological problems which this will create, the Aftercare Workers will be unable to have direct access to their homes as necessary.
3. The personal contacts with the parents and guardians which are important for friendly discussions and rehabilitation of their children will be impossible. The maintenance orders defaulters will involve the Lagos State Government in extra expenditure.
4. The old Colony areas have no Approved Schools of their own, and therefore, their cases will have to be admitted into the existing one in the State.

(Sgd.) M. A. McEwen,
CHIEF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER.

APPENDIX B

BRIEF ON STAFF MATTERS

Prepared by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry
of Establishments and Training, Western State

FOR

The meeting of officials of the Western State
and Lagos State Governments on the Identifica-
tion of possible Areas of Mutual co-operation
Between the two States

Staff Development, which is always a continuing process and in which no State can claim to be self-sufficient, is one of the very vital areas in which the Government of both the West and Lagos States can develop a fruitful co-operation. The Ministry of Establishments and Training in the Western State is able and willing to place the facilities at its Civil Service Training School at the disposal of officers of the Lagos State Government who stand to benefit from such courses. The courses which are organised for a wide range of officers include the following:-

- (a) (i) a full-time 18 months course for the training of Confidential Secretaries and Stenographers. The basic entry requirement is the West African School Certificate or the G.C.E. 'O' Level. In either case, a pass of at least credit standard in English is desirable;
- (ii) a part-time 3-month stenographers improvement course, the successful completion of which will qualify officers for consideration for promotion as Confidential Secretaries.
- (b) (i) Induction Course for Administrative and Professional Officers;
- (ii) Office Management and Supervision Course for Assistant Executive Officers, Chief Clerical Officers, Senior Clerical Officers and Clerical Officers on Scale D.3;
- (iii) Induction course for newly recruited officers in Scales D.E. and F.;
- (iv) Course in Statistics for Record Purpose for Officers in the Clerical grade;
- (v) Course in Clerical Duties;
- (vi) Course in the Skills of Supervision for first line Supervisors;
- (vii) Course in Storekeeping for Store-Keepers;
- (viii) Basic course for Library Officers;
- (ix) Course in the Techniques of Organisation and Management;
- (x) Efficiency course for Messengers.
- (c) (i) Six weeks course in Clerical Duties for Local Government Staff

This is a course designed for Clerical Staff of Local Government Councils to improve their competence in their attitudes to work, work relations and interpretation of Local Government Regulations and Laws and also to prepare them for the Local Government Confirmation and promotion Examination which will help them to advance in their jobs. Subject taught

on this course are Principles and Procedure of Local Government Law, Financial Memoranda, Staff Regulations, Customary Courts Law, Human Relations, Office system, Current Affairs and Chiefs Law;

(ii) Six months Accounting and Auditing Course for Local Government Staff

This is a course designed for the clerical staff of Local Councils, who have been confirmed in their appointment and who have passed the Confirmation and Promotion Examination. The main objectives of the course are to provide essential job instruction, to improve individual performances, to broaden the participants' knowledge with a view to enhancing their Councils' efficiency and to train them to be able to take up responsible positions in the unified service after some experience on the job. Subjects taught are Book-Keeping and Accounts, Local Government Finance, Financial Memoranda, Auditing, Machinery of Government, Local Government Law, Office system, Human Relations, Statistics, English Language and Current Affairs.

2. All the courses mentioned above have been designed and introduced after a careful survey of the training needs of the various grades of personnel in the Civil Service of the Western State, particularly at the lower level. All these courses have been tested and found very useful and richly rewarding as they have gone a long way in enhancing the efficiency of officers who have had the privilege of attending them. Staff Development is an area which engages the attention of Government and efforts continue on all fronts to train all categories of Civil Servants for the effective discharge of their duties.

3. A cyclostyled copy of the 1972 Calendar of the Civil Service Training School, Western State, is attached hereto.

4. In the Western State, there are also a number of Departmental Training Institutions like the Survey School, Oyo, the Co-operative College, Ibadan, the Health Auxiliary Training School, Ibadan and the School of Nursing, Ibadan. Requests for places in these institutions will of course have to be made to the appropriate Ministry which has responsibility for each Institution whilst this Ministry will be ready to serve as a liaison in this respect.

5. The Ministry of Establishments and Training will be willing to provide essential assistance to the Lagos State Government in setting up or firmly establishing, if already set up, a similar institution for staff development as in the West. The reciprocal nature of the co-operation especially in staff development is

fully recognised because the Lagos State Government will no doubt have its own areas from which this State Government can also benefit.

oooooo0000oooooo

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

SUBJECTS:

English

Typewriting

Work Relations with Colleagues and Superiors

Office Practice and Procedures.

PARTICIPANTS:

Typists, Grade III

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972:

February-May; July-September

4. Course for Confidential Secretaries, Grade III

OBJECTIVE:

To increase Shorthand speed to 120 words per minute.

SUBJECTS:

Shorthand

PARTICIPANTS:

Serving Confidential Secretaries, Grade III.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972:

January-April

May-October

5. Six-months full-time Course for Official Reporters

OBJECTIVES:

1. To increase job knowledge and all-round competence
2. To increase shorthand and typewriting speeds from 120 words per minute/50 words per minute to 140 words per minute/60 words per minute.
3. To increase command of English.

SUBJECTS:

High-speed shorthand training

Transcription training

Typewriting speed development

Advance English

Special lectures for Conference, Legal, Radio and Committee

Practice Reporting, etc.

Special lectures on Parliamentary Procedure and Parliamentary Reporting

Economics and Public Affairs; Law.

DETAILS OF COURSE PROGRAMMES

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| 1. First Year Confidential Secretaries-in-Training | } | 18 months full
time) |
| 2. Second Year " " " " " " | | |

OBJECTIVES :

To provide pre-entry training in Secretarial duties leading to appointment as Stenographers or Confidential Secretaries depending on qualifications acquired at the end of course.

SUBJECTS :

English (Written and Spoken)
Shorthand
Typewriting
Secretarial Practice/Office Practice
Government Regulations
Book-keeping and Accounts
Civics/Law
Elementary Economics.

PARTICIPANTS :

Holders of School Certificate or General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) in three Subjects including English.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF :

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972 :

January-December

3. Three-month Day-release Typists' Improvement Course

OBJECTIVES :

1. To afford Typists, Grade III an opportunity to improve their spoken and written English.
2. To help them to improve their typing skill in the production of general typewriting matter, machine usage and elementary layout, and to raise their speed above the minimum speed of their grade.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL

CALENDAR 1972

(A) SECRETARIAT WING

COURSES

1. First Year Confidential Secretaries-in-Training Jan. - August
2. Second Year Confidential Secretaries-in-Training Sept. - Dec.
3. 3-month Day-release Typists Improvement Course Feb. - May
July - Sept.
4. Course for Confidential Secretaries, Grade III Jan. - April
5. Official Reporters Course May - October
6. 4-month Day-release Stenographers Improvement course Feb. - May
July - Oct.
7. 4-Day Workshops for Confidential Secretaries June - July.

ARCHIVES OF OYO

(B) Management Wing

8. Induction course for Administrative and Professional Officers.
(5 days full time). January, October
9. Office Management and Supervision January, May & September.
(5 days full time).
10. Five day Induction Course for January, April, July, October
Newly recruited officers in Scales D.E.F.
11. Four-weeks Day-release Course in statistics for record purposes
February - March
12. 6-week Course in Clerical Duties February, May, October
13. Eight-week in skills of supervision April - May
14. Four-week Day Release course in Administrative statistics
August - September.
15. Course in Store-keeping (six weeks) June.
16. Four-week Basic Course for Clerical Officers (Library) September.
17. Friday Seminars in Administrative Management and Conduct
of Government Business. September - November.
18. Efficiency Course for Messengers etc. September - October.
19. Induction Course for newly recruited Executive Officers and
Technical Officers. December.
20. Course in Techniques of Organisation and Management (Day
Release for three months). (October - December)???

(C) Local Government Wing

21. Six-month Accounting and Auditing Course. April - October.
22. Six-week course in Clerical Duties for
Local Government Staff. November - December.

PARTICIPANTS:

Serving Official Reporters, and selected Confidential Secretaries.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School

Guests lecturers from Departments

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972:

May-October

6. Four-month Day-release Stenographers' Improvement Course

OBJECTIVES:

1. To increase Shorthand and Typewriting speeds and accuracy over and above the normal speed of 80/35 words per minute, respectively;
2. To improve the understanding of the English Language and in particular spoken English.

SUBJECTS:

English, Shorthand, Typewriting, Human Relations.

LENGTH OF COURSE:

Four Months.

PARTICIPANTS:

- (i) Officers who fail in the final examination of the eighteen months Confidential Secretaries Course run in the School.
- (ii) Serving Stenographers;
- (iii) Trained Stenographers who are temporarily held against the post of Confidential Secretaries, Grade III, pending the determination of their appointment.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972:

February to May, July to October.

7. Four-Day Workshops for Confidential Secretaries

SUBJECTS:

Personal appearance
Reception Duties
Telephone Techniques
Work Relationships with Colleagues and Bosses
Helping your Boss and Planning Your Own Work
Registry
Classified Documents

PARTICIPANTS:

Newly recruited or promoted Confidential Secretaries and Acting Confidential Secretaries.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School assisted by experienced Confidential Secretaries in the Ministries.

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972:

June-July

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

INDUCTION COURSE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE
AND PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS

OBJECTIVES

To induct newly engaged Officers to the Public Service in the requirements of their positions, their obligations, privileges and benefits.

CONTENTS

The Constitution

The Legislature

The Judiciary

The Functions of the Western Nigeria Civil Service

The Functions of the Administrator in the Secretariat and in the Region

Sources of Revenue

The Function of the Treasury

The System of Conducting Government business (Registry, files minute writing, letter writing to the public, etc.)

Relationships between Professional and Administrative Officers

The Duties and Privileges of Civil Servants

Where to go to answer your questions
Relationships with Colleagues Western Nigeria and its peoples.

Visit to important places in the Secretariat.

PARTICIPANTS:

Temporary Administrative Officers
(awaiting Extended Interview Procedure)

Administrative Officers (On probation) and Newly engaged Professional Officers and Officers in Scale A post.

SELECTION PROCEDURE:

Nominations within two months of joining the Service, from the Ministry of Establishments and Training (for Temporary Administrative Officers) and from Ministries and Corporations for Professional Officers)

SIZE OF GROUP:

Up to 20

DURATION:

5 days

CONDUCTED BY:

Civil Service Training School.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Training Officer, C.S.T.S.
Assistant Secretary, "
Guest Lecturers - (From Ministries)

DATE OF COURSE IN 1972:

July 1972

October 1972

and as required by recruitment.

9. Office Management and Supervision (5 days full time)

Objective:

The course is designed for supervisors clerks to make them understand clearly the meaning of an efficient office as well as to show them the correct Office Procedure.

Subjects:

The Office in the Public Service
Office Efficiency
Discipline
Communications
Human Relations
Registry Procedures
Office Terms and Abbreviations.

Participants:

Assistant Executive Officers, Chief Clerical Officers,
Senior Clerical Officers, Clerical Officers on Scale D.3

Instructional staff:

Staff of the Civil Service Training Schools

Dates of Courses: January, May and September.

10. Induction Courses for Newly Recruited Officers in Scales D, E, F. (Five days full time).

OBJECTIVES:

To induct newly-engaged officers to the Public Service in the requirements of their positions, their obligations, privileges and benefits.

SUBJECTS:

The Civil Service and its Organisation
Registry
Office System
Conditions of Service
Relationships with Fellow Officers
Visit to Important Places.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.
Date of Course: January, April, July, October.

11. Course in Statistics for record purposes for Officers in the Clerical Grade: (Day-Release for four weeks).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To acquaint officers with the principles, methods and techniques of collecting some simple operational statistics as well as presenting information in a clear and easy form for users.
2. To explain how Departmental Statistics can be adapted for other users.

SUBJECTS:

The meaning and uses of Statistics for Administrative purposes.
The collection of Statistics information and Administrative Statistics.
Presentation of Statistical data.
Simple tools of statistical analysis.

PARTICIPANTS:

Clerical Officers and Senior Clerical Officers in charge of Departmental Records.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Statisticians, Ministry of Economic Planning and Social Development.

DATES OF COURSE

February to March.

12. Course in Clerical Duties Six weeks full-time.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide essential job instruction to improve individual performance
2. To broaden knowledge with a view to assisting officers' effort towards self-development for advancement in the service.

SUBJECTS:

The Machinery of Government
Civil Service Regulations - General Orders,
Financial Instructions and Public Service Regulations
Office Organisation and Procedures
Government Accounting System
Statistics for Records purposes
English
Relation with Fellow officers.

PARTICIPANTS:

To be selected from:

- (a) Unconfirmed Clerical Officers with not less than one year's service experience and officers of equivalent grades
- (b) Clerical Assistants with not less than three years' service experience who have not sat for advancement test to Clerical Officers' grade.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATES OF COURSES: February, May, and October.

13. The skills of Supervision for first line Supervisors:
(Day-Release for eight weeks).

OBJECTIVES:

1. To give job training in the essential attitudes, knowledge and skills required to perform supervisory work.

SUBJECTS:

The supervisor: his place in the organisation, attitude and responsibilities. Office Organisation
The Art of Delegation
The nature of Responsibility and Authority
How to develop leadership skills
Techniques of effective communication
Exerting discipline without domination
Human Relations on the job
Conducting interviews to settle disputes and grievances

Getting Groups to work effectively
Providing safe Working Conditions
Statistics for Supervision
Report writing and Making Confidential Staff Reports.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

Staff of the Civil Service Training School; Guest Lecturers from Ministries and Ibadan Technical College, Staff of Institute of Administration.

DATES OF COURSE

April to May.

14. Four-Week Day Release Course in Administrative Statistics for Officers in the General Executive Class, Administrative Officers, Class IV and V, and Professional Officers of equivalent grade.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assist officers in charge of others in the supervision of departmental records and the rendition of actual and reliable statistical data for use of planners in development projects.

SUBJECTS:

The Meaning and Uses of Statistics for Administrative purposes
The Collection of Statistical information
Administrative Statistics
Presentation of Statistical data
Simple tools of Statistical analysis.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Social Development.

DATE OF COURSE: August - September.

15. Course in Store-keeping (Four Weeks full time)

OBJECTIVES:

To provide the basic job training for Store-keepers and Assistant Store-keepers.

SUBJECT:

Principles of Store-keeping
Store Procedures
Types of Stores
Elementary Book-keeping
English
Arithmetic
Staff Relationship
Civil Service Regulations - General Orders, Financial Instruction and Public Service Commissions Regulations.
Office Procedure.

PARTICIPANTS:

Store-keepers with not less than one year in the grade who are unconfirmed and Assistant Store-keepers with not less than three years' services in the grade.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Stores Officers in Ministries and Staff of Civil Service Training School.

DATES OF COURSE: June

16. Basic Course for Clerical Officers Library (Four weeks full time)

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide essential basic job training for Clerical officers (Library)

SUBJECTS:

Library Administration
Categories of Book Materials
Procedure for circulating books
Main parts of Books
Civil Service Regulations - General Orders
Financial Instructions, etc.
Relations with staff

PARTICIPANTS:

Clerical Officers (Library) of not less than one year's service experience who are not yet confirmed.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Regional Library
Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATES OF COURSES: September.

17. Friday Seminars in Administrative Management and the conduct of Government Business for Senior Assistant Secretaries, Principal Executive Officers, Senior Executive Officers and experienced Scale A Officers and Professional/Technical Officers of equivalent status.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study administrative principles and techniques and their application to the direction and development of staff resources.
2. To increase the awareness of participants and competence in the parts they play in the overall conduct of Government business.

SUBJECTS:

The Techniques of Administrative Management:
Decision-making
Delegation and Control
Staff Development
Assessing Performance and Staff Reporting
Creative supervision for increased output

Preparation of Papers for Executive Council:
The functions of Executive Council
Types of Executive Council and Treasury Board memoranda
Duties of Ministry in implementing decisions
Duties of Secretary to the Executive Council

The Functions of the Treasury:
The Ministry of Finance
The Ministry of Establishments and Training
Preparation of Estimates

Teamwork between Administrative and Professional Officers:
Advancement and Problems

Techniques for better co-operation

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School
Staff of the Institute of Administration
Guest Lecturers from Ministries.

Dates of Seminars September - November

18. Efficiency Course for Messengers: (Day-Release for eight weeks)

OBJECTIVES:

1. To improve their competence in their duties particularly their attitudes to work, work relations, and power of communicating messages.
2. To broaden and advance their general knowledge and education to as to stimulate and assist their efforts at sel-development for advancement in the service.

SUBJECTS OF COURSE:

Spoken English
Civics
Relationships at work
Handling of files
Messengers' duties

PARTICIPANTS:

Messengers and Storemen on permanent appointment with at least one year's experience but not older than thirty-five years of age.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School.

DATES OF COURSES: September - October.

19. Induction Course for newly recruited Executive and Technical Officers: (Two days full time.)

OBJECTIVES:

To induct newly-engaged officers in the requirements of their positions, their obligations, privilege and entitlements.

SUBJECTS:

The Western Nigeria Civil Service
The Constitution
The Legislature
The Judiciary
The Duties and Privileges of Civil Servants
Sources of Revenue
Public Service Regulations
How to use General Orders and Financial Instructions
Government Accounting System
Western Nigeria and Its Peoples
Human Relations at Work
Visit to Important places in the Secretariat.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School
Guest Speakers from Departments.

DATES OF COURSE: As required by recruitment.

Additional

Course in Techniques of Organisation and Management (Day-Release for three months).

OBJECTIVES:

- (i) To provide a continuous course of training for Organisation and Management Staff in the techniques of Organisation and Management work with a view to making them more proficient and effective in their duties.
- (ii) To enable officers who have had the benefit of advanced training overseas in Organisation and Management techniques multiply themselves by imparting their knowledge to the staff of the Organisation and Management Division and so expose them to the new techniques of Management Analysis.

SUBJECTS:

- (i) Scope of Administrative Management.
- (ii) Techniques of problem Solving.
- (iii) Nature and Problems of Organisation and Methods.
- (iv) Planning of Assignment.
- (v) Preliminary Survey and Terms of Reference.
- (vi) Fact-gathering, Fact-recording, Fact analysis and Report Writing.
- (vii) Form Design and Practical Exercise.
- (viii) Office Design and Layout of Office Machines and Equipment, and Practical Demonstrations.
- (ix) Consultancy Services.
- (x) Working in Technical Departments.
- (xi) Activity Sampling.
- (xii) Graphical Representation.

PARTICIPANTS:

Officers of the Organisation, Methods and Complementing Division.

Other officers in the Administrative and General Executive Classes who are interested in Management Techniques.

LECTURES:

Guests from Organisation, Methods and Complementing Division.

21. Six Months' Accounting and Auditing Course for Local Government Staff.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide essential job instruction to improve individual performance.
2. To broaden the participants' knowledge with a view to their Councils' efficiency.
3. To train them to be able to take up responsible position in the unified service after some experience on leaving the training.

SUBJECTS:

Book-keeping and Accounts
Local Government Finance and Accounts
Financial Memoranda
Auditing
Machinery of Government
Principles and Procedure of Local Government
Local Government Law
Office System
Human Relations
Statistics
English Language
Current Affairs

PARTICIPANTS

Clerical Staff of Local Councils who have been confirmed in their appointment and who have passed the Confirmation and Promotion Examination conducted by the Local Government Wing of the Training School.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

1. Staff of the Civil Service Training School
 2. Guest Lecturers from Ministry of Local Government.
- DATE: April to October.

Six Weeks' Course in Clerical Duties for Local Government Staff.

22. OBJECTIVES:

1. To improve the participants' competence in their attitudes to work, work relations and interpretation of Local Government Regulations and Laws.
2. To prepare them for the Local Government Confirmation and promotion Examination which will help them to advance in their jobs.

SUBJECTS:

Principles and Procedure of Local Government
Local Government Law
Financial Memoranda
Staff Regulations
Customary Courts Law
Human Relations
Office System
Current Affairs
Chiefs Law

PARTICIPANTS:

Clerical Staff of Local Government Councils who have not attended similar courses.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:

Staff of the Civil Service Training School, and Guest Lecturers from the Ministry of Local Government.

DATE: November to December.

Office of the Military Governor,
Agodi, Ibadan.

Our Ref.No.FOR SP/S.360/1/166

17th May, 1972

Mr. H.S.A. Adedeji,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance.

Mrs. F. M. Akintunde-Ighodalo,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs and Information.

Mr. M. A. Akintomide,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural
Resources or his representative.

Mr. A. K. Degun,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy
Affairs or his representative.

Mr. T. I. Ojo,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Trade and Co-operatives.

Mr. J. O. Afolabi,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Establishments and Training.

Mr. T. A. Iwajomo,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction.

Mr. C.S.O. Akande,
Controller of Works Services,
Ministry of Works and Transport.

Chief S. O. Oyediran,
Chief Lands Officer,
Ministry of Lands and Housing.

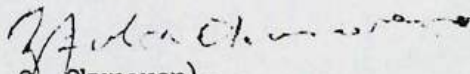
Dr. C. S. Ola,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Ministry of Finance.

Meeting of Officials of the Western State and the Lagos
State Governments re mutual co-operation between
the two States

--- With reference to my circular letter No. SP/S.360/1/88 of
28th April, 1972, I am directed to forward herewith for your study
the following briefs in preparation for the meeting of officials
fixed for Friday, 26th May, 1972 at the City Hall, Lagos:-

- (a) ANNEXURE A - Lagos State Briefs.
- (b) ANNEXURE B - Western State Briefs.

2. Further developments in the matter will be communicated to you
in due course.


(Z. O. Okunoren),
for Secretary to the Military Government
and Head of Service.

Ministry of Finance
Western State, Ibadan

Memorandum on Collection of Personal Income Tax Along the
Borders of Western State and Lagos State

Under the first Schedule to the Income Tax Management Act 1961, a Federal Legislation which establishes principles of taxation throughout the country, a taxpayer is taxed by the tax authority of the area in which he is found on the 1st day of April of the year of assessment. There are cases where, for example, a taxpayer is in the Western State on the 1st day of April and moves to Lagos State in May of the same year only to find that Lagos State Tax Authority assesses the taxpayer to tax without accounting for the tax to Western State. The case of Mrs. Fowowe who transferred to Lagos State Public Service Commission is an example. Lagos State probably suffers the same fate. It will be in the interest of inter-state cooperation in taxation if taxes in respect of taxpayers who reside in either State on 1st day of April are handed over to the relevant tax authority.

2. Another major area of inter-state cooperation in taxation is compliance with Section 29 of the Income Tax Management Act 1961 which reads as follows:

"A tax authority may by notice in writing declare any person to be the agent of any other person and the person so declared the agent shall be the agent of such other person for the purpose of this Act, and may be assessed in his own name as agent of that other person or be required to pay any tax which is or will be payable by the other person to that authority from any moneys, including pensions, salary, wages or any other remuneration, which may be held by him for, or due by or to become due by him to, the other person whose agent he had been declared to be, and in default of such payment the tax shall be recoverable from him;

Provided that every person answerable for the payment of tax on behalf of another person may retain out of any moneys coming into his hands on behalf of such other person so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay such tax, and shall be and is hereby indemnified against any person whatsoever for all payments made by him in pursuance of this section.

For the purposes of obtaining information with respect to the income or personal circumstances of any person or of collecting or enforcing payment of any tax due, a tax authority may appoint by notice in writing any other tax authority, with the consent of that other authority, to be its agent and to exercise on its behalf any powers conferred by this Act or its income tax law as may be specified in such notice, and production of such notice in any proceedings shall be sufficient evidence of the due delegation of those powers."

There have been cases where this State has, by virtue of Section 29 quoted above, asked the Lagos State to collect taxes due to this State or to help in suing a taxpayer to court at their end. There have, in fact, been cases where two Ministries in Lagos State have been asked under the same Section of the Law to deduct tax from their employees who, before transferring to Lagos State, were owing this State heavy arrears of tax. This State has not been getting sufficient co-operation from Lagos State in these areas and Lagos State Ministry of Justice is a case in point in respect of Mr. T.A.B. Oki who is owing this State well over £1,000 tax. Similarly, income tax deducted from earnings of Dr. Sikuade from child care Guidance and the University Teaching Hospital, Lagos, was paid to Lagos State Internal Revenue without paying these taxes back to the Western State! Despite several letters written to the Ministry of Justice since 1971, not a penny has been deducted as tax from Mr. Oki's emolument!

3. It will therefore be to the mutual advantage of the two States if we co-operate together in these areas and if the specific cases mentioned above and any other similar ones are handled with despatch.

4. Another area of co-operation between Lagos State and Western State is for the former to release names and addresses of band leaders most of whom are resident in Lagos to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Western State, for the purpose of Personal Income Tax on the band leaders. It is common knowledge that these band leaders move from place to place and from state to state within the Federal Republic of Nigeria. As a result of the itinerant nature of their work, they escape taxation by saying that they are resident in Lagos even though they derive some of their income by playing in the Western State. They enjoy amenities provided by the Government of the Western State without contributing their share of the tax on their income in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3) of the Income Tax Management Act which states as follows:

"In the case of an itinerant worker, tax may be imposed for any year by any territory in which the itinerant worker is found during that year:

(i) in an assessment for any year upon an itinerant worker credit shall be given against the tax payable, but not exceeding the amount thereof, for any income tax already paid by him to any other tax authority for the same year; and

(ii) collection of so much of any tax imposed in a territory on an itinerant worker for a year of assessment as remains unpaid upon the itinerant worker leaving that territory during that year shall remain in abeyance during his absence from that territory, and if he returns to that territory having during his absence paid tax in some other territory for that year, credit shall be given against any unpaid tax in the first-mentioned territory, but not exceeding that unpaid amount, for the tax paid in that other territory."

It is clear therefore that the provisions of the first Schedule to the Income Tax Management Act 1961, earlier mentioned, do not apply to these itinerant workers. If their addresses are supplied to this State by Lagos State, such band leaders will be assessed to tax here in the normal way whilst allowance will be made for taxes paid elsewhere in the Federation. The idea behind this is not only to ensure equity in widening the tax net but also to encourage the habit of savings and capital formation for developmental and industrial finance thereby curbing the excesses of the growing number of spendthrifts in our society.

5. The modus operandi for this assessment will be the routine way of asking for records in respect of income and expenses. Band leaders cannot be an exception to Section 40 of our law which requires this. In the absence of records, the law, Section 45A, gives us power to estimate the income to the best of our judgment. The exercise of this power has now been made scientific and of general application by the innovation of standardisation of income of each occupation based on statistics. That the income of band leaders is taxable is supported by Section 8 of our tax law which empowers a tax authority to tax "gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation for whatever period of time such trade, business, profession or vocation may have been carried on or exercised."

6. In all the areas mentioned above, the West will definitely co-operate with Lagos State Government.

Ministry of Finance,
Western State,
Ibadan.

F.602/Vol.V/903.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND HOUSING
LANDS DIVISION

IBADAN WESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA

Your Ref. No.

Our Ref. No. S.351/449

8th May, 1972

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

Matters of Common interest to the Western
and Lagos States

With reference to your letter No. SP/S.360/1/88 of 28th April,
1972, below are the briefs on matters which relate to this Ministry.

(i) Land Acquisition at Iju

By a letter Ref. SR78/T.1/12 dated 22/2/1972,
the Lagos State Ministry of Works and Planning
intimated the Western State Ministry of Lands &
Housing of the need to control an area of approxi-
mately 2,252 acres (or 3.8 square miles) of Western
State land at Iju, in connection with the future
expansion of the Iju Water Scheme. It was
requested that planning control should in the
first instance be imposed on the land to stop
further buildings and that eventually the land
should be acquired by the Western State Government
for the Lagos State Government.

The West Ministry of Lands and Housing is in
sympathy with the request and in liaison with the
Egba Area Planning Authority, will explore the
possibility of imposing the necessary development
control on the land. In view of the size of the
land and of the interests involved, the matter of
absolute acquisition will have to be examined more
closely before a decision could be taken.

(ii) Araromi/Moba Estate

The Western Nigeria Housing Corporation
is interested in developing the Araromi/Moba
Estate jointly with a Lagos State counterpart.
A confirmation of this interest is subject to
the results of a detailed study of the proposal
by the Corporation. It is suggested that the
Lagos State should make available to the Western
State for study all papers, documents and any other
information or material on the proposed development.
This will be followed by inter State discussions to
agree on the type of development and how it will be
undertaken.

There are other land matters in the Lagos State in which the Western
State Government has interest and for which the co-operation of the
Lagos State Government is required for finalisation. I consider that
the proposed meeting affords an opportunity to raise such matters.

3.

There are certain allocations made by the Western State Government which fall under this category which have not been honoured by the Lagos State Government. The co-operation of the Lagos State Government is required for the lease to be completed where this has not been done. A list of the allocations is attached as Annexure 'B'.

(Sgd.) S. O. Oyediran,
for Permanent Secretary,
(Lands Division)

SECRET

ARCHIVES OF OYSCIC

COPY

LAND AND LAGOS AFFAIRS DIVISION

No. SLO202/S7/10
MINISTRY OF LAGOS AFFAIRS,
MINES AND POWER,
LAGOS.

8th April, 1959

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Regional Government Buildings in Federal
Territory: Payment of Rates

According to my records the following property in the Federal Territory of Lagos belongs to or is leased by your Government:-

3, Club Road, Ikoyi
18, Cooper Road, Ikoyi
15, Milverton Road, Ikoyi
13, North Avenue, Apapa,

and I would be grateful for your confirmation that this list is, in fact correct.

2. I am directed to inform you that your Government is responsible for the payment of rates in respect of the aforementioned properties and that these are assessed as follows:-

residential buildings	6/4d. in the £
office buildings	7/4d. in the £

3. The annual ratable value of the above properties is:-

Club Road	£178
Cooper Road	£213
Milverton Road	£182
North Avenue	£107

	£680
	=====

Therefore your liability in respect of these rates amounts to £215: 6: 8d as they are all residential buildings. Upon your acceptance of this liability, I will advise you to which revenue head your contribution should be credited.

(Sgd.) Willu
for Permanent Secretary.

ANNEXURE B

UNCOMPLETED LEASES OF G. R. A. PLOTS IKEJA

No.	Allottee	Plot	Allocation Dates		Rent P.A.	Amount Paid	File No.
			First	Subsequent			
1	Olanipekun, M.A. (Zaki of Arigidi)	23 Block C	10/10/62	-	£89:10:=-	£126:10:=-	L.6951
2	West Coast Builders	9 Block P	13/11/67				
3	Johnson, C.A.	24 Block P	20/2/67	-	£81: 5:=-	£31: =:=-	L.8412
4	Esho, L.L.	14 Block T	13/11/67	-	£89: 5:=-	-	LL.0141
5	Ogunleye, S.A.	40 Block U					L.8024
6	Alakija, Mrs. T.	11 Block X	1962	-	£169: 5:=-	£200: =:=-	L.6734
7	Aderemi, Dr. A.	Nil					L.9915
8	Kuku, M.A.	15 ^B Block X	21/7/61	5/2/70	£88:10:=-	£111: =:=-	L.9915
9	Adesina, E.	13 ^B Block X	14/2/68	7/4/70			L.8850
10	Balogun, M.O.	13A Block X	14/2/68	7/4/70	£90	£143:10:=-	LL.0260
11	Adenle Oba, S.A.	6 Block Y		-			L.9234
12	Lamuye Alade	7 Block Y		15/4/70	£89:=-:=-		LL.1285
13	Mako, A.	6 Block Z	12/6/67	-	£87:10:=-	£119:=-:=-	L.8712
14	Odofin, T.	J.3 Extn.	16/6/67	-	£85:=-:=-	£115:=-:=-	L.9844
15	Iwojomo, J.A.	J.31	16/6/67	-	£65:=-:=-	£88:=-:=-	L.9781
16	Oyedele, Maj. T.	J.38					L.9781
17	Asuni, S.A.	J.42	3/2/67	-	£75:10:=-	£105:10:=-	LL.0471
18	Audu, A.	J.52	14/9/65	-	£74: 5:=-	£105: 5:=-	L.9181
19	Adelagun, S.A.	J.55	17/2/65	-	£101:=-:=-	£132:10:=-	L.8188
20	Coker, J.O.	J.60	16/6/67	11/6/68	£112:=-:=-	£143:10:=-	LL.0468

No.	Allottee	Plot	Allocation Dates		Rent P.A.	Amount Paid	File No.
			First	Subsequent			
21	Akinyele G.B.A.	J.63	25/5/67	-			L.9785
22	Ademola, A.	J.64	1/3/67	-	£85:==	£115:==	L.6352
23	Shomade, B.	J.65	20/2/67	-			L.6257
24	Okunu, O.	J.66	20/2/67	-	£80:==	-	L.8463
25	Ogundele, A.	J.69	1965	17/6/68	£80:15=	£110:==	LL.0423
26	Akande M.O.	J.84	20/3/64	-	£103:==	£713:==	L.8123
27	Bassir, Prof. O.	J.101A	14/10/64	8/1/66	£75:10=	£100:10=	L.8592
28	Ogunbiyi, O.	J.106	13/8/63	-	£80: 5=	£110: 5=	L.8052
29	Fagbemi, J.O.	J.124					L.6979
30	Euro-African Services	J.133	-	-	-	-	LL.0136
31	Osijinrin, V.A.	J.143	13/11/67	17/6/68	£77:10=	£107:10=	LL.0422
32	Oluwole, E.O.	J.144	13/11/67	-	£77:10=	£101:10=	L.9577
33	Ladipo, A.R.	J.145					LL.0564
34	Adeoba, Adetunji	J.148	13/11/67	22/7/68	£102:==	£134:10=	LL.0454
35	Okanlawon, Mrs. E.A.	J.158	20/8/65	-	£97:==	£127:==	L.9120
36	Akindipe, O.A.	J.160	6/2/67	19/7/68	£75:==	£104:10=	LL.0446
37	Ogunlusi, J.A.	J.161	20/2/67	-	£97:==		L.9715
38	Akinkugbe, Justice O.	J.163	6/2/67	-			L.6425
39	Lekan, Salami	-	12/6/67	-		£121:15=	L.8167
40	Awogboro, A.O.	-	30/11/63	-			L.8277
41	Ogundiran, Duro	-					L.6658

BRIEF BY THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND
CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS ON CHIEFTAINCY MATTERS TO THE
INTER-STATE COOPERATION COMMITTEE

The Chieftaincy Division of the Western State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs deals with all matters pertaining to chieftaincy affairs throughout the State. The functions of the Division can be divided into the following three broad outlines:-

- (a) Processing of appointment papers in respect of both ruling house and non-ruling house chieftaincies for Executive Council approval.
- (b) Processing Chieftaincy Declarations and preparation of Executive Council Memoranda relating thereto.
- (c) Provision of secretarial facilities for the Council of Obas and Chiefs.

The Western State Chiefs Law, Cap.19, is the main reference document that provides the necessary guidelines in the execution of the functions enumerated above. There are three kinds of chieftaincies:-

- (a) chieftaincies recognised under Part II of the Chiefs Law;
- (b) minor chieftaincies as provided for in Part III of the Chiefs Law; and
- (c) honorary chieftaincies under Part IIIA of the Law.

The Ministry is mainly concerned with appointment and deposition of Chiefs under Part II of the Chiefs Law, but when there are sharp disagreements regarding minor chiefs whose appointment and deposition rest with Prescribed Authorities, the Ministry intervenes to ensure that the traditional custom relating to such minor chieftaincies are strictly adhered to.

2.1 Appointments

- (i) There are three types of recognised chieftaincies under Part II of the Chiefs Law, viz:

- (a) Ruling house chieftaincies in respect of which there are approved and registered declarations.

Appointment into this category is governed by section 11 of the Law;

- (b) Non-ruling house chieftaincies for which there are registered declarations. Appointment into this category is governed by section 12 of the Law;
- (c) Chieftaincies for which there are no registered declarations. This group is governed by section 30 of the Law.

All appointments into the above-mentioned categories of chieftaincies are subject to the approval of the Executive Council. To obtain the necessary Executive Council's approval, Executive Memoranda are usually prepared in respect of the appointments. These Memoranda are cleared with the Ministry of Justice prior to their submission to the Cabinet Division of the Military Governor's office for enlistment for consideration by the Executive Council.

(ii) Minor Chiefs

The Governor-in-Council may delegate the powers vested in it under the Law to appoint, suspend and depose minor chiefs to a Prescribed Authority in each area. The decision of the Prescribed Authority to approve the appointment of a minor chief or to depose him from the chieftaincy is final and cannot be challenged in any Law Court. The Ministry can only intervene when there is serious misunderstanding on traditional custom between the Prescribed Authority and those concerned with an appointment of someone to a minor chieftaincy. Since the powers of the Prescribed Authorities are delegated, the Government can withdraw such powers, if they are misused or abused.

2.2 Reclassification of Chiefs: Efforts are being made to amend the Chiefs Law, Cap.19 in a way to reduce the number of chiefs to whom Part II of the Law (i.e., that Part relating to recognised chieftaincies) have been applied indiscriminately.

At present, there are 114 Local Government Councils in the State and the number of recognised chieftaincies is well over 1,500. Under the Local Government Law, Cap.68, there is one traditional member of Council to three elected members. Even where there were few chieftaincies to make up the proportion, additional chieftaincies were created to make the required number. The problem is not in the number of chieftaincies but in the status of chiefs recognised. The indiscriminate recognition granted to all and sundry has contributed in no small measure in reducing the respect and dignity of chieftaincy institution in our society. Under the present Chiefs Law, the Ministry is bound to follow the same procedure in processing papers relating to the appointment of the Bale of a village as it would do in the case of such important Obas like the Oni of Ife, Alafin of Oyo, Alake of Abeokuta, the Awujale of Ijebuland, Owa Obokun of Ijeshaland, and other very important Obas and Chiefs in the State. The result is that the Ministry is faced with heavy volume of work which inevitably leads to some delay in according Government approval to appointments notified to the Ministry as having been duly made at Local level.

2.3 Part IIIA of the Chiefs Law Cap.19: In order to preserve the dignity of the chieftaincy institution, Part IIIA of the Chiefs Law, Cap.19 which relates to the creation of chieftaincies, has been expunged from the statute book by Edict No. 16 of 1970. It will be recalled that the provisions of this part of the Chiefs Law had facilitated the proliferation of spurious chieftaincies in the State which has, to a considerable extent, undermined the high regard and importance usually attached to the institution of chieftaincy. The abrogation of Part IIIA of the Chiefs Law is therefore regarded as a right step in the restoration of the dignity inherent in the chieftaincy institution in the State.

2.4 Amendment to Section 11 of the Chiefs Law Cap.19: An Edict (No.1 of 1971) amending certain sub-sections of section 11 of the Chiefs Law Cap.19 has been promulgated. The highlights of the amendments are:-

- (i) the removal of the clause empowering members of ruling house to act either jointly or severally when making selection to fill vacancies; and stipulating that the ruling house shall act in accordance with the declaration which provides that the meeting of the ruling house shall be convened by the Head of the Family;
- and (ii) the insertion of a new provision making it law-ful for the Secretary of the Competent Council to attend any meeting of the ruling house as an observer upon directives issued in that behalf by the Commissioner for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.

This amendment will no doubt go a long way in removing one of the areas of misunderstanding during nomination processes.

2.5 Categorization of Obas and Chiefs: My Ministry has under consideration the reclassification of all Obas and Chiefs in the State into three categories namely: First, Second and Third Class Chiefs.

(a) First Class Chiefs: This group will comprise mainly the important Obas in the State, like those who now constitute the Council of Obas and Chiefs and very few others to be decided in accordance with their traditional importance.

(b) Second Class Chiefs: This group will comprise all other Obas and Chiefs not being in category one above whose appointments are not subject to the consent of any other Oba; and also those traditional chiefs who are next in status, but whose appointments have to be approved or consented to by those in the first category above.

- (c) Third Class Chiefs: This group will comprise the other chieftaincies whose appointments are subject to the approval or consent of those in either of the two categories above. This group will include a large number of Bales, Lojas, Elusi, Olori-Ilu and Village Heads.

It is hoped that this classification will help to bring into proper focus the prestige and importance of the paramount Obas in each area.

3. Chieftaincy Declarations: Every recognised chieftaincy is expected to have a declaration approved and registered in its respect, although declarations are yet to be made for many chieftaincies. A chieftaincy declaration is the documentation of the customary law relating to the selection of candidates for the filling of vacant chieftaincy stools. It is the responsibility of the Chieftaincy Committees of Competent Councils to make such declarations. It is also the statutory function of the Inspector/Divisional Officers in each Administrative Division to comment on these documents after due verification. When a declaration is certified as being correct in all respects, an Executive Council Memorandum is prepared with which Cabinet approval is sought. After the Executive Council has approved the declaration, it is usually registered by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, in the register provided for this purpose. No declaration shall come into effect until it is so approved and registered. Amendment to or substitution of a registered declaration is, in accordance with the present provisions of the Law, permissible only once. Unfortunately most of the declarations were made in the days of partisan politics and some of them cannot be said to reflect accurately the custom and tradition of the people. Steps have been taken to stamp out the acrimony and unrest usually generated by chieftaincy disputes by the Ministry's decision to have all approved and registered declarations, hitherto kept secret,

published in order that they may be available to members of the public. It is hoped that such action will enable all concerned to be familiar with the documented customary law regulating selections to various chieftaincies in the State and afford the people concerned an opportunity to comment on inaccuracies, if any, in the declarations. Plans are on hand to up-date any defective chieftaincy declarations throughout the State to reflect the correct custom and tradition relating to respective chieftaincies. It is also proposed to amend the Chiefs Law to make it possible for a defective declaration to be amended more than once in pursuance of the objectives stated above.

4. Council of Obas and Chiefs: The Executive Council is empowered under section 22 of the Chiefs Law to discipline recognised chiefs. But before this power is exercised, the Council normally takes advice from the Council of Obas and Chiefs to whom such cases are referred for consideration. This body was established under the Western Region Law No.38 of 1959 for this purpose. The Council submits its advice on all matters referred to it by the Executive Council in form of resolutions. The Council has since inception settled several disputes between Obas/Chiefs and their subjects in various parts of the State.

5. The Role of Traditional Chiefs in the proposed reorganization of Local Councils: The current thinking of my Ministry is that traditional chiefs should not have a membership ratio in Local Government Councils. This will be in accord with the Government Policy that chieftaincy institutions should be completely insulated from politics. Any Chief or traditional ruler who so desires, will be free to participate in politics by going through polls like any other citizen. Traditional rulers and chiefs will, however, continue to carry out their much valued functions at Area Committees level from which they can work out policy for the Local Government Administration of their area. It is not proposed by this system to abrogate the

functions of the present Chieftaincy Committees which will continue to act as hitherto.

6. Review of Salaries of Obas and Chiefs: Government proposes to review the salaries of the Obas and Chiefs with a view to paying them remunerations befitting their status. It has been suggested that payment of the salaries of members of the Council of Obas and Chiefs should be regarded as statutory obligation of the State Government. This suggestion has been made as a result of the bitter experiences of the past when some Obas and Chiefs were subjected to serious indignities by politicians. It is the view, however, that if the Obas are successfully insulated from politics as planned, they should have no fear of getting their pay regularly from the enlarged Councils that will result from the impending reorganization. It is therefore hoped that the proposed Local Government Administrations would be responsible for the payment of salaries of the Obas and Chiefs throughout the State.

7. Regency: As a result of the past experiences, the proposed review of the Chiefs Law, Cap.19, will also provide for appointment of Regent(s) after the demise of an Oba. The Institution of regency has been traditionally recognised in many parts of the State. This is to prevent the creation of a vacuum during an interregnum and to allow the continuous traditional administration of the area concerned.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND LAGOS STATES
IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Brief by the Western State Ministry of Economic
Planning and Reconstruction, Ibadan

Introduction

The ultimate goal of economic development is the welfare of the citizens whether as individuals or groups. This explains why "the rapid improvement in the level of social services provided for the welfare of the people" is one of the eleven specific and ordered priorities which have guided the Governments in the Federation in the selection of programmes and projects in the Second Four-Year National Development Plan, 1972-74.

2. Because of the high degree of urbanisation, the existence of large industrial and commercial enterprises, the relatively well-developed social services, the doors of the Lagos and Western States have always been wide open to all-comers. The result is that, together, the two States receive the largest influx of young school-leavers and adults in search of employment and social acclimatization. Consequently, the two States also face much greater social welfare problems and harbour a large number of criminals, juvenile delinquents and other social mis-fits.

3. Objectives of Cooperation in the Field of Social Welfare:

These can be summarised as follows:-

- (a) to utilise jointly facilities which are available in one State but not in the other;
- (b) to avoid the duplication of social welfare facilities in certain fields where it is obvious that what is available in one State can meet the current requirements of both States thereby conserving scarce financial resources for more important and urgent projects; and
- (c) to strengthen, through these institutional arrangements, the historical and cultural bonds between the two States.

4. Facilities available in the Western State:

(i) Social Development (Women) Training Centre, Ibadan:

Situated at Bodija (near the Airport) Ibadan, the Centre offers a 12-month training course for women social workers in the basic principles and techniques of social work, home management, childcare, mothercraft, handicrafts, environmental hygiene, nutrition, etc. The last course included a woman from the Kwara State. Officers sponsored by the Lagos State Government will be offered admission to the Centre; details of admission requirements can be made available.

(ii) Social Development (Shasha) Training Centre, Iperu:

Here, a 12-month training course is run for male Rural Development (Multi-purpose) Workers who hold the vanguard in motivating rural communities to undertake Community Development projects such as the construction of roads and bridges, the building of market stalls, post offices, maternity centres, community halls, motor parks, and so on. One of the 104 trainees who successfully completed the last course was from Zambia. Serving officers and/or newly-recruited Rural Development Workers sponsored by the Lagos State Government will be welcome at the Centre.

(iii) Citizenship and Leadership Courses: Ten-day courses

in Citizenship and Leadership are run at Shasha, Iperu, for community leaders, youth club leaders and school children. The Centre at Iperu runs 6 to 9 such courses annually, and places will be reserved for nominees of the Lagos State Government.

5. Facilities that could be offered by the Lagos State:

(i) Girls' Approved School: Although there is a proposal to build a Girls' Approved School in the Western State, it may take some time before the project materialises.

It is recalled that before the Lagos Girls' Approved School was taken over by the Lagos State Government on the creation of States in 1967, the School served the need of the then Western Region and, indeed, other Regions in the Federation. It will be quite a help if the Girls' Approved School in Lagos can admit girls from the Western State committed for corrective training by the Western State Juvenile Courts.

- (ii) Youth Club Programme: Owing to its compactness, highly cosmopolitan character, and long experience in running Youth Clubs, the Lagos State has a dynamic and well-organised Youth Club service. We would wish to have some of our young Youth Club Workers attached to Youth Clubs in Lagos for a given period of time to acquire practical experience.

6. General

- (i) Publications and other documents on various aspects of social work can be exchanged from time to time to the mutual benefit of the two States;
- (ii) Inter-State sporting competitions among the Youth Clubs in the two States, especially in football, boxing and athletics, should be encouraged.

Ministry of Economic Planning
and Reconstruction,
Ibadan.

(File S.AD.51),
8th May, 1972.

MEETING OF OFFICIALS OF WESTERN STATE AND LAGOS
STATE GOVERNMENTS SCHEDULED FOR MAY 26TH, 1972

Foodstuffs and Inter-state Produce Evacuation

Introduction:

Although there has been no organised study of foodstuff movements as such, there are indications that at certain times of the year certain foodstuffs, particularly rice, maize, yams, plantains, oranges, and gari, move from the Western State into the Lagos State. This occurs in spite of the fact that the Western State itself has a deficit production of the major items of foodstuffs like rice, maize, cowpeas and even gari and has to depend on other States, particularly the Northern States, for its own supply. In addition, these other states also send substantial quantities of foodstuffs into the Lagos State which pass through the Western State.

2. There is also a close connection between the economy of the Lagos and Western States arising out of the fact that the latter embraces the former against the Bight of Benin. As a consequence, the agriculture of the neighbouring areas are in some cases designed specifically for supplying the Lagos market. In this respect, foodstuffs grown in Egbado, Egba, Remo and Ijebu Divisions are readily moved into the Lagos State. Even the Okitipupa Division which has no common boundary with the Lagos State grows substantial quantities of foodstuffs that are transported through the creeks into the Lagos market. This is in addition to vast quantities that are transported overland to the same destination. Vast quantities of yams from all over the Western State are taken to the Lagos market at the beginning of the season commencing from June. All these movements are at present taking place without any governmental intervention, but the low efficiency of operation shows that there is room for cooperation.

Areas of Cooperation in Foodstuff Production and Movement:

3. Judging from the foregoing, there is no doubt that the problems of food production in the two States have a lot in common. Besides planting a number of similar crops, the same types of problems militate against their efficient production. These are lack of adequate technology and an inadequate supply of social amenities and infrastructural facilities in the rural areas. There is no doubt, therefore, that a lot can be achieved by defining the specific areas of cooperation between the two States so that production plans can be geared to meet specific needs and thereby avoid duplication of efforts.

(a) The Provision of Infrastructural Support for Agricultural Production:

By virtue of the sharing of common boundaries there is considerable scope for coordinating the supply of infrastructure in the rural areas. Thus if there is full consultation and integration in the construction of feeder roads designed to promote agricultural productivity, such construction would cut through State boundaries to the mutual benefit of a homogeneous community that may be separated by such boundaries. In other words, such coordination will minimise the engendering of inter-state jealousies which can have an adverse effect on the effort of the rural dwellers to higher production. Similarly, this coordination might mean one State participating in a bridge construction in the other State because the farmers in the former State will consequently have a shorter distance to travel to the urban market.

(b) The Supply of Inputs to Farmers:

The preponderance of common boundaries and the ethnic affinity between the communities in the two States also necessitate the need for further cooperation in the supply of production inputs. This is specially called for in the case of those inputs which enjoy a subsidy. It will be necessary therefore to determine the proportion of such inputs that is consumed in each State so as to supply a basis for sharing the subsidy on them.

(c) Adopting the most Economic Use of Resources:

On the national level, the Western State is a major producer of maize, cassava, plantain, melon seeds and fruits. Conversely, the Lagos State is a major producer of fruits but a marginal producer of the other items which are largely consumed in the Lagos State. There is ample scope for increasing the productivity of these and other food crops in both States for mutual benefit. At the same time, the opportunity should be embraced to select areas of greatest promise for the quickest and most profitable increases. The development of the existing facilities for the most efficient use will sometimes require further investment of capital. A case in point is that of the Ikorodu Swamps where in the dry season there is a scramble for an indiscriminate cropping of local vegetables. If it is so organised that the water is controlled during the rainy season, rice cultivation can become a major line of occupation in that area and this will not only increase the national

supply but may even provide surplus for export thereby resulting in a foreign exchange earning. Such a water control would also mean a better use of water in the dry season which would result in increased production of vegetables. Such a survey can best be done on contract by firms that are capable of carrying out aerial surveys. The possible achievements of the project qualifies it for Federal financing.

Forest Produce:

4. In regard to forest produce, evacuation is mainly from the Western State to Lagos State. The produce is either disposed of to sawmillers or exported from Apapa or Lagos Port. Evacuation to Lagos is either by road or water. The main problem in regard to forest produce is that a substantial proportion of timber is felled and removed from Western State without the necessary sanction stipulated by law. Within the Western State, the officials of the Forestry Division of this Ministry check the produce at the various depots. Since the creation of Lagos State, it has not been possible for the officials of the Forestry Division of Western State to go into Lagos State to check, and it is believed that a lot of illegally removed timber finds its way to Lagos. It is thus desirable that officials of the Forestry Division are allowed to function within Lagos State in order to check this practice. In the past, log control posts were established in Epe, Ejinrin and Lagos. It is understood that these posts are still operating; it should therefore be possible for the staff of the Western State to work in collaboration with staff of Lagos State in checking at these posts.

5. It is understandable that the product of the 8 square miles of forest reserve within Lagos State cannot supply the needs of the 70 saw-mills in the State. Because of the geographical and ethnic affinities already referred to, the Western State has accepted the challenge to supply the logs for these mills and has even reflected the future needs in what the Forestry Division has to achieve in the current Development Plan. If this industry must continue in perpetuity, it is necessary that the limited forest resources should be judiciously exploited and regenerated. This is only possible if illegal felling is controlled. At the present rate of timber extraction (and destruction,) it is estimated that the sawmill industry in the two States will experience acute timber shortage by 1980.

6. The joint log control duty is not suggested to stop the flow of timber to Lagos, but to ensure that all logs going to the mills and the ports have been properly recorded and paid for, and that forest exploitation is judiciously carried out to the mutual benefit of both States.

Marketing Board Produce:

7. As in the case of the Forestry, some of the grading stations within the Lagos State were once operated from the Western State. As a consequence of their proximity to the production centres in the Western State, it has been difficult to reverse the flow of produce into them.

8. At the request of the Lagos State Produce Inspection Service, a number of officers who now form the Pest Control Team were trained by the Western State. This training facility will continue to be placed at the disposal of the Lagos State.

Ministry of Agriculture
and Natural Resources,
Ibadan.

9th May, 1972

BRIEF ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE WESTERN STATE AND
THE LAGOS STATE IN THE FIELDS OF

- (I) INFORMATION SERVICES
(II) ARTS AND CULTURE
AND (III) FIRE SERVICES

1. Information Services

- (a) Both States should explore the possibility of undertaking joint production of films and publications which would project in the best possible light Yoruba arts and culture.
- (b) The possibility of getting the Ministry of Information in Lagos State to help, on a reciprocal basis, in the distribution and dissemination in Lagos of publicity materials including films produced by this Ministry.
- (c) The assistance of the Lagos State Government may be enlisted in the implementation of any future proposal to establish a Western State Information Centre in Lagos.
- (d) Co-operation in the field of in-service training of officers from various cadres could be explored, for instance, Information personnel from Lagos State could participate in local in-service training courses arranged by this Ministry and vice - versa.

The Chief Information Officers of both States need to meet to work out details of these.

2. Arts and Crafts

- (i) It is proposed that both States whose people and culture derive from the same stock should hold joint exhibitions of their arts and crafts with a view to having a common forum for appreciating and thereby collating both the antiquated and the contemporary crafts of the people. Such exhibitions will no doubt unveil the religious life upon which most of the traditional arts has been predicated.

(ii) Collection and preservation of Antiquities

As the Lagos and Western States dovetail into each other joint efforts and co-operation in identifying and preserving archeological finds should be engendered.

Institute of African Studies of the University of Ife

- (iii) The Lagos State can co-operate with the Western State Government in its efforts at helping the Institute of African Studies of the latter's University at Ile-Ife in the work of projecting Yoruba culture in all its ramifications by, e.g., sponsoring historical and cultural plays and different art exhibitions.

3. Fire Services:

- (a) It will be recalled that a working Party of officials of both the Western State and the Lagos State was set up to consider the disposal of the Western State properties and investments in the Lagos State and that the Fire Station at Ikeja is one of them. The Working Party agreed at its meeting of the 24th of January, 1969, that in accordance with the wish of the Western State Government the Fire Station should be retained by it in the interest of the better protection of its industrial and housing estates in the Ikeja area and that accordingly the building should be completed by that Government. Following this agreement the building was continued and is now almost completed. In view of the fact that the Lagos State has decided to have its own Fire Brigade an appropriate method of administering the Ikeja station should be worked out between the two Governments on personnel, maintenance and capital requirements.

(a) Additional areas of co-operation in the field of fire services includes:

- (i) Standardisation of equipments with a view to making economy;
- (ii) In-service training Schemes;
- and (iii) Reciprocal arrangements for attending to fire calls in areas of the State adjacent to the other.

ARCHIVES OF OYSAC

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE LAGOS AND WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Chieftaincy Matters

Chieftaincy institutions play the same role in both the Western and Lagos States, particularly, because of the ethnic affinity between the peoples. Moreover, the recognised Chieftaincies in the Lagos State, outside of Lagos Division were given Statutory recognition by the Chiefs Law (Cap. 19). There is therefore a common history of the institution in both States.

2. With this common background, it is essential that there should be full co-operation and exchange of information regarding current developments in chieftaincy institutions in both States. Exchange of information on proposals dealing with privileges, remuneration and other changes in the status of recognised Obas and Chiefs will be useful in determining Government policy on the issue in the other State.

3. For the Lagos State, the only recent development in its Chieftaincy Institution arises from the recent reorganisation of Local Government Councils in the State. As a result, some Councils have exceedingly large number of recognised chiefs. For example, Epe District Council has not less than fifty three (53) recognised chieftaincies.

4. Consequent upon discussions and consultations with the Council of Obas and Chiefs, it is proposed that recognised Chiefs be categorised, as is the case in the Northern States, into 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Chiefs. It is further proposed that the approving authority in respect of recognised chieftaincies in the 1st Class is to be the Governor in Council. For recognised chieftaincies in the 2nd Class the Council of Obas and Chiefs is to be delegated with this function. In respect of chieftaincies in the 3rd Class, power of approval is to be delegated to the Local Government Council for the area. All other chieftaincies not otherwise classified will be minor chieftaincies the powers of approval of which are to be delegated to the Prescribed Authorities for the areas.

5. With this classification, it is hoped that there will be a

rationalisation of the chieftaincy Institution in Lagos State.

Ministry of Local Government and
Chieftaincy Affairs,
Lagos State,
Ikeja.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE LAGOS AND WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Collection of Personal Income Tax along the
Borders of the two States.

Following the adoption of different systems of taxation by the Western and Lagos States, persons in the low income group in Lagos State pay only Income Rate the minimum of which is £1 per annum, whereas their counterparts in the Western State pay the minimum Income tax of £2 based on an assumed income of £50 per annum. No person in the low income group in the Lagos State pays more than £3 per annum as Income Rate.

2. Allegations have been made, particularly in Ikorodu Division of the Lagos State, that farmers who have their homes in Ikorodu are being molested by tax officials of Remo Divisional Council, Ijebu-Remo Division of the Western State whenever the farmers have gone to their farms to engage in their occupation. Counter-allegations have nevertheless been made that Tax evaders in Ogiyo have gone to Ikorodu to obtain Income Rate receipts so as to avoid paying the higher rate of Income Tax levied in the Western State.

3. At times, these disagreements have degenerated into conflicts and disturbances have arisen. Both the Western and Lagos States will not wish to prevent the mobility of its peoples or interfere with the economic relations between Nigerian citizens whatever States to which they may belong. It is not a question of boundary dispute but rather one arising out of trade and commercial transactions. Some measures as would guarantee movement from one place to the other across State boundaries without unnecessary harassment should be devised.

4. It is suggested that the Divisional Officers at the borders between the Western and Lagos States (i.e. Ikorodu Division of the Lagos State and Remo Division of the Western State and Epe Division of the Lagos State and Ijebu Ode Division of the Western State) should meet to consider measures which can be taken to prevent inter-state conflicts arising out of such contacts. Such proposals can then be examined by the Inter-State Committee with a view to resolving the dispute.

Ministry of Local Government and
Chieftaincy Affairs,
Lagos State,
Ikeja.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
Between the Lagos and the Western State Governments

LAGOS WATER SUPPLY

At present, the City of Lagos and its sub-urban areas depend on River Ogun for about 60% of their water supply. A crash programme is now in progress at the Iju Water Works to raise production to about 45 million gallons per day. When this is completed, it is planned to increase the rate of production, first, to 100 m.g.d., and thereafter to about 200 m.g.d.

2. To be able to attain the above targets, it will be necessary to construct a dam somewhere along the course of the River; and a Report submitted to the Federal Government in 1965 by the firm of Messrs D.M.J. Consulting Engineers, has recommended Ofiki in the Western State as the most suitable spot for the dam.

3. It is understood that the Western State Water Corporation has, within the last year, tapped the same River in a number of points to obtain water for various towns in the Western State; and that the Corporation is also contemplating on building a dam at Ofiki, that is, the same spot recommended for the construction of the dam to service the Iju Water Works.

4. It is therefore necessary for both Governments to come to agreement on the following points:-

- (i) the number of points and localities at which water is abstracted from River Ogun, so as to ensure the realisation of the forecast of future production in each of the waterworks obtaining raw water from the river;
- (ii) the construction of a dam or dams along the river to avoid duplication of efforts and to effect savings.

Ministry of Works and Planning,
Lagos State.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
between the Lagos and the Western State Governments -
TRAINING

The Lagos State Government is committed to developing its staff to meet their full potential. The aim of Government in this regard is to ensure that it has a good crop of officers who have a broad knowledge of what is going on in the Civil Service, what changes are required and how to bring about the much needed changes so as to improve productivity and Government services to the people.

2. Training is one area where the two states can co-operate. It is undesirable that a fresh entrant into the Civil Service be assigned duties without induction. In-service training is another aspect.

3. The State at present has no Training School of its own. Even though it is intended to make a modest start, consideration should be given to economy and maximum utilisation of existing facilities. The induction training of Clerical Staff, Executive and Administrative Classes and In-Service Training of Secretarial/ Stenographic staff are matters of primary concern in this State's Public Service.

4. Although training cannot be expected to achieve everything and solve the ills of the Service, with proper motivation, good Instructors and sound teaching methods a great deal can be achieved. An arrangement can therefore be worked out whereby the Lagos State Government can avail itself of the high-level manpower resource at the disposal of the Western State Government, for training of its staff, at the Western State Civil Service Training School.

S. M. G's Office,
Establishments Division,
City Hall,
LAGOS.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
Between the Lagos and the Western State Governments

NEED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE IJU WATER CATCHMENT AREA

The Iju Waterworks is the only source of water for all uses in the Lagos Metropolitan Area. As at present it is being enlarged to produce more water for the ever-increasing population of the Metropolis.

2. The development of housing and industry is growing rapidly northwards in the Lagos Metropolitan Area, and within the last 2 to 3 years these developments have begun to spread into the village of Iju where the waterworks is situated.
3. Our Town Planning Division has had some difficulty to control developments in this area which was originally not within the area of jurisdiction of the then Ikeja Area Planning Authority. This difficulty has, however, been remedied by the transfer of planning control function to the Ministry. Hence, it is now possible to control developments within that area of the waterworks that lie within the Lagos State.
4. There is, however, a large virgin land of the Iju water catchment area which does not lie within this State, but falls within the Western State. Development planning control in the area concerned is not therefore possible from this end.
5. As of now, it is known that speculators are moving in that direction with a view to starting development. Although this area lies within the area of jurisdiction of the Egba Area Planning Authority, it is quite possible that since no Master Plan exists to control the use of land in that area, some clever Nigerians will soon want to take advantage of that loop-hole to begin physical developments within the water-catchment area which normally should be a building-free zone.
6. The need for the preservation of this area as a greenbelt is all too obvious and this cannot be achieved without the co-operation and support of the Western State Government. In our letter Ref. No. SR.78/T.1/12 of 22nd February, 1972 we have proposed to the Western State Government Ministry of Lands and Housing that the Western State Government should acquire the land on behalf of the Lagos State Government, and by letter Ref. No. TP.1426/2 dated 21st March, 1972 a reply has been received, stating that the matter was being looked into. It is believed that it is only through the acquisition of this land that the area can be retained as a building-free zone and remain uncontaminated for the Iju Waterworks.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LAGOS STATE AND
WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS
SOCIAL WELFARE: UTILISATION OF AMENITIES
e.g. APPROVED SCHOOLS AND REMAND HOMES

Lagos being a cosmopolitan city, other States continue to enjoy some of the available social Welfare services provided by the Lagos State Government free of charge. The problem has been difficult to solve as far as the utilisation of social welfare amenities are concerned.

INSTITUTIONS

2. The following is the list of our Institutions.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>NO. ON ROLL</u>
+(i)	Iseri Intermediate Approved School	100	128
+(ii)	Mapara Senior Approved School	100	116
(iii)	Birrell Junior Approved School	48	50
(iv)	Obasa House Girls' Approved School	50	35
((v)	Oshodi Boys' Remand Home	50	33
(vi)	Girls' Remand Home	50	35
(vii)	Boys' Remand Home	200	257

+50 double decker iron beds have recently been purchased in order to cope with the increase of boys at Mapara and Iseri Approved Schools.

3. Before the creation of the twelve states, the Western and East Central States used to enjoy the facilities of the Lagos State Approved Schools and Remand Homes, because some of their committal cases were referred to Lagos Approved Schools for the number of years they had to stay in these Schools. Some of their cases were remanded at Yaba and Idi-Araba pending further action. Since 1969, cases referred from other states were rejected.

4. The cost of maintaining all juveniles and young persons from the other eleven states for the period they have to stay in our Institutions is borne by the Lagos State, because their parents or guardians live and work in Lagos. All destitutes except adults from other states are also repatriated on court orders at the expense of the Lagos State.

CASEWORK SERVICES

5. The State Government continues to co-operate with the other eleven states in casework services, and accepts occasionally some cases from outside the country, or overseas.

The types of cases are as follows:

- (i) Supervision of court cases involving juveniles on criminal charges, beyond control, truancy, etc., but only when these children and young persons are placed on probation, or released on licence to their parents or guardians who are resident in Lagos.

- (ii) Investigations on matrimonial cases, adoption etc., are conducted on requests from any state or from overseas.
 - (iii) Requests are sometimes received for training of social workers from other states. Recently, there is a request for the training of a Social Welfare Officer newly appointed by the Rivers State. Each State arranges for lodgings and transport expenses of its trainees.
 - (iv) Request are also received for documents on general services procedure on certain aspects of Social Welfare e.g. scheme of work, plans of the Remand Homes or Approved Schools, copies of Children and Young Persons Act, annual reports, etc.
6. To facilitate further discussions on the subject, three relevant letters concerning this Government's policy on her relationship with the other States are attached herewith as appendices.

LAGOS STATE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

8th May, 1972.

COPY

SOCIAL WELFARE
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING
LAGOS.

WELLSBEING

ML:SW/137/65.

23508

6th March, 1969.

The Permanent Secretary,
Lagos State Ministry of Health &
Social Welfare,
Broad Street,
Lagos.

Request from the States for Places in
The Girl's Approved School
in Lagos State.

With reference to the above matter, I should like a policy decision which will guide the Social Welfare Division on committal cases to the Girl's Approved School which are referred from the other States of Nigeria.

2. The following factors may be useful when considering the matter:

- a) Obasa Girl's Approved School at Idi-Araba can accommodate about 100 girls, if organised.
- b) The Western State has suggested that all female cases committed by the Juvenile Courts in all the States of Nigeria should be admitted into the Lagos State Girl's Approved School at Idi-Araba in order to save them the expenses of having to build their own.
- c) The idea is good, but as far as the girls are concerned, some of them whose parents or guardians are not resident in Lagos cannot be visited as necessary. This will create a psychological problem. The Aftercare Workers will be unable to have direct access to their homes. The personal contacts with the parents and guardians which are important for friendly discussions and rehabilitation of their children will be impossible. The children ought to live near their parents or guardians for the programme of Home Leave periodically.
- d) The financial aspects to be considered are:
 1. Cost of maintenance per child, which may amount to about £50 annually to cover Uniforms, feeding, fares, Drugs etc.
 2. Cost of transport fares to and from their homes in their States for some weekends and holidays.

Although the children and Young Persons Act provides for the maintenance of children under section 28 (2) the maximum of £4 per month per child, the Court Order is always very much lesser than this amount, because many of the parents and guardians cannot afford to pay. In short, it means that the Lagos State Government will have to bear some financial

responsibilities for the children in the other States, when parents are out of jobs or they cannot be traced. Lagos State can only institute Court Action against defaulters resident in Lagos. It will be a long process in collecting arrears of payments through the States' Courts.

3. In conclusion, I recommend that this proposal should be carefully examined in the child's own interest which is paramount, even if the financial aspects can be solved.

(Sgd.) W. A. McEwen
CHIEF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAO

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

P.M.B. No. 12642

Tel: 26903

Telegram: HEALING, LAGOS

Ministry of Health & Social
Welfare,
Broad Street,
Lagos, Nigeria

31st March, 1969.

Ref. No. LSMH.1131/11

The Chief Social Welfare Officer,
Lagos State Ministry of Health & Social Welfare,
Independence Building,
Lagos.

Request from the States for Places in
the Girls' Approved School in Lagos
State

I am directed to refer to your letter No. ML.SW/137/65 of 6th March, 1969, and to inform you that after careful consideration, it is decided that because of obvious technical difficulties that would be involved, committal cases from other States to the Lagos State Government Approved Girls' School should not be accepted.

2. The decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph was reached after thorough examination of paragraph 2(c) and (d) of your letter under reference with which this Ministry is in full agreements.

3. Lagos State is trying to lay the foundation for its future growth and it will not be discreet for it to undertake any avoidable burden at this stage.

(Sgd.) M. O. K. WILLIAMS
for Permanent Secretary.

COPY

12519
23508
WELLBEING

ML.SW/137/70

SOCIAL WELFARE,
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING,
LAGOS.

18th April, 1969.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Economic Planning and
Social Development,
Social Development Division,
Ibadan,
Western State.

For the Attention of Mr. B. Akinwale

Admission Into Lagos State
Approved School

May I refer to your letter No. SOD.288/S.12/Vol.II/416 of 30th September, 1968, and to inform you that after careful consideration of the matter, the Permanent Secretary has decided that because of obvious technical difficulties that would be involved, it will no longer be possible to admit girls from the other States into the Girls' Approved School in the Lagos State.

2. Some of the children whose parents or guardians are not resident in Lagos cannot be visited as necessary, if admitted into the Approved School. Apart from the psychological problems which this will create, the Aftercare Workers will be unable to have direct access to their homes as necessary.
3. The personal contacts with the parents and guardians which are important for friendly discussions and rehabilitation of their children will be impossible. The maintenance orders defaulters will involve the Lagos State Government in extra expenditure.
4. The old Colony areas have no Approved Schools of their own, and therefore, their cases will have to be admitted into the existing one in the State.

(Sgd.) M. A. McEwen,
CHIEF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER.

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE LAGOS AND WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Chieftaincy Matters

Chieftaincy institutions play the same role in both the Western and Lagos States, particularly, because of the ethnic affinity between the peoples. Moreover, the recognised Chieftaincies in the Lagos State, outside of Lagos Division were given Statutory recognition by the Chiefs Law (Cap. 19). There is therefore a common history of the institution in both States.

2. With this common background, it is essential that there should be full co-operation and exchange of information regarding current developments in chieftaincy institutions in both States. Exchange of information on proposals dealing with privileges, remuneration and other changes in the status of recognised Obas and Chiefs will be useful in determining Government policy on the issue in the other State.

3. For the Lagos State, the only recent development in its Chieftaincy Institution arises from the recent reorganisation of Local Government Councils in the State. As a result, some Councils have exceedingly large number of recognised chiefs. For example, Epe District Council has not less than fifty three (53) recognised chieftaincies.

4. Consequent upon discussions and consultations with the Council of Obas and Chiefs, it is proposed that recognised Chiefs be categorised, as is the case in the Northern States, into 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Chiefs. It is further proposed that the approving authority in respect of recognised chieftaincies in the 1st Class is to be the Governor in Council. For recognised chieftaincies in the 2nd Class the Council of Obas and Chiefs is to be delegated with this function. In respect of chieftaincies in the 3rd Class, power of approval is to be delegated to the Local Government Council for the area. All other chieftaincies not otherwise classified will be minor chieftaincies the powers of approval of which are to be delegated to the Prescribed Authorities for the areas.

5. With this classification, it is hoped that there will be a

rationalisation of the chieftaincy Institution in Lagos State.

Ministry of Local Government and
Chieftaincy Affairs,
Lagos State,
Ikeja.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE LAGOS AND WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Collection of Personal Income Tax along the
Borders of the two States.

Following the adoption of different systems of taxation by the Western and Lagos States, persons in the low income group in Lagos State pay only Income Rate the minimum of which is £1 per annum, whereas their counterparts in the Western State pay the minimum Income tax of £2 based on an assumed income of £50 per annum. No person in the low income group in the Lagos State pays more than £3 per annum as Income Rate.

2. Allegations have been made, particularly in Ikorodu Division of the Lagos State, that farmers who have their homes in Ikorodu are being molested by tax officials of Remo Divisional Council, Ijebu-Remo Division of the Western State whenever the farmers have gone to their farms to engage in their occupation. Counter-allegations have nevertheless been made that Tax evaders in Ogiyo have gone to Ikorodu to obtain Income Rate receipts so as to avoid paying the higher rate of Income Tax levied in the Western State.

3. At times, these disagreements have degenerated into conflicts and disturbances have arisen. Both the Western and Lagos States will not wish to prevent the mobility of its peoples or interfere with the economic relations between Nigerian citizens whatever States to which they may belong. It is not a question of boundary dispute but rather one arising out of trade and commercial transactions. Some measures as would guarantee movement from one place to the other across State boundaries without unnecessary harassment should be devised.

4. It is suggested that the Divisional Officers at the borders between the Western and Lagos States (i.e. Ikorodu Division of the Lagos State and Remo Division of the Western State and Epe Division of the Lagos State and Ijebu Ode Division of the Western State) should meet to consider measures which can be taken to prevent inter-state conflicts arising out of such contacts. Such proposals can then be examined by the Inter-State Committee with a view to resolving the dispute.

Ministry of Local Government and
Chieftaincy Affairs,
Lagos State,
Ikeja.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
Between the Lagos and the Western State Governments

LAGOS WATER SUPPLY

At present, the City of Lagos and its sub-urban areas depend on River Ogun for about 60% of their water supply. A crash programme is now in progress at the Iju Water Works to raise production to about 45 million gallons per day. When this is completed, it is planned to increase the rate of production, first, to 100 m.g.d., and thereafter to about 200 m.g.d.

2. To be able to attain the above targets, it will be necessary to construct a dam somewhere along the course of the River; and a Report submitted to the Federal Government in 1965 by the firm of Messrs D.M.J. Consulting Engineers, has recommended Ofiki in the Western State as the most suitable spot for the dam.

3. It is understood that the Western State Water Corporation has, within the last year, tapped the same River in a number of points to obtain water for various towns in the Western State; and that the Corporation is also contemplating on building a dam at Ofiki, that is, the same spot recommended for the construction of the dam to service the Iju Water Works.

4. It is therefore necessary for both Governments to come to agreement on the following points:-

- (i) the number of points and localities at which water is abstracted from River Ogun, so as to ensure the realisation of the forecast of future production in each of the waterworks obtaining raw water from the river;
- (ii) the construction of a dam or dams along the river to avoid duplication of efforts and to effect savings.

Ministry of Works and Planning,
Lagos State.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
between the Lagos and the Western State Governments -
TRAINING

The Lagos State Government is committed to developing its staff to meet their full potential. The aim of Government in this regard is to ensure that it has a good crop of officers who have a broad knowledge of what is going on in the Civil Service, what changes are required and how to bring about the much needed changes so as to improve productivity and Government services to the people.

2. Training is one area where the two states can co-operate. It is undesirable that a fresh entrant into the Civil Service be assigned duties without induction. In-service training is another aspect.

3. The State at present has no Training School of its own. Even though it is intended to make a modest start, consideration should be given to economy and maximum utilisation of existing facilities. The induction training of Clerical Staff, Executive and Administrative Classes and In-Service Training of Secretarial/ Stenographic staff are matters of primary concern in this State's Public Service.

4. Although training cannot be expected to achieve everything and solve the ills of the Service, with proper motivation, good Instructors and sound teaching methods a great deal can be achieved. An arrangement can therefore be worked out whereby the Lagos State Government can avail itself of the high-level manpower resource at the disposal of the Western State Government, for training of its staff, at the Western State Civil Service Training School.

S. M. G's Office,
Establishments Division,
City Hall,
LAGOS.

Inter-State Committee on Co-operation
Between the Lagos and the Western State Governments

NEED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE IJU WATER CATCHMENT AREA

The Iju Waterworks is the only source of water for all uses in the Lagos Metropolitan Area. As at present it is being enlarged to produce more water for the ever-increasing population of the Metropolis.

2. The development of housing and industry is growing rapidly northwards in the Lagos Metropolitan Area, and within the last 2 to 3 years these developments have begun to spread into the village of Iju where the waterworks is situated.
3. Our Town Planning Division has had some difficulty to control developments in this area which was originally not within the area of jurisdiction of the then Ikeja Area Planning Authority. This difficulty has, however, been remedied by the transfer of planning control function to the Ministry. Hence, it is now possible to control developments within that area of the waterworks that lie within the Lagos State.
4. There is, however, a large virgin land of the Iju water catchment area which does not lie within this State, but falls within the Western State. Development planning control in the area concerned is not therefore possible from this end.
5. As of now, it is known that speculators are moving in that direction with a view to starting development. Although this area lies within the area of jurisdiction of the Egba Area Planning Authority, it is quite possible that since no Master Plan exists to control the use of land in that area, some clever Nigerians will soon want to take advantage of that loop-hole to begin physical developments within the water-catchment area which normally should be a building-free zone.
6. The need for the preservation of this area as a greenbelt is all too obvious and this cannot be achieved without the co-operation and support of the Western State Government. In our letter Ref. No. SR.78/T.1/12 of 22nd February, 1972 we have proposed to the Western State Government Ministry of Lands and Housing that the Western State Government should acquire the land on behalf of the Lagos State Government, and by letter Ref. No. TP.1426/2 dated 21st March, 1972 a reply has been received, stating that the matter was being looked into. It is believed that it is only through the acquisition of this land that the area can be retained as a building-free zone and remain uncontaminated for the Iju Waterworks.

Ministry of Works and Planning,
Lagos.State.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LAGOS STATE AND
WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENT'S
SOCIAL WELFARE: UTILISATION OF AMENITIES
e.g. APPROVED SCHOOLS AND REMAND HOMES

Lagos being a cosmopolitan city, other States continue to enjoy some of the available social Welfare services provided by the Lagos State Government free of charge. The problem has been difficult to solve as far as the utilisation of social welfare amenities are concerned.

INSTITUTIONS

2. The following is the list of our Institutions.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>NO. ON ROLL</u>
+(i)	Iseri Intermediate Approved School	100	128
+(ii)	Mapara Senior Approved School	100	116
(iii)	Birrell Junior Approved School	48	50
(iv)	Obasa House Girls' Approved School	50	35
((v)	Oshodi Boys' Remand Home	50	33
(vi)	Girls' Remand Home	50	35
(vii)	Boys' Remand Home	200	257

+50 double decker iron beds have recently been purchased in order to cope with the increase of boys at Mapara and Iseri Approved Schools.

3. Before the creation of the twelve states, the Western and East Central States used to enjoy the facilities of the Lagos State Approved Schools and Remand Homes, because some of their committal cases were referred to Lagos Approved Schools for the number of years they had to stay in these Schools. Some of their cases were remanded at Yaba and Idi-Araba pending further action. Since 1969, cases referred from other states were rejected.

4. The cost of maintaining all juveniles and young persons from the other eleven states for the period they have to stay in our Institutions is borne by the Lagos State, because their parents or guardians live and work in Lagos. All destitutes except adults from other states are also repatriated on court orders at the expense of the Lagos State.

CASEWORK SERVICES

5. The State Government continues to co-operate with the other eleven states in casework services, and accepts occasionally some cases from outside the country, or overseas.

The types of cases are as follows:

- (i) Supervision of court cases involving juveniles on criminal charges, beyond control, truancy, etc., but only when these children and young persons are placed on probation, or released on licence to their parents or guardians who are resident in Lagos.

- (ii) Investigations on matrimonial cases, adoption etc., are conducted on requests from any state or from overseas.
 - (iii) Requests are sometimes received for training of social workers from other states. Recently, there is a request for the training of a Social Welfare Officer newly appointed by the Rivers State. Each State arranges for lodgings and transport expenses of its trainees.
 - (iv) Request are also received for documents on general services procedure on certain aspects of Social Welfare e.g. scheme of work, plans of the Remand Homes or Approved Schools, copies of Children and Young Persons Act, annual reports, etc.
6. To facilitate further discussions on the subject, three relevant letters concerning this Government's policy on her relationship with the other States are attached herewith as appendices.

LAGOS STATE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

8th May, 1972.

COPY

SOCIAL WELFARE
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING
LAGOS.

WELLSBEING

ML:SW/137/65.

23508

6th March, 1969.

The Permanent Secretary,
Lagos State Ministry of Health &
Social Welfare,
Broad Street,
Lagos.

Request from the States for Places in
The Girl's Approved School
in Lagos State.

With reference to the above matter, I should like a policy decision which will guide the Social Welfare Division on committal cases to the Girl's Approved School which are referred from the other States of Nigeria.

2. The following factors may be useful when considering the matter:

- a) Obasa Girl's Approved School at Idi-Araba can accommodate about 100 girls, if organised.
- b) The Western State has suggested that all female cases committed by the Juvenile Courts in all the States of Nigeria should be admitted into the Lagos State Girl's Approved School at Idi-Araba in order to save them the expenses of having to build their own.
- c) The idea is good, but as far as the girls are concerned, some of them whose parents or guardians are not resident in Lagos cannot be visited as necessary. This will create a psychological problem. The Aftercare Workers will be unable to have direct access to their homes. The personal contacts with the parents and guardians which are important for friendly discussions and rehabilitation of their children will be impossible. The children ought to live near their parents or guardians for the programme of Home Leave periodically.
- d) The financial aspects to be considered are:
 1. Cost of maintenance per child, which may amount to about £50 annually to cover Uniforms, feeding, fares, Drugs etc.
 2. Cost of transport fares to and from their homes in their States for some weekends and holidays.

Although the children and Young Persons Act provides for the maintenance of children under section 28 (2) the maximum of £4 per month per child, the Court Order is ~~always~~ very much lesser than this amount, because many of the parents and guardians cannot afford to pay. In short, it means that the Lagos State Government will have to bear some financial

/2.....

responsibilities for the children in the other States, when parents are out of jobs or they cannot be traced. Lagos State can only institute Court Action against defaulters resident in Lagos. It will be a long process in collecting arrears of payments through the States' Courts.

3. In conclusion, I recommend that this proposal should be carefully examined in the child's own interest which is paramount, even if the financial aspects can be solved.

(Sgd.) W. A. McEwen
CHIEF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER.

ARCHIVES OF OYSSCA

LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENT

P.M.B. No. 12642

Tel: 26903

Telegram: HEALING, LAGOS

Ministry of Health & Social
Welfare,
Broad Street,
Lagos, Nigeria

31st March, 1969.

Ref. No. LSMH.1131/11

The Chief Social Welfare Officer,
Lagos State Ministry of Health & Social Welfare,
Independence Building,
Lagos.

Request from the States for Places in
the Girls' Approved School in Lagos
State

I am directed to refer to your letter No. ML.SW/137/65 of 6th March, 1969, and to inform you that after careful consideration, it is decided that because of obvious technical difficulties that would be involved, committal cases from other States to the Lagos State Government Approved Girls' School should not be accepted.

2. The decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph was reached after thorough examination of paragraph 2(c) and (d) of your letter under reference with which this Ministry is in full agreements.

3. Lagos State is trying to lay the foundation for its future growth and it will not be discreet for it to undertake any avoidable burden at this stage.

(Sgd.) M. O. K. WILLIAMS
for Permanent Secretary.

COPY

12519
23508
WELLBEING
ML.SW/137/70

SOCIAL WELFARE,
INDEPENDENCE BUILDING,
LAGOS.

18th April, 1969.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Economic Planning and
Social Development,
Social Development Division,
Ibadan,
Western State.

For the Attention of Mr. B. Akinwale

Admission Into Lagos State
Approved School

May I refer to your letter No. SOD.288/S.12/Vol.II/416 of 30th September, 1968, and to inform you that after careful consideration of the matter, the Permanent Secretary has decided that because of obvious technical difficulties that would be involved, it will no longer be possible to admit girls from the other States into the Girls' Approved School in the Lagos State.

2. Some of the children whose parents or guardians are not resident in Lagos cannot be visited as necessary, if admitted into the Approved School. Apart from the psychological problems which this will create, the Aftercare Workers will be unable to have direct access to their homes as necessary.
3. The personal contacts with the parents and guardians which are important for friendly discussions and rehabilitation of their children will be impossible. The maintenance orders defaulters will involve the Lagos State Government in extra expenditure.
4. The old Colony areas have no Approved Schools of their own, and therefore, their cases will have to be admitted into the existing one in the State.

(Sgd.) M. A. McEwen,
CHIEF SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER.

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE LAGOS AND WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Chieftaincy Matters

Chieftaincy institutions play the same role in both the Western and Lagos States, particularly, because of the ethnic affinity between the peoples. Moreover, the recognised Chieftaincies in the Lagos State, outside of Lagos Division were given Statutory recognition by the Chiefs Law (Cap. 19). There is therefore a common history of the institution in both States.

2. With this common background, it is essential that there should be full co-operation and exchange of information regarding current developments in chieftaincy institutions in both States. Exchange of information on proposals dealing with privileges, remuneration and other changes in the status of recognised Obas and Chiefs will be useful in determining Government policy on the issue in the other State.

3. For the Lagos State, the only recent development in its Chieftaincy Institution arises from the recent reorganisation of Local Government Councils in the State. As a result, some Councils have exceedingly large number of recognised chiefs. For example, Epe District Council has not less than fifty three (53) recognised chieftaincies.

4. Consequent upon discussions and consultations with the Council of Obas and Chiefs, it is proposed that recognised Chiefs be categorised, as is the case in the Northern States, into 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Chiefs. It is further proposed that the approving authority in respect of recognised chieftaincies in the 1st Class is to be the Governor in Council. For recognised chieftaincies in the 2nd Class the Council of Obas and Chiefs is to be delegated with this function. In respect of chieftaincies in the 3rd Class, power of approval is to be delegated to the Local Government Council for the area. All other chieftaincies not otherwise classified will be minor chieftaincies the powers of approval of which are to be delegated to the Prescribed Authorities for the areas.

5. With this classification, it is hoped that there will be a

rationalisation of the chieftaincy Institution in Lagos State.

Ministry of Local Government and
Chieftaincy Affairs,
Lagos State,
Ikeja.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION
BETWEEN THE LAGOS AND WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Collection of Personal Income Tax along the
Borders of the two States.

Following the adoption of different systems of taxation by the Western and Lagos States, persons in the low income group in Lagos State pay only Income Rate the minimum of which is £1 per annum, whereas their counterparts in the Western State pay the minimum Income tax of £2 based on an assumed income of £50 per annum. No person in the low income group in the Lagos State pays more than £3 per annum as Income Rate.

2. Allegations have been made, particularly in Ikorodu Division of the Lagos State, that farmers who have their homes in Ikorodu are being molested by tax officials of Remo Divisional Council, Ijebu-Remo Division of the Western State whenever the farmers have gone to their farms to engage in their occupation. Counter-allegations have nevertheless been made that Tax evaders in Ogiyo have gone to Ikorodu to obtain Income Rate receipts so as to avoid paying the higher rate of Income Tax levied in the Western State.

3. At times, these disagreements have degenerated into conflicts and disturbances have arisen. Both the Western and Lagos States will not wish to prevent the mobility of its peoples or interfere with the economic relations between Nigerian citizens whatever States to which they may belong. It is not a question of boundary dispute but rather one arising out of trade and commercial transactions. Some measures as would guarantee movement from one place to the other across State boundaries without unnecessary harassment should be devised.

4. It is suggested that the Divisional Officers at the borders between the Western and Lagos States (i.e. Ikorodu Division of the Lagos State and Remo Division of the Western State and Epe Division of the Lagos State and Ijebu Ode Division of the Western State) should meet to consider measures which can be taken to prevent inter-state conflicts arising out of such contacts. Such proposals can then be examined by the Inter-State Committee with a view to resolving the dispute.

Ministry of Local Government and
Chieftaincy Affairs,
Lagos State,
Ikeja.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF OFFICIALS OF THE
WESTERN STATE AND LAGOS STATE GOVERNMENTS ON THE IDEN-
TIFICATION OF POSSIBLE AREAS OF MUTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE TWO STATES: HELD AT LAGOS ON THE 26TH OF MAY, 1972.

Present:

LAGOS STATE

A. E. Howson-Wright	-	S.M.G. (Chairman)
F. C. O. Coker	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance & Economic Development.
N. F. Coker	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education & Community Development.
S. A. Thomas	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works & Planning.
I. O. Agoro	-	Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice.
A. A. Amusu	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs.
C. O. O. Phillips	-	Deputy Secretary (Estab) S.M.G.'s Office.
J. O. Adeyemi-Bero	-	Principal Secretary, Governor's Office.
O. Okuyiga	-	Commissioner for Internal Revenue.
O. A. Coker	-	Deputy Secretary (Admin) S.M.G.'s Office.
Dr. F. O. Akinyemi	-	Chief Town Planning Officer, Ministry of Works & Planning.
M. O. Abiodun	-	Senior Assistant Secretary (SD) S.M.G.'s Office.
L. Apinke Coker (Mrs)	-	S.M.G.'s Office.

WESTERN STATE

H. S. A. Adedeji	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
A. A. K. Degun	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs.

- J. O. Afolabi - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Establishments and Training.
- F. M. Ighodalo (Mrs) - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Information.
- T. A. Iwajomo - Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Planning and Reconstruction.
- T. I. Ojo - Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Co-operatives.
- Dr. C. S. Ola - Commissioner for Internal Revenue.
- P. O. Ojurongbe - Controller of Agricultural Services, Ministry of Agriculture & Natural Resources.
- C. S. O. Akande - Controller of Works Services, Ministry of Works and Transport.
- Y. O. Adio - Acting Assistant Legal Draftsman.
- Chief S. O. Oyediran - Chief Lands Officer.

- In Attendance: Mr. J. A. Eghagha - Principal Assistant Secretary, S.M.G.'s Office, Lagos.
- Mr. J. O. Fadeyi - Acting Principal Assistant Secretary, S.M.G.'s Office, Ibadan.

OPENING

The Chairman welcomed officials of Western State Government. He said the meeting was a continuation of that which was held at Ibadan and expressed the hope that discussions at the meeting would be carried out in the spirit of cooperation and harmony. The meeting was not a game of chess where one side tried to outdo the other. Briefs for the meeting had been exchanged by both sides but the Lagos side, however, had not presented briefs in respect of five subjects. Each side he said would present its brief and discussion would then

follow.

2. Mr. H. A. A. Adedeji, Permanent Secretary, Western State Ministry of Finance and leader of the Western State Delegation, pointed out that the Lagos side had not presented briefs in respect of six subjects. It had been agreed that briefs were to be exchanged by the 12th of May, 1972, and wondered what would happen in those cases where the Lagos side had not presented any briefs. After a brief discussion it was agreed that items in respect of which there are no corresponding briefs should be left for the next meeting. Mr. Adedeji informed the meeting that His Excellency, the Military Governor of the Western State would like the issue of Araromi/Moba Estate discussed at the meeting. He explained that this subject and that of the Fire Station at Ikeja which the Western Delegation would like discussed were unfortunately not referred to in the letter from Ibadan because of the posting of the officer who covered the meeting to another Ministry. He then referred to the address of His Excellency Brigadier Olu Rotimi at the first meeting at Ibadan.

3. The Chairman had earlier remarked that the Ibadan meeting did not include the two items among the subjects scheduled for discussion at Lagos. This apart, the two items, Araromi/Moba Estate and the Fire Station, had already been dealt with by the old Committee and it would not be in accord with the accepted principle if these two matters were discussed. In any case he would have to refer the matter of the Araromi/Moba Estate to his Governor for clearance, since an entirely new and important element had been introduced. Mr. F. C. O. Coker observed that the old Committee had discussed the Araromi/Moba Estate and a decision had been taken one way or the other. He did not doubt that His Excellency the Military Governor of the West had mentioned this subject in his address at Ibadan,

but he did not think that His Excellency wanted the matter to be specifically discussed at the Lagos meeting. Mr. Adedeji agreed that it would be necessary for the SMG, Lagos State to clear this matter with his Military Governor before it could be discussed.

4. The Chairman summed up by saying that he would want to pursue the programme for the meeting and that the subjects Araromi/Moba and the Fire Station at Ikeja could be discussed at a later meeting subject to clearance with the Military Governor of Lagos State.

II. TRANSPORT

This was not discussed as there was no corresponding brief from the Lagos side.

2. On the procedure to be followed, Mr. Iwajomo said that it was necessary before going into specifics to spell out the objectives and mode of cooperation as a form of guidance to the meeting. The Chairman remarked that the objective of the meeting was cooperation. The areas of cooperation had been identified and the best mode of achievement of this cooperation was what the meeting was to discuss. Mr. Iwajomo agreed but observed that cooperation was a generic term and it was necessary to know what was the prime mover of the desired cooperation.

III. STAFF MATTERS

Mr. Adedeji said that the full details of facilities available in the West for Staff Training had been stated in the brief of the West. He remarked that there was plenty of room for cooperation in this field and called on Mr. Afolabi to give further details.

2. Mr. Afolabi said that he had read the brief of the Lagos State and had been able to understand their needs. Staff

development, he added, was a continuous process, an aspect in which one could not be self-sufficient at any time. He had not included the exchange of personnel in his brief and this had been done deliberately because he was aware that there was not enough personnel at the levels necessary to make this feasible. He had concentrated on training for both the junior and senior staff especially in the Civil Service Training School. Towards the close of the Lagos State brief he said it was indicated that there were some areas available in which the West would benefit from the Lagos State. This area, had however not been specified. The core of the Lagos brief was in the last sentence which assumed two things: that cooperation in training was likely to be one-sided and that the Lagos State Government had practically nothing to offer; it would appear also that the intention of the Lagos State was to take advantage of the facilities in the Civil Service Training School only. There were other schools like the School of Survey at Oyo and the Cooperative College and he wondered if the Lagos State would not want to take advantage of these schools.

3. The actual arrangement for effective cooperation he said could not be worked out immediately. It would be necessary to have an idea of what type of training was required and which Lagos wanted to take advantage of immediately; the number of persons to be trained was also vital. This had to be worked out well ahead in order to know whether it would be possible to accommodate the requirements of Lagos State in their programme. If the number was about two or three this could be easily contained. It would therefore be necessary to know exactly what was the need of Lagos State and once a broad basis of cooperation was established, then the relevant

Ministries in Lagos and the West would work out the details.

4. The Chairman remarked that the Lagos State was very young and was not strong in the field of Staff Training. Training of people at various levels by the West would therefore be very welcome. The Federal Government had been very helpful in this respect, but because the Federal institution for training had to cater for other states, there was a limit to the number of trainees that could be accepted from the Lagos State. He then asked Mr. Phillips to make his observations.

5. Mr. Phillips pointed out that quite a number of the items enumerated by the West would be very useful to Lagos. Lagos was particularly interested in the full time 18 months' course for the training of Confidential Secretaries and Stenographers. This he said was an area in which Lagos was very short of personnel. Lagos would also be interested in the Office Management and Supervision course for Assistant Executive Officers, Chief Clerical Officers, Senior Clerical Officers and Clerical Officers in Scale D.3. The course in Statistics for Record Purposes for Officers in the Clerical Grade would also be of interest. One of the courses, Mr. Phillips observed, involved 'day release' of Staff and he wondered if the West would be able to accommodate Lagos Staff in their offices if they were sent for training. Mr. Adedeji said that this was a matter of detail to be worked out. Mr. Afolabi pointed out that competition for admission into some of the courses was very keen indeed and that these courses were not automatic or regular. They came up as and when there was the need for them.

7. The Chairman remarked that Lagos was prepared to accept the regulations of the West on these courses and emphasizes that what Lagos wanted was to be given some consideration during admission to these courses. Mr. F. C. O. Coker felt

that a quota system would be ideal.

8. Mr. Afolabi said that this was a matter of detail which the two Ministries concerned could work out. He wondered whether the cooperation intended was to be costless or whether the Lagos State would be willing to make some financial contribution towards the organisation of the courses.

9. Mrs Coker said that the Lagos State had been participating in courses run by the Federal Government and that apart from the salaries of the trainees, the Lagos State paid nothing extra. The help which the Lagos State now required from the West in the training field should be regarded as temporary as the Lagos State proposed to establish its own School soon. She did not think therefore that it would be in the spirit of cooperation for the Lagos State to contribute financially towards the running of the course.

10. Mr. Ojurongbe pointed out that in the Agricultural Training School at Akure no trainee had been charged for participation in the course. It appeared, he said, that details were being discussed which were not necessary at that stage. It would be advisable to set up Sub-Committees to work out details including whether any financial contributions would be required. In the School of Agriculture the capacity is 200 while the requirement of the Western State Government is 250 per year. In spite of this, the Western State accepted students from other States free of charge and this was a sacrifice which the State made in the interest of cooperation.

11. It was agreed that the two Ministries concerned should look into details in this matter. Mrs. Coker added that any number the Western State could accept from the Lagos State for training was better than nothing and would be very much appreciated. The cost of training, observed Mr. Adedeji, ran

through all the aspects of cooperation and this was considered a detail which would be discussed later. The cost he pointed could be in cash or personnel.

IV. WATER SUPPLY

Mr. Thomas informed the meeting that there was a plan to increase the water supply in Lagos Area to 200 m.g.d. There was already on hand a crash programme to raise water supply to 45 m.g.d. To achieve the supply of 200 m.g.d. a dam would be required and studies revealed that Ofiki was the most suitable place on the Ogun River. The Water Corporation of the West he understood was also contemplating building a dam on the Ogun River around Ofiki. If the West dammed the Ogun River at Ofiki then enough water would not flow to Lagos. This was why it would be very necessary for both states to cooperate on this issue of building a dam and the extraction of water. The Western State brief had suggested a meeting between Lagos and West Water Corporation to discuss the joint management of River Ogun. This Mr. Thomas said was acceptable and added that the report of the meeting would be presented to the Committee.

2. Mr. Adedeji said that both states recognised the necessity for cooperation in this respect. How this cooperation would be effected was what would be resolved. Mr. Akande wanted to know what was the reaction of the Lagos State to the Ikorodu, Epe and Badagry Water Supply. Mr. Thomas said that it had been agreed that the Western State Water Corporation should be the agent of the Lagos State on the Ikorodu and Epe projects. He pointed out that action was going on on the projects.

3. Mr. Akande pointed out that some sort of agreement had to be reached about water supply for Omu, Ketu and Ejinrin. The Western State Water Corporation was at present maintaining the water project and it would be necessary to work out with Lagos

State how best to administer the scheme to the mutual advantage of the two parties. If the water-head was finally determined to be in the Lagos State side then the Lagos State would manage the project and meter the water sent to the West side. If the water-head was on the other hand on the Western side then the arrangements would be reversed. On the management of Ogun River, Mr. Akande said that the international principle should apply, that is, that people upstream could not extract all water to the detriment of the people downstream.

4. The Chairman wanted to know what was happening about the Epe and Ikorodu Water Projects. Mr. Thomas explained that the General Manager of the Western State Water Corporation had informed him that all equipment required were available in the stores of the Corporation in respect of Epe while an indent had been placed for equipment required for the Ikorodu project. A meeting scheduled between himself and the General Manager to finalise matters would be held shortly. The Lagos State had voted money required for the completion of the projects, and there was no question of there being no money. Mr. Adedeji urged that the proposed meeting between Mr. Thomas and the General Manager should be held as soon as possible, adding that he would on his part take up the matter with the Water Corporation. It was unusual for the Water Corporation to keep so long on a project if all necessary loose ends have been tied up.

V. CHIEFTAINCY MATTERS

Mr. Degun pointed that the two states operated largely the same law, some amendments to which have been proposed in the past two to three years. The Chiefs Law was tied to the Local Government law and the existence of spurious chieftaincies stemmed from the stipulation that to every three elected members of the House there should be one Chief. There was thus a large number of chiefs and the delay in recognition of chief was

partly due to the number of chieftaincies in the State. The Western State, like Lagos State, was also engaged in the reclassification of chiefs. He felt that because the two states were culturally linked, any ideas that one state might have about chieftaincy matters should be discussed thoroughly by both states.

2. Mr. F. C. O. Coker felt that guidelines should be set out by both states especially on the recognition and classification of chieftaincies which were very sensitive issues.

3. Mr. Degun remarked that all chieftaincies did not really need the recognition of government. In the next few months the Local Government Law would be amended to ensure that no seats were provided specially for traditional rulers in councils; any traditional ruler who wanted to be a representative in a council could contest election and get appointed on his own merit. On the question of recognition and classification, there could be no hard and fast rules as customs and traditions differed from place to place. Mr. Adedeji then suggested that the two Ministries should go back and study the various views.

4. Mr. Amusu observed that the two Ministries were always in touch with each other and were generally thinking on the same lines. Certain amendments to the Chiefs Law had been accepted by the Lagos State Council of Obas and Chiefs. As regards the point made that Chiefs who wanted to be representatives in councils would have to contest election and enter on their own merits, Mr. Amusu said that the Lagos State had not taken any decision. In Lagos State two laws were operative: the Chiefs Law adopted from the West and the Obad of Lagos and Chiefs Law 1959. A new Edict would be promulgated in the near future and the opportunity would be seized to review the classification of chiefs.

5. The Chairman wanted to know if there was any uniform procedure

for the two states; and if there was none what would be the basis for cooperation. It was explained by Mr. Amusu that there was no uniform procedure but that it was necessary to discuss methods of classification of chiefs and certain related matters because what happened in one state could be cited by the other; and wide divergence could lead to agitation by one side or the other.

6. The Chairman said that it has been argued that chiefs could be very useful for tax collection and asked what was the view of the meeting on this. Mr. Degun agreed that in certain places this was true but it was certainly not the case generally. Mr. Amusu pointed out that where there was a split in a community owing to chieftaincy dispute, the Chief would find it difficult, if not impossible, to collect taxes from the opposing faction. The meeting therefore felt that it would not be helpful as a general policy to use chiefs for tax collection; but that the two Ministries should discuss the matter further.

VI. SOCIAL WELFARE

Mrs McWen spoke on the functions of the Social Welfare Division in Lagos State. She said the Lagos State Government was spending so much money on social welfare because of the nature of Lagos and the attendant social problems. Before the creation of States, the Western and Eastern Regions enjoyed the facilities of the Approved Schools and Remand Homes in Lagos. This had not been possible since 1969 because the Lagos State could not be properly expected to pay the cost of maintaining young persons brought from other States to the Schools and Homes in the State. The question of distance from parents or guardians of young persons in these institutions was of importance. It was necessary for parents or guardians to visit them. Where this had not been possible, the government had to pay the fares for the children to go to see their

parents and this involved payment of fares for the children and their escorts. The problem of accommodation too could not be overlooked. There was not enough room to house all who required to be kept in the Schools or Homes. Lagos State was, however, still handling case work, and training of staff for other States including the West.

2. Mr. Iwajomo remarked that social problems were part of a bigger problem of economic development. He appreciated the points made by Mrs. McWen but drew attention to the objectives of cooperation in his brief on Social Welfare. The area in which Lagos State could be of help was identified in paragraph 5 of his brief. The Girls' Approved School, he said, was one of them and the question of finance apparently was of importance. There is no Approved School for girls in the West and the Lagos State appeared reluctant to take outsiders into the only such institution around. The capacity of the Girls' Approved School was 50, but the number of girls in the institution at the time of the meeting was 35. The need of the West should be considered in the circumstance.

3. The question of the difficulty of visits by parents or guardians posed no problem. There was scarcely anybody in the West who had no relation in or around Lagos; such relations could stand as guardians for the delinquents if the need arose. As for the financial aspect, Mr. Iwajomo said that he did not consider £50 per year per girl as a high figure for the Lagos State to waive. The West could also send Youth Club organisers in the West on attachment programmes in Lagos. The help asked for in respect of Girls' Approved School would be temporary as there was a plan on hand to build one at Oshogbo.

4. Mrs. McWen remarked that there was no problem in accepting Youth Club officers but added that this was a matter for

the Ministry of Education and Community Development. She pointed out that the £50 per year per child was the contribution by the parents of the child, and the maintenance of the children would cost a lot more than that figure. The scheme was being highly subsidised by the State Government.

5. The Chairman then remarked that the Lagos State could be of value to the West in this field. He recalled that when earlier on the question of financial contribution was being raised in connection with staff training, the view had been expressed that the West could waive charges in return for a similar gesture in areas in which Lagos is known to be better placed. Social Welfare is one on such areas. He pointed out that the basis of its present exercise is mutual cooperation between the two States.

VII. COLLECTION OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Mr. Adedeji said that after studying the two briefs on this subject, he was satisfied that cooperation was very necessary here. He then called on Dr. Ola to speak on the subject.

2. Dr. Ola stated that the principle of taxation in the country was established by the Income Tax Management Act 1961 which stipulates that a person is taxed by the tax authority of the area in which he is resident on the 1st of April of the year of assessment. There had been cases, he observed, where persons who were resident in the West by 1st of April but subsequently moved to Lagos after that date were assessed for taxation in Lagos and the tax collected from such persons was not paid to the West as should rightly have been the case. He mentioned names of two persons whose tax ought to have been paid to the West in accordance with the principle stipulated in the Act but which was not done in spite of letters from the

West. He appealed to Lagos to pay back such taxes to the West.

3. He also mentioned the problem encountered in respect of bandleaders who are itinerant workers. There is a provision in law for the taxing of itinerant workers anywhere they are found. When these bandleaders were asked to pay their taxes in the West they generally stated that they had paid their taxes in Lagos or that they were resident in other states and in a number of cases they gave addresses in Lagos. It would be very much appreciated if Lagos would assist in tracing such bandleaders and collecting their taxes on behalf of the Western State.

4. Mr. Okuyiga emphasized that Lagos had been working strictly in accordance with the law in tax matters. As far as he was aware, he did not keep for Lagos State taxes due to Ibadan. The Lagos State tax form, he explained, had a section which showed residence of the tax payer as at 1st April, and he was careful not to keep taxes collected from persons who on the 1st of April were resident in the West or any other state. He then explained the position about the specific cases mentioned by Dr. Ola. Itinerant workers he said were to be taxed where they were found performing and no amount of argument by such persons about their residence could exempt them from the law. The law in respect of itinerant workers was clear and the West should insist on taxing them.

5. Mr. F. C. O. Coker said that he was much in support of cooperation in this area. He however pointed out that it might take some time for an itinerant bandleader to prepare his accounts. If he was taxed immediately, he could be over-assessed and in any case he could even have made a loss.

Dr. Ola explained that they were always given some time to

prepare the accounts and that there was provision to make a refund where there had been over-assessment. Where bandleaders made a loss they were not taxed.

5. Mr. Adio then said that what he considered necessary was for each state to furnish names and addresses of persons asked for. He did not think it was proper for one state to act as an agent for another. Dr. Ola said that the law provided for one state to appoint another as agent for tax purposes. It appeared to him that the problem lay in the fact that Ministries in Lagos State were not self accounting. As it were, the Accountant-General was in charge of deduction of tax from salaries of Lagos State Civil Servants and it was therefore not possible for individual Ministries, like the Ministry of Justice which he had written to in respect of an officer, to actually deduct the tax and transfer it to Ibadan. The Chairman wondered whether the Western State was kept informed about taxes which had been deducted from the salaries of officers who had been resident in the West at the beginning of the tax year but who subsequently transferred to Lagos.
6. Mr. Amusu drew attention to the problem of tax collection in the border areas of the two states and instanced Shagamu/Ikorodu and Epe/Ijebu-Ode. There were some people resident at Ikorodu who had their farms in Ogijo in Remo Division. These people had said that they were always molested by tax collectors at Ogijo although they showed their tax receipts issued at Ikorodu where they lived. There had been cases of disorder following this situation. This he said should be looked into.
7. Dr. Ola said that the matter was being looked into by the Divisional Officers. Some of the people who claimed to be resident at Ikorodu were not actually residing there. They only made this claim because the tax in Lagos State was lower. It was necessary to educate tax payers on the residential

element in tax assessment. Mr. N. F. Coker remarked that the important issue in this matter of taxation was residence. The man who farmed at Ogijo for four to five days in the week but returned to Ikorodu, his residence, even only for two days, for the purpose of taxation should be assessed at Ikorodu and not Ogijo. Mr. Akande observed that there was this problem even within the states where for instance bicycle licence cost more in one Division than in the other.

8. Mr. F. C. O. Coker said that the amount of money involved in these border area taxes was very small. The matter should however be closely looked into and perhaps it would even mean making taxes uniform in both areas. The Chairman pointed out that from the standpoint of the Western State, the persons concerned were tax evaders who preferred the lower rate in Lagos. The position was therefore by no means clear. We shall have to wait for the Boundaries Commission.

VIII. LAND MATTERS

The Chairman said that only new issues would be discussed; some matters had already been discussed by the previous Committee and these would not come up for discussion at the meeting.

2. Mr. Oyediran pointed out that because certain parts of Iju was in the Western State, the Lagos State had found it difficult to control land development around the water works. The West was in sympathy with Lagos because they realised that uncontrolled development of the land could lead to pollution of the water. In recognition of this, the Egba Divisional Council had been asked to look into the control of development in the Iju water works area. On the acquisition of the land in the water catchment area, he explained that the matter had to be carefully examined as there was human problem involved. A large and more detailed plan of the area required

by the Lagos State should be produced to enable the West know how to approach the whole question and make a proper assessment of the situation.

3. Mr. Thomas wanted to know if it would be possible to declare the area a green belt area in the meantime to prevent any development. Mr. Adedeji replied that the West would certainly want to know the extent of the area to be affected, whether the area was inhabited and if people would need to be resettled, how to go about it. Mr. Akande added that there must be a purpose for wanting the area reserved. The engineers of Lagos should present detailed drawings of the area. Mr. F. C. O. Coker appreciated the point made but pointed out that to prepare the map, permission must be granted for Lagos Surveyors to enter the land. Mr. Adio said that when the detailed map was produced, then officials of both sides could enter the area after studying the map. It was agreed that, as in the other cases, the Ministries concerned should discuss the matter and make recommendations.

IX. INFORMATION AND TOURISM

Mr. Adeyemi-Bero informed the meeting that the Lagos State was now actively engaged in the reorganisation of the Arts Council and that until this exercise was completed, one could not properly define the extent and areas of cooperation in the field of culture. On information and publicity, he said that what Lagos lacked was essentially manpower. The professional personnel, he emphasized, was the great problem. He thought that the West would be able to help with the provision of personnel especially to the Information Division.

2. On Tourism, he said that nothing had been clearly decided. A Committee set up by government to look into the tourism potentials of the State had submitted its report which was yet

to go to the Executive Council. It might be possible for the two states to establish joint ventures to run tourist hotels and handle some other aspects of tourism. Lagos had no film unit and it would lean heavily on the West for support and help in this aspect. Ibadan would be requested to help cover the official visit of the Head of State to Lagos State. Lagos State had only one film, and he hoped that with cooperation both states could produce more films to project their culture. In-service-training for Lagos Staff would also be very much welcome.

3. The Chairman pointed out that there were certain areas where, because government still had to take decisions, it would not be possible to discuss meaningfully. There was a general shortage of personnel but if the West was better placed, Lagos would be pleased to accept whatever assistance there was from Ibadan. On Tourism he said that it was necessary to take into consideration the attitude of the Federal Government as regards immigration and related matters in formulating a policy. He stressed in this connection that the question of security was of the utmost importance, as it would determine the flow of tourists, even where the necessary infrastructure has been prepared and tourist attractions identified.

4. Mrs. Ighodalo remarked that both states were just starting to build up their arts and culture and considered the time opportune to discuss the subject. If the infrastructure was similar then cooperation would be easy. The University of Ife had produced a historical play which had subsequently been commissioned for filming by the Midwestern State. West and Lagos could cooperate in producing plays and films depicting their cultural and historical background. The West was also short of personnel in the publicity and information division but she hoped that something could be done to help Lagos in

training of necessary staff. The film unit of the West was only equipped to produce 16 mm. films which even then were being processed abroad and were silent films. There was a plan to embark on the production of 35 mm. films. Film production was an area where the two states would benefit immensely from cooperation. The unit was very expensive to establish and maintain, and a joint venture in this respect would reduce cost greatly for both sides.

TOURISM

5. Mr. Ojo observed that the West had gone a little ahead of Lagos in this aspect. The Executive Council had approved the setting up of a Tourism Committee empowered to carry out certain functions. Certain areas of touristic attraction had been identified, small tourist resorts built and approach road constructed and improved. The area of cooperation as envisaged by the two sides appeared to him to differ. While the West wanted the cooperation centred around publicity and public relations, Lagos appeared to want a joint venture to run things like hotels at strategic places for touristic purposes. The West would collaborate with the Nigerian Tourist Association to promote tourism in the West and he hoped that the Federal Government would be favourably disposed to allowing tourists freely into the country.

6. The Chairman remarked that it was quite important to develop our culture and inter-state travel and to build the infrastructure for tourism. The question of tourism, he repeated, involved security and the Federal Government could not be too careful about immigration into Nigeria at present.

CONCLUSION

In winding up the discussion, the Chairman said that the outstanding matters - Transport, Food Stuff, Vehicle Inspection,

and Evacuation of Interstate Produce would be discussed at the next meeting. The next meeting would also hear reports on action taken on agreement reached at the Lagos meeting. Araromi/Moba Estate and Fire Services would be cleared with the Military Governor of Lagos State. All papers for the next meeting scheduled for Friday 28th July, 1972 at Ibadan should be circulated by the 15th of July, 1972.

The meeting closed at 5.30 p.m.

The Lagos State Secretariat,
City Hall,
Lagos.

6th July, 1972.

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LAGOS
AND THE WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Brief on:

Ijora Fishing Terminal

1. The Ijora Fishing Terminal was established in 1964 after the then Federal Ministry of Land had granted permission to the fisheries officer then in charge of the Western Region Fisheries activities in the Colony Division of that state. The scheme was assisted by the U.S.A.I.D. because assurance was given that "it was a Government Departmental activity directed to help the indigenous fishermen to improve their fishing industry with technical and fishing commodity assistance of the U.S.A.I.D. to the Fishermen Co-operative Association" (Copy of the Fisheries officer's letter Ref. No. SF. 41/155 of 12th May, 1964 attached). It is relevant to add that the F.A.O. was also involved in the scheme.
2. At the initial stage, staff of the terminal quite effectively kept to the objectives of the scheme which include:
 - (i) organization of the local fishermen into co-operative societies;
 - (ii) introduction of improved gears especially nylon nets to replace cotton ones;
 - (iii) the mechanisation of sea-going canoes; and
 - (iv) the organization of modern fish marketing system in Lagos.
3. It is however crystal clear that all the above-mentioned duties are now the responsibility of the Lagos State Government. It seems quite improper for any of them to be performed by another state for the people of Lagos State. Therefore one could think that the terminal should have been transferred to the Lagos State Government along with the functions at the time that the 12 state system became operative. It may however be surmised that the terminal might have been retained by the Western State Government in error.
4. As at now, the terminal operates mainly as a commercial

port complex, patronised by commercial fishing boats which pay substantial fees for berthing, use of the slip-way, minor repairs and use of the multiple cold stores now erected all over the site. It also provides a thick fishing market for the Lagos mammals. That a station, originally conceived as a training centre for local fisherman and for development of fishing industry for the local people, should now operate mainly as a commercial fishing terminal which does not pay any profit tax to the government, can only be excused on the assumption that full facts about the purpose for which it was established was not clearly revealed to all concerned at the time a decision was taken. It is therefore necessary that the whole matter be re-examined in the light of the information now furnished in paragraphs 1-3 above.

5. It is perhaps pertinent to disclose that the Lagos State Government has taken a decision to build a very large and complex Fishing Terminal which may cost about four million pounds. The soil test and preliminary design on this have been made. If the Western State is interested in such a scheme, which would eventually be operated as a commercial venture, the possibility of co-operation in this regard may be explored.

LAGOS STATE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
NATURAL RESOURCES, TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

1st June, 1972

No. SF. 41/155

WESTERN NIGERIA FISHERIES OFFICE,
VICTORIA BRANCH ROAD,
LAGOS.

12th May, 1964.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Lagos Affairs,
(Lands Division),
Lagos.

Office and Store Accommodation
at Ijora

With reference to your letter No. 07105/75 of
30th April, 1964, I have to confirm that the Western Region
Government Fisheries Scheme is not a corporate body but
strictly a Government Departmental activity directed to
help the indigenous fishermen to improve their fishing
industry with technical and fishing commodity Assistance
of the U.S.A.I.D. to the Fishermen Co-operative Association.

(Sgd.)

? ?
FISHERIES OFFICER

very few arrests. No doubt the culprits were encouraged by the fact that they could sell their produce at 150% of the price they could get in Nigeria.

It however appears that as the prices now fixed by the marketing boards are more attractive than what they were early last year, and as the Federal Government of Nigeria has relaxed its foreign exchange policy, there is now very little incentive for indulging in smuggling huge quantity of produce into Dahomey, where any way they now get less for them than before.

Nevertheless it may be useful to examine the problem more closely.

Lagos State Ministry of Agriculture
and Natural Resources, Trade and
Industries, Ikeja.

INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE
LAGOS AND THE WESTERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

BRIEF ON EVACUATION OF PRODUCE

The problems noticeable in the evacuation of produce are two-fold:-

- (a) Movement of produce within the country but through part of the neighbouring Western State;
 - (b) Smuggling of produce from the Lagos and Western States into the neighbouring country of Dahomey.
2. (a) Movement of Produce within the Country

In 1970 and 1971, series of complaints were made by some Licensed Buying Agents within the Lagos State to the effect that some of the lorries transporting their graded produce from Epe Division to Lagos but passing through part of the Western State (Ijebu-Ode - Shagamu) were seized by some Western State Produce Inspectors. This Ministry had to correspond with the Western State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources on some of these complaints. It is therefore desirable that this matter be more closely examined by the two states with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. It is however hoped that complaints of this nature will become very few if not completely eliminated after the Lagos-Itoikin-Epe Road, and Lagos-Badagry road should have been opened.

- (b) Smuggling of Produce to Dahomey:

Last year, we observed that some quantity of scheduled produce disappeared from some parts of the Lagos State. We later discovered that Agege had become a centre for the organisation of produce smuggling activities. But many of the offenders who might have been apprehended escaped outside the border towards Otta. The police and the Customs Preventive Officers however succeeded in making

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC