

OYO STATE COUNCIL FOR ARTS AND CULTURE

CULTURAL CENTRE ROAD, MOKOLA,
IBADAN NIGERIA

ARCHIVES

	FILE NO.	VOLUME NO.
	SUBJECT: UNIVERSITY IN WESTERN NIGERIA POLICY	
	CLASS MARK CAC 3.51.1	
	PIECE/SERIAL NO.	

CAC 0077

FILE NO.
S. 155

UNIVERSITY IN WESTERN NIGERIA
POLICY

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DATE	To	DATE	To	DATE	To	DATE	To
	R50	9/7					
20/7	815C						
6/8	PSO	5/8					
7/8	815C						
✓	R50						
✓	815C						
	R50						
27/8	✓						
28/8	815C						
✓	R50						
	1A						
19/9/64	8PEC						
12/9	R50						
26/9	815C						
25/9	SPEC						
22/10/60	SPEC						

FILE NO.

CONNECTED PAPERS

No.

SUBJECT

PRECEDENTS RECORDS NOTED

DATE

IN RESPECT OF

No. S.155/1.

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan,

22nd August, 1960.

To Addressee
marked ✓ at
P. 2

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

I am directed by the Honourable Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola, to invite you to a private gathering of some graduates which will consider the question of providing facilities for Higher Education of the highest standard and of world-wide repute in the Western Region.

2. The meeting will take place at the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday 30th August, 1960. The Honourable Premier and the Honourable the Minister of Education will be delighted if you are able to attend.

3. I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as possible whether or not you would be able to be present.

(S.O. Biobaku)
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Despatched

22/8/60

2

STAFF OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN OF W.R. ORIGIN

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| ✓ Prof. O.A. Ajose (Medicine) = | ✓ Dr. D.F. Ojo (Physics) |
| ✓ Dr. V.A. Oyenu (Agriculture) | ✓ Dr. L.O. Ibukun (Physics) * |
| ✓ Dr. H.A. Oluwasanmi (Agric/Economics) * | ✓ Dr. C. Olanian (Zoology) * |
| ✓ Dr. A.A. Fayemi (Agriculture) * | ✓ Mr. Ayo Ogunshaye (Economics) |
| ✓ Dr. F.O. Dosekun (Medicine) * | ✓ Mr. E.A. Tugbiyele |
| ✓ Dr. H.O. Thomas (Medicine) | x F.M. Yesufu |
| ✓ Dr. O. Bassir (Biochemistry) | ✓ S.A. Adu (Economics) = |
| ✓ H.M.A. Onitiri (Economics) | ✗ E.B. Bankole (Library) * |
| ✓ A.L. Nabogunje (Geography) * | ✓ S.B. Akpata (Library) * |
| ✓ M.O. Oyawoye (Geography) | |
| ✓ Dr. J.F.A. Ajayi (History) | |
| ✓ Aderibigbe (History) | |
| ✓ S.O. Esan (Classics) | |
| ✓ J.O. Oyelese (Mathematics) * | |
| ✓ Dr. A.O. Olubunmo (Mathematics) * | |
| ✓ Dr. E.B. Idowu (Religious Studies) = | |
| ✓ J.A. Majasan * = | |
| ✓ A. Akisanya (Chemistry) | |
- Department of Fed Statistics,
Lagos.*

STAFF OF NIGERIAN COLLEGE, IBADAN OF WESTERN REGION ORIGIN

- ✗ T.O. Fayiga (Chemistry)
- ✓ G.A. Onagoruwa (Accounts) *
- ✓ Dr. S.A. Aluko (Economics)
- ✗ R.O. Ekundare (Economics)

HOLDERS OF HIGHER DEGREES IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

- ✓ Chief T.T. Solaru
- ✓ Mr. J.O. Ojo - Wesley College *
- ✓ Dr. E.A. Dahunsi * Baptist Theological Seminary, Ogbomosho
- ✓ Dr. J.A. Ayorinde =
- ✓ Dr. J.A. Adegbite * Baptist Academy

WOMEN GRADUATES

- | | |
|---|---|
| ✓ Mrs. ^{A.A.} Adesigbin * <i>Min. of Education</i> | ✓ Mrs. ^{E.M.} Ighodalo * |
| ✓ Lady ^{D.C.} Jibowu * <i>Govt. Service</i> | ✓ Mrs. ^{O.O.} Obiogun * |
| ✓ Mrs. Oredugba * <i>Queen's School, Ibadan</i> | ✓ Mrs. Coker * |
| ✓ Mrs. ^{T.} Alakija <i>(Training)</i> | ✓ Mrs. Sosan * <i>4th Mrs. Fasan, Alagba Hospital, Ibadan</i> |
| ✓ Mrs. ^{P.} Ogundipe * <i>K.T.C. Ibadan</i> | ✓ Mrs. T.O. Odeinde |
| ✓ Mrs. Ogunshaye (U.C.I.) | |

* Accepted
= Declined

P.T.O.

Others

- ✓ 1. Chief P. R. A. Williams Q.C. - Molete, Ibadan
- ✓ 2. Dr. P. A. Ajayi (Legal Draftman, Ministry of Justice.
- ✓ 3. The Rev. E. O. Alayande - Principal, Ibadan Grammar School,
- ✓ 4. Mrs. C. Ngu 96 Institute of Education, U.C.I.
- ✓ 5. Mr. T. I. M. Aluko, Ministry of Works & Transport, Ibadan.
6. T. O. Ejimimi Esq. Ministry of Education, Ibadan
7. H. A. B. Somade Esq. Ministry of Education, Ibadan.

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan,
22nd August, 1960.

.....
.....
.....

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

I am directed by the Honourable Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola, to invite you to a private gathering of some graduates which will consider the question of providing facilities for Higher Education of the highest standard and of world-wide repute in the Western Region.

2. The meeting will take place at the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday 30th August, 1960. The Honourable Premier and the Honourable the Minister of Education will be delighted if you are able to attend.

3. I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as possible whether or not you would be able to be present.

(S.O. Biobaku)
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

S.155/3.
Ibadan: 23rd August, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Minister of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Minister.

for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

4

S.155/4.
Ibadan: 23rd August, 1960.

3
Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

S.155/4A.
Ibadan: 23rd August, 1960.

3
Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury,
Ibadan.

For information.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Despta
2
23/8.

A

5
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Telephone: 22841 (5 lines) Ext. 7

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

IBADAN, NIGERIA.

Please Quote

Our Ref.:

23rd August, 1960.

Dr. S. O. Biobaku,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Dear Dr. Biobaku,

I write to acknowledge your circular letter of 22nd August and to confirm that I shall attend the meeting on Higher Education to be held on 30th August, 1960.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Oluwasanmi

H. A. Oluwasanmi
H. A. Oluwasanmi.

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAMS : PERMEDUCAT

6
TELEPHONE : IBADAN 2250 EXT. 14



MINISTRY OF

EDUCATION

IBADAN • WESTERN NIGERIA

Your Ref. No.

All communications on this matter should
be addressed to the Permanent Secretary
(private office) quoting

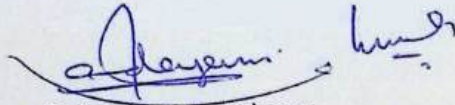
Our Ref. No. D/S./66.

Date 24th August, 1960.

The Secretary to the
Premier and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan.

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

With reference to your letter No. S. 155/1 of 22nd instant, I am
directed to request you to forward to this office, at your earliest
convenience, a list of the names of the invitees to the meeting
taking place on Tuesday, 30th August 1960 at 5.00 p.m.


Private Secretary.

A copy of the list of invitees received by me


D.S.M.
24/8

CONFIDENTIAL

7
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 212

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

PROFESSOR J. GRAYSON

23rd August, 1960.

Dear Dr. Biobaku,

Thank you for your letter No. S.155/1 of the 22nd August, 1960.
This is to inform you that I have pleasure in accepting the Hon. Premier's
invitation to a private gathering in his house on the 30th instant.

Yours sincerely,

F. O. Dosekun
F. O. Dosekun.

Dr. Sobayo

Public Service Commission
Western Region,
Ibadan.

25/8/60.

Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council

Dear Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

I refer to your letter No. S.155/1 of 22nd August 1960, and I wish to say that I shall be delighted to attend the private gathering of some graduates which will consider the question of providing facilities for Higher Education of the highest standard and of world-wide repute in the Western Region.

2. I shall be at the meeting at the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m., on Tuesday 30th August, 1960.

yours faithfully,
Omobola O. Obiogun

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEGRAMS: "UNIVERSITY, IBADAN"

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 22941, (5 LINES)

Department of Zoology

PROFESSOR J. E. WEBB, D.Sc., Ph.D. (LOND.)

C.I.O. Olaniyani B.Sc., Ph.D

23rd Aug. 1960

The Sec. to the Premier,
Western Region.

25 AUG 1960

Dear Sir,

Higher Education : Western Region Proposed University.

Thank you for your letter S.155/1 inviting me to a meeting
on Tuesday 30th August at 5 p.m.

I shall be very glad to attend.

My initials are C.I.O. and not A. as appeared on your letter.

Yours Sincerely,

C.I.O. Olaniyani
C.I.O. Olaniyani.

CS
on file. 14.
26/8/60

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

10

Cables and Telegrams: University Ibadan
Phone: 22841 (5 lines) Ext. 7

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

IBADAN, NIGERIA.

Please Quote

Our Ref.:

23rd August, 1960.

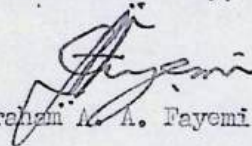
Dr. S. O. Biobaku,
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Dear Dr. Biobaku,

Dr. Soboye
Thanks for your invitation to attend a private gathering of
some graduates at the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday,
August 30, 1960.

I shall make it a point of duty to attend.

Yours sincerely,


Abraham A. A. Fayemi.

S.155/11/10

19 May, 1961.

Sir

I am directed by the Honourable the Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola, to offer you an appointment as a Member of the Provisional Council of the University of Ife in accordance with Section 5(1)(d) and 5(4) of the University of Ife (Provisional Council) Law, 1961, a copy of which is attached herewith.

2. ^{of the said Section 5} Sub-Section 3 of the Law makes provision for payment to Members of the Provisional Council as the Governor-in-Council may determine. Details of such payment will be notified to you in due course, if you accept the appointment.

3. I should be grateful if you would be good enough to let me know, as soon as possible, whether or not you are willing to accept the Honourable Premier's offer of an appointment on the Provisional Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) S. O. BIOBAKU

(S.O. Biobaku)

Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

No. S.155/11/10A

Ibadan. 19 May, 1961.

Copy to :-

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable the Minister.

(Sgd) S. O. BIOBAKU,

(S.O. Biobaku)

Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

SECRET

11

Letter over-leaf has been sent to the following:

Mr. S.G. Ikoku,

Lady Deborah Jibowu,

Dr. J.A. Adegbite,

Sir Samuel Manuwa, sent on 29/5/61

Alhaji S.O. Gbadamosi,

Chief Anthony Enahoro,

Chief S.O. Shonibare,

Mr. J.O. Akpovi.

CS
MA
29/5

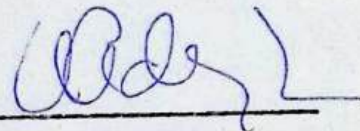
11
Ministry of Education,
Western Region,
Ibadan,

25th August, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Higher Education : Western Region Proposed
University.

I have to thank you for your letter No.S.155/1
of the 22nd of August, 1960, and to inform you that
I shall be present at the meeting to be convened at
the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday 30th
August, 1960.



A. A. Adesigbin.

MR Soko 49

12

Lady Jibowu,
Local Govt. Service Board,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

23rd August, 1960.

The Secretary, to the Premier
and Executive Council,

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

24 AUG 1960

Higher Education: Western Region
Proposed University

This is to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of your circular letter No. S.155/1 of 22nd August, 1960 and to inform you that I shall attend the meeting arranged for Tuesday, 30th August, 1960.

D. O. Jibowu

(D. O. Jibowu)

Telegram : REGCOLL

Telephone : IBADAN



Ref. No. I/1/26/45.

THE REGIONAL TEACHER
TRAINING COLLEGE
MOOR PLANTATION
IBADAN

24th August, 1960.

The Secretary to the
Premier and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Higher Education:
Western Region Proposed University.

Your No.S.155/1 of 22nd
August, 1960. I hope to attend the
meeting.

26 AUG 1960

M. O. Funder (Mrs)

THE NIGERIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
BROADCASTING HOUSE, LAGOS.

Telephone : 20367

Telegrams & Cables : BROADCASTS, LAGOS.

Dr. J.T. Ayorinde thanks
the Honourable Premier, Chief
S.L. Akintola, for his invitation to
a gathering of graduates on 30th
August, 1960, but regrets he is unable
to accept as he will be on tour in
the Southern Cameroons.

R. Sokoya
CS
/

University College, 15
Ibadan.

26 August 1960.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter No. S. 155/1 of
22nd August, 1960.

This is to confirm that I shall
be able to attend.

Yours truly,

Adebole Odebuma

Dr S. O. Biobaku,
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region.

16
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 212

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

.. 2501 (4 LINES)

24th August, 1960.

OLU IBUKUN of University College,
Ibadan will be delighted to attend the
private gathering of graduates to consider
higher education facilities at 5 p.m. on
Tuesday, 30th August.

26 AUG 1960

Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 212

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

Department of Geography

25th August, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

27 AUG 1960

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd August inviting me to a private gathering to consider the question of providing facilities for Higher Education in the Region.

I am pleased to accept the invitation and will be at the Premier's Lodge at 5p.m. on Tuesday, 30th August, 1960.

Yours faithfully,

Akin Mabogunje
AKIN. E. MABOGUNJE

Telephones: Office 33220
Residence 33221

18

Baptist Academy

MILE 7, IKORODU ROAD,
P. O. BOX 321, YABA,
LAGOS, NIGERIA.

August 26, 1960

J. A. Adegbite Principal
B.Sc., M.A., Ed.D.

Dr. S. O. Biobaku,
Secretary to the Premier
Premier's Office
Western Region
I B A D A N

Higher Education : Western Region Proposed University

I refer to your circular letter, No. S. 155/1, which I received yesterday.

The Lord willing I shall be present at the private gathering at which the question of providing facilities for Higher Education of the highest standard and of world-wide repute in the Western Region will be considered.

J. A. Adegbite
J. A. Adegbite

Dr. Soyoye

19
40 London House,
Guildford St, W.C.1

The Secretary to the Executive Council
Premier's Office
Ibadan.

Mr. S. S. S. / Dear Sir,

I understand from the Minister of Education, Dr. Onabamiro, that I was being invited to a discussion, with the Premier, of matters relating to the proposed university for Western Nigeria, and it occurred to me that if I sent you a few notes, the meeting might have an idea of my views on the subject.

It will obviously be of greatest value if the new university had a unique character, if it met a long-felt need, and if it anticipated economic, agricultural and industrial developments in the country. It seems to me that University College Ibadan (even if enlarged by annexation of a neighbouring institution) is unlikely to embrace this concept of a university whose main function is to serve the nation. Nsukka's declared intentions suggest that it will be patterned after Ibadan.

In my view, what Western Nigeria really requires at the present time is an institution where the main emphasis will be on technological education at the

undergraduate level. I am thinking of a place such as the Manchester Technical College, rather than the postgraduate M.I.T. I feel that it is necessary to orientate the education of an agriculturist, or a surveyor, or a chemical engineer, or a hydrologist right from the first year of training. Here I think the Russians can teach us a few lessons. I can see no reason why accountancy, economics, and similar subjects should not be taught in our new University as well; but I do think that the liberal arts and pure science should be given a low premium. Apart from boys and girls coming up to the University directly from 5th or 6th form of schools, provision might be made for the best "graduates" of the technical institutes and agricultural colleges to gain entrance to degree courses at the University without Latin, history and the other usual requirements.

Yours sincerely, Ole Bassir

Copy to: Mr. Ayo. Ogunshyre for information and necessary action

Sender's name and address:

Second fold here

Dr. S. B. B. B.
Premier Office
The Secretariat
Lagos
Nigeria



AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

20
University College,
Ibadan.

26/8/60

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council
Western Nigeria

Dear Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed
University

I thank you for your letter
No S. 155/1 of 22nd August, 1960
inviting me to a meeting at the
Premier's Lodge on the above
subject. I am delighted to
accept the invitation.

Yours truly,
Jooyese

21
Govt. colleges
Ibadan.

27th August, '60

The Secretary to the Premier,
Premier's Office,
Western Region
Ibadan.

29 AUG 1960

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your
kind invitation, reference No. S. 155/1.
I should be glad to attend.

Yours sincerely,
J. Looker.

The Secretary

22

c/o Cooperative Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd.,
New Court Road,
Private Mail Bag 5137,
Ibadan.
27th August, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

29 AUG 1960

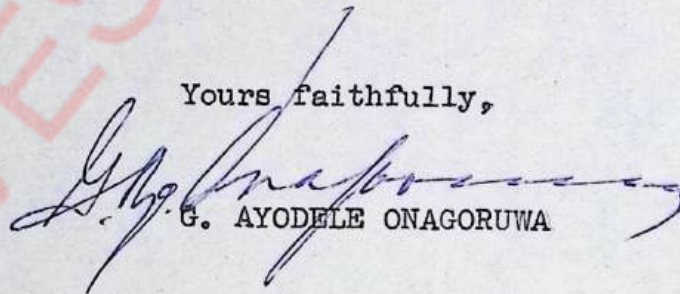
Dear Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region
Proposed University

I thank you very much for your letter No. S.155/1 of 22nd August, 1960, inviting me to a private gathering at the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m. on 30th August, 1960, to consider the question of providing facilities for Higher Education in the Western Region.

I am pleased to say that I will attend.

Yours faithfully,


G. AYODELE ONAGORUWA

Dr. Soboye
He speak in
this assembly
S
29/8

23
Ministry of Trade & Industry,
Trade Division,
Western Region,
Ibadan.
26th August, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier
& Executive Council,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

27 AUG 1960

Higher Education : Proposed University of
Western Nigeria.

I acknowledge with thanks your circular letter
No. S.155/1 of 22nd August, 1960 inviting me to a
private gathering of some Graduates which will consider
the question of providing facilities for Higher Education
of the highest standard and of World-wide repute in the
Western Region.

It will give me great pleasure to attend the meeting
at the Premier's Lodge on Tuesday 30th August, 1960 at 5 p.m.

M. Soboye

Mrs. F.M. Ighodalo
(Mrs. F.M. Ighodalo)

27/8

Dept. of Extra Mural Studies,
University College, Ibadan,
P. O. Box 177,

Abeokuta,

The Secretary to the Premier, 28th Aug. 1960.
and Executive Council
Premier's Office
Western Region
Ibadan.

29 AUG 1960

Sir,

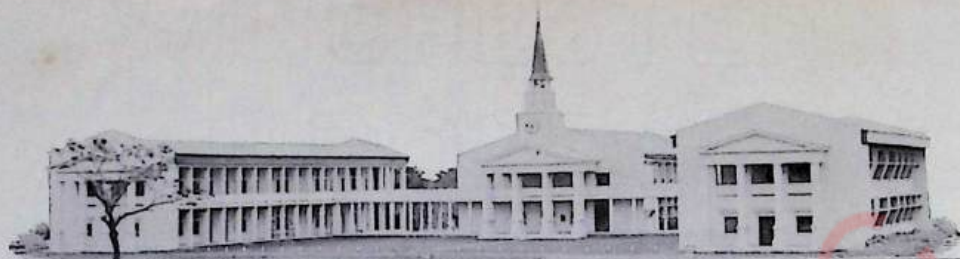
Reference your letter No S. 155/1 of
22nd Aug. 1960 addressed to Mr. J. A. Majasan.
Much as he could have liked to
be present at such an important meeting,
I regret to say that Mr. Majasan is
at present on leave, and is undertaking
a Geographical tour of some parts
of the country.

I shall convey your message to him
as soon as he comes back but
meanwhile on behalf of my husband
and myself I wish you and all
concerned a successful meeting.

I am

yours truly
(Mrs) V. O. Majasan

V. O. Majasan



THE NIGERIAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

OGBOMOSHO, NIGERIA

26 August 1960

Dr. S. O. Biobaku
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Dear Dr. Biobaku,

I have your letter No. S.155/1 of 22nd August, 1960
inviting me to the meeting to consider the provision
of facilities for Higher Education in the Western
Region. I appreciate the invitation and hope to be
present at the meeting.

With my best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

E. A. Dahunsi

E. A. Dahunsi

Dr. Schuyt



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, NIGERIA

T 5

Delay No.

TRANSMITTED TELEGRAM/CABLEGRAM FORM

136

At

SYDNEY 33 ILORIN 25 29 HF

Time.

SRL

From

At

By

To

By

To:- = URGENT BIOBAKU PREMIER OFFICE IBADAN =

ON HOLIDAY TRAVELLING SUCCESSFUL UNIVERSITY MEETING
VERY INTERESTED WILL ATTEND NEXT MEETING AFTER
TWENTYFIRST SEPTEMBER GODS BLESSING

M. Sohray

= REV DR IDOWU +

27
University College,
Ibadan.

30th August 1960.

Dear Mr Biobaku,

Your invitation to the meeting on Higher Education arranged for 5.00 p.m. today reached Professor Ajose just as he was leaving for Britain.

He has asked me to get in touch with you to express his regret that he is unable to be present. He will be grateful if you will explain his absence and tender his apologies to both the Honourable Premier and the Honourable the Minister of Education.

His warm wishes for a successful meeting and a productive outcome are with you.

Yours sincerely,

Seunice Ajose.



WESLEY COLLEGE,
IBADAN,
NIGERIA.

August 29, 1960.

Sec. to the Premier & Executive
Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

30 AUG 1960

Dear Dr Biobaku,

Higher Education: Western Region
Proposed University.

I thank you for your letter No.S.155/1
dated 22nd August, 1960.

2. Very gladly shall I attend the meeting
at the Premier's Lodge at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday
30th August, 1960.

Yours sincerely,

A. O. O. Ojo

JOOO/ODUT.

Abolajo

29
Mr. S. A. Adun of the
University College, Ibadan telephoned
from the Eastern Region where
he is spending part of his
holidays that he would be
unable to attend the meeting.

He regrets the situation and
hopes to attend subsequent
meetings.

Tue. 30th Aug. 1960
—



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, NIGERIA
TRANSMITTED TELEGRAM/CABLEGRAM FORM

T 5

Dely No. 30

196

Date

At 120

From 16A

By

GOTAPE79 EDE PRIORITY 27 29 LB =

SRL

At

To

By

SECRETARY TO THE PREMIER AND EXECUTIV COUNCIL 1BADN =

53 X MRS OREDUGBA WILL ATTEND THE MEETING AS STATED
IN S155/1 OF TWENTYECOND AUGUST =

Mr. Sholoye

GIRLSCOL EDE +

The University College
Ibadan, Nigeria

31
24th August, 1960.

Dear Dr. Biobaku,

I am writing to
acknowledge receipt of your
circular letter No. S. 155/1 dated
22nd August, 1960.

I shall attend the
meeting in connection with
the proposed University, on
Tuesday 30th August, at
5 p.m. at the Premier's
lodge.

M. G. Okeke

yours sincerely
S. Paulus. M. G. Okeke

32

No. S.155/32
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan,
2nd September, 1960.

To Addressees Nos. 4-51
on pp 34 & 35

Dear Sir / Madam

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University.

I am directed by the Honourable Premier Chief S. L. Akintola, to invite you to the next Committee Meeting of some graduates on the Western Region Proposed University.

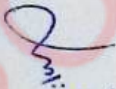
The meeting will take place in Room 110 in the Western House of Assembly at 5.0. p.m. on Thursday 8th September, 1960.

I should be grateful if you would please make it a point of duty to be present.

S. O. Biobaku

Secretary to the Premier
and Excoctive Council.

Despatched



3/9/60

No. S.155/33
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan,
2nd September, 1960.

To Addressees Nos 52-56

on p 35

Dear _____

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

I am directed by the Honourable Premier, Chief S. L. Akintola to inform you that the next Committee meeting on the Western Region Proposed University will take place in Room 110 in the Western House of Assembly at 5.0. p.m. on Thursday, 8th September, 1960.

I should be grateful if you would please make it a point of duty to be present.

J. D. O. Sokoya,

For. Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

34

Attendance:

Present

- ✓ 1. Hon. Chief S.L. Akintola - Premier
2. Dr. S.O. Onabamiro - Honourable Minister of Education.
- ✓ 3. Dr. S.O. Biobaku - Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council
and Acting Head of the Service
4. Chief I.O. Dina - The Treasury, Ibadan.
5. Chief C.O. Taiwo - Ministry of Education, Ibadan.
- ✓ 6. Mrs. C.F. Oredugba - Queen's School, Ede.
- ✓ 7. Mrs. P.A. Ogundipe - ~~R.T.T.C.~~, Ibadan.
- ✗ 8. Mr. Olu. Ibukun - University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 9. Mr. E. Ayodele Onaguruwa - Coop Bank, Ibadan.
- ✓ 10. Dr. E.A. Dahunsi - Baptist Seminary, Ogbomosho.
- ✗ 11. Mr. J.O. Oyelase - University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 12. Mr. J.O. Ojo - Wesley College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 13. Dr. D.F. Ojo - University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 14. Dr. Adegoke Olubumulo - University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 15. Mrs. A.A. Adesigbin - Ministry of Education, Ibadan.
- ✓ 16. Mrs. Omobola Obiogun - Public Service Commission.
- ✗ 17. Mr. Akin Mabogunje - University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 18. Dr. J. Ade Adegbite - Baptist Academy, Box 321, Yaba.
- ✗ 19. Dr. Boye Fayemi - University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 20. Dr. S.A. Aluko - Nigerian College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 21. Dr. F.O. Dosekun - University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 22. Mr. H.M.A. Onitiri - University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 23. Mr. Ayo Ogunshaye - University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 24. Mrs. I.E. Coker - ^{Government} University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 25. Dr. C.I.O. Olaniyan - University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 26. Dr. S. Bankole Akpata - University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 27. Dr. H.A. Oluwasanmi - University College, Ibadan.
- 28. Mrs. F.M. Ighodalo - Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ibadan.
- ✓ 29. Lady D.O. Jibowu - Local Government Service Board, Ibadan.
- ✗ 30. Mrs. F.A. Ogunshaye - University College, Ibadan.
- ✗ 31. Prof. O.A. Ajose)
- ✗ 32. Dr. V.A. Oyenuga)
- ✗ 33. Dr. H.O. Thomas)
- ✗ 34. Dr. O Bessir)
- ✗ 35. Mr. M.O. Oyawoye)
- ✗ 36. Dr. J.F.A. Ajayi)
- ✗ 37. Dr. Aderibigbe)
- ✗ 38. Mr. Esan)
- ✗ 39. Dr. E.B. Idowu)
- ✗ 40. Mr. D.A. Majasan)
- ✗ 41. Mr. A. Akinsanya)
- ✓ 42. Mr. E.A. Tugbiyele)

University College, Ibadan.

- ✓ 43. Mr. S.A. Adu)
 ~~44. Mr. E.B. Bankola~~) University College, Ibadan.
- ✓ 45. Mr. T.O. Fayiga - Nigerian College, Ibadan.
- ~~46. Mr. R.O. Ekundare - Nigerian College, Ibadan.~~ x
- ✓ 47. Chief T.T. Solaru - Oxford House, Ibadan.
- ✓ 48. Dr. J.A. Ayorinde c/o Baptist Academy, Lagos.
- ~~49. Mrs. T. Alakija - Treasury (Training Division) Ibadan.~~
- ~~50. Mrs. Sosan - c/o Dr. Sosan, Adeoyo Hospital, Ibadan.~~ x
- ~~51. Mrs. T.O. Odeinde~~ x
- ✓ 52. Chief F.R.A. Williams, Q.C. - Molete, Ibadan.
- ✓ 53. Dr. F.A. Ajayi - Ministry of Justice, Ibadan.
- ✓ 54. Rev. E.O. Alayande - Ibadan Grammar School.
- ✓ 55. Mrs. C. Ngu - c/o Institute of Education, U.C.I.
- ~~56. Mr. T.I.M. Aluko - Ministry of Works and Transport.~~
- ~~57. T.O. Ejiwumi Esq. - Ministry of Education, Ibadan.~~
- ~~58. A.A. B. Somade Esq. - Ministry of Education, Ibadan.~~
- ✓ 59. Rev. Canon S.I. Kale - St. Andrew's College, Gyo.
- ✓ 60. Mr. Tai. Solarin - Mayflower Grammar School, Ikenne.
- ✓ 61. Mr. O.A. Rewane - 14 Willie St., Warri.
- 62. Charles O. Williams - Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan.
- ✓ 63. Miss B.A. Fajembola - University College, Ibadan.

36

No. S.155/33
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan,
2nd September, 1960.

Addressed to
all members.

Dear Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

I am directed by the Honourable Premier, Chief S. L. Akintola to inform you that the next Committee meeting on the Western Region Proposed University will take place in Room 110 in the Western House of Assembly at 5.0. p.m. on Thursday, 8th September, 1960.

I should be grateful if you would please make it a point of duty to be present.

J. D. O. Sokoya,

For. Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

S.155/36

Ibadan. 5th. September, 1960.

Copy to :-

The Private Secretary to the Premier,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Premier.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

37
S.155/37

Ibadan. ^{Sta.} September, 1960.

Copy to :-

^{Private ✓}
The Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information.


For Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

S.155/37A A

Ibadan ^{Sta.} September, 1960.

Copy to :-

The Private Sec. to the Minister of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Minister.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

S.155/37B B

Ibadan ^{Sta.} September, 1960.

Copy to :-

The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

38

TELEGRAMS:
"UNIVERSITY, IBADAN"
TELEPHONE:
IBADAN 210, 212

Department of Zoology
~~PROFESSOR J. E. WEBB, OBE, FRS (LOND)~~
Dr. C. I. O. OLANIYAN.
4th Sept. 1960

The Sec. to Premier,
Western Region.

17 SEP 1960

Dear Sir,

With reference to the meeting on
Higher Education proposed for Thursday 8th
September, I regret I will not be able to
attend as I am due to travel to Jos
on that day.

I shall be thankful if you communicate
to me later the decisions of the Committee.

Yours Sincerely

C. I. O. Olaniyani

M. S. Olaniyani

ARCHIVED

39

Minutes of a meeting held in the Premier's Lodge
at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th August, 1960, to
consider the question of providing facilities for
Higher Education in the Western Region.

Present:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Hon. Chief S.L. Akintola | - Premier |
| 2. Hon. Dr.S.D. Onabamiro | - Minister of Education |
| 3. Dr. S. O. Biobaku | - Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council and Acting
Head of the Service. |
| 4. Chief I. O. Dina | - Ag. Permanent Secretary to the
Treasury. |
| 5. Chief C.O. Taiwo | - Ag. Permanent Secretary to the
Ministry of Education. |
| 6. Mrs. C.F. Oredugba | - Queen's School, Ede |
| 7. Mrs. P.A. Ogundipe | - Regional Teachers Training
College, Ibadan. |
| 8. Mr. Olu Ibukun | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 9. Mr. E.Ayodele Onagoruwa | - Coop Bank, Ibadan |
| 10. Dr. E.A. Dahunsi | - Baptist Seminary, Ogbomosho |
| 11. Mr. J.O. Oyelese | - University College, Ibadan |
| 12. Mr. J. O. Ojo | - Wesley College, Ibadan. |
| 13. Dr. D. F. Ojo | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 14. Dr. Adegoke Olubunmo | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 15. Mrs.A.A. Adesigbin | - Ministry of Education, Ibadan. |
| 16. Mrs. Omobola Obiogun | - Public Service Commission, Ibadan |
| 17. Mr. Akin Mabogunje | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 18. Dr. J. Ade. Adegbite | - Baptist Academy, Box 321, Yaba |
| 19. Dr. Boye Fayemi | - University College, Ibadan |
| 20. Dr. S.A. Aluko | - Nigerian College, Ibadan |
| 21. Dr. F.O. Dosekun | - University College, Ibadan |
| 22. Mr. H.M.A. Onitiri | - University College, Ibadan |
| 23. Mr. Ayo Ogunsheye | - University College, Ibadan |
| 24. Mrs. I. E. Coker | - Government College, Ibadan |
| 25. Dr. C.I.O. Olaniyan | - University College, Ibadan |
| 26. Dr. S.Bankole Akpata | - University College, Ibadan |
| 27. Dr. H.A. Oluwasanmi | - University College, Ibadan |
| 28. Mrs. F.M. Ighodalo | - Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| 29. Lady D.O. Jibowu | - Local Government Service Board,
Ibadan |
| 30. Mrs. F.A. Ogunsheye | - University College, Ibadan. |

Absent:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Prof. O.A. Ajose | - University College, Ibadan |
| 2. Dr. V.A. Oyenuga | - University College, Ibadan |
| 3. Dr. H.O. Thomas | - University College, Ibadan |
| 4. Dr. O. Bassir | - University College, Ibadan |
| 5. Mr. M.O. Oyawoye | - University College, Ibadan |
| 6. Dr. J.F.A. Ajayi | - University College, Ibadan |
| 7. Dr. Aderibigbe | - University College, Ibadan |

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 8. Mr. S.O. Esan | - University College, Ibadan |
| 9. Dr. E.B. Idowu | - University College, Ibadan |
| 10. Mr. J.A. Majasan | - University College, Ibadan |
| 11. Mr. A. Akinsanya | - University College, Ibadan |
| 12. Mr. E.A. Tugbiyele | - University College, Ibadan |
| 13. Mr. S.A. Adu | - University College, Ibadan |
| 14. Mr. E.B. Bankole | - University College, Ibadan |
| 15. Mr. T.O. Fayiga | - Nigerian College, Ibadan |
| 16. Mr. R.O. Ekundare | - Nigerian College, Ibadan |
| 17. Chief T.T. Solaru | - Oxford House, Ibadan |
| 18. Dr. J.A. Ayorinde | - c/o Baptist Academy, Lagos |
| 19. Mrs. T. Alakija | - Treasury (Training Division)
Ibadan. |
| 20. Mrs. Sosan. | - c/o Dr. Sosan, Adeoyo Hospital
Ibadan. |
| 21. Mrs. T.O. Odeinde | |

In attendance:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. J.D.O. Sokoya | - Secretary to the Meeting |
| 2. Mr. A. Adebayo | - Private Secretary to the
Premier. |

1. Opening: The meeting opened with a short address of welcome by the Honourable Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola. Outlining the purpose of the gathering, the Honourable Premier emphasised the urgent need for Higher Education facilities in the Region. The wide expansion and the wonderful success of the Free Primary Education Scheme launched by the Regional Government some years ago have had far reaching effects, one of which is, the need for a University.

Commenting on the evil effects of the bottle-neck competition for entrance into the University College, Ibadan and the necessity for the Western Region to supplement its advantages of number and wealth with that of intellectual development, the Honourable Premier suggested that the gathering be constituted into a committee (broken down into some other Sub-committees) to plan a University worthy of the fame of the Western Region.

2. Proposition of the Honourable Minister of Education:

Referring to Herbison's Report and the recommendation of the Ashby Commission, the Honourable the Minister of Education further emphasised the urgent necessity for building up a University in the West. Herbison, he said, maintained that if Nigeria were to cope adequately with the accelerated rate of her social and economic development after independence, 30,000 (or at least 20,000) of the 80,000 Higher School Certificate students produced annually should have University education.

The Honourable Minister went further to analyse what would soon be the educational position of each of the three Regions of Nigeria. With the elevation of the Enugu Branch of the Nigerian College to a University level and the implementation of the proposed University at Nsukka, the Eastern Region will boast of two Universities. The same condition too, is true of the North where the Zaria Branch of the Nigerian College is to be up-graded and a new College starting with Arabic studies and subsequently leading to B.A. degree is being proposed. On the other hand, the Honourable Minister

hinted, it is proposed that the Ibadan Branch of the Nigerian College be merged with the University College, Ibadan, thereby leaving the Western Region with a single institution of higher learning.

The Honourable Minister therefore recommended the setting up of four committees to proceed apace with plans that could alleviate the impending fate of higher education in this Region. Including the fifth committee suggested by Dr. S.A. Aluko, the following were agreed upon :-

Committee on

- (i) Residence
- (ii) Faculties
- (iii) Higher Education for Women
- (iv) Organisation and Staffing
- and (v) Finance.

3. Apologies: Dr. S.O. Biobaku apologised on behalf of Dr. J.T. Ayorinde, Dr. Olumbe Bassir, Mr. Majasan, Rev. Dr. Idowu, Professor Ajose and Mr. S.A. Adu who were unable to attend the meeting.

He also read Dr. Bassir's letter which gave his views on the subject of a proposed University in the West. In his opinion, the proposed University should have a unique character, that is, it should be designed to meet a long-felt need of the country by anticipating economic, agricultural and industrial development. Referring specifically to Manchester Technical College (as opposed to post graduate M.I.T.) Dr. Bassir envisaged "an institution where emphasis will be on technological education at the undergraduate level". He recommended that subjects like Accountancy, Economics and similar ones should be included while a low premium should be placed on Liberal Arts and Pure Science. He further suggested that not only should boys and girls be permitted to gain entrance directly from the 5th or 6th Form but also that best "graduates" of the Technical Institutes and Agricultural Colleges should gain entrance to degree courses at the University without Latin, History and other usual requirements.

4. Essential Factors to note in making proposals:

After thanking the Honourable Premier and his colleagues for their foresight, Mr. Ayo Ogunshye warned that three essential factors should be noted in making any proposals on this issue.

- (a) What kind of University do we want? This question he contended should be examined objectively.
- (b) To what extent is the existing free Primary Education in the Region going to give adequate support to the proposal? Mr. Ayo Osunsheye believes that all levels of Education are closely linked and suggested that this idea should be carefully considered.

Dr. Dosekun later suggested a general assessment of standard of education in the whole Federation.

- (c) How adequate is the Region's present teaching staff? Stressing that the present teaching qualification in the Region is grossly inadequate to meet the task, Mr. Ayo Ogunshye suggested that teachers should be given greater encouragement and that members of the Nigerian Union of Teachers should not be left out in this new deliberation.

5. Programme of Work:

It was agreed that a Study Group be set up to look into the question of the type of University envisaged in preparation for the next general meeting. Members of this group include:

Mr. Ayo Ogunsheye Chairman
Dr. Boye Fayemi
Dr. D. F. Ojo
Dr. F. O. Dosekun
Mrs. T. A. Ogundipe
Dr. E. A. Dahunsi
Mr. Akin Mabogunje
Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi.

6. Next Meeting:

The next general meeting is to be held at 5.00 p.m. on Thursday, 8th September, 1960, in the House of Assembly.

7. Committees:

Five committees were set up as follows:-

(a) Residence:

(i) Chief T.T. Solaru (Chairman)
(ii) Dr. E.A. Dahunsi (Deputy Chairman)
(iii) Dr. C.I.O. Olaniyan
(iv) Mr. J.O. Oyelese
(v) Mrs. T. A. Ogundipe
(vi) Mr. J. O. Ojo.

(b) Faculties:

(i) Prof. O. A. Ajose (Chairman)
(ii) Mr. Ayo Ogunsheye (Deputy Chairman)
(iii) Dr. J. Ade. Adegbite
(iv) Dr. Bankole Akpata
(v) Dr. D. F. Ojo
(vi) Mrs. Omobola Obiogun
(vii) Dr. Olumbe Bassir
(viii) Dr. Boye Fayemi
(ix) Dr. F. A. Ajayi

(c) Higher Education for Women:

(i) Mrs. A.A. Adesigbin (Chairman)
(ii) Lady Jibowu (Deputy Chairman)
(iii) Mrs. C.F. Oredugba
(iv) Mrs. F. M. Ighodalo
(v) Mr. Olu Ibukun
(vi) Dr. Adegoke Olubummo

(d) Organisation and Staffing:

(i) Dr. H. O. Thomas (Chairman)
(ii) Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi (Deputy Chairman)
(iii) Mrs. F. A. Ogunsheye
(iv) Mr. Akin Mabogunje
(v) Dr. Adegoke Olubummo
(vi) Mr. H.M.A. Onitiri
(vii) Dr. F. O. Dosekun

(e) Finance:

(i) Dr. F.O. Dosekun (Chairman)
(ii) Dr. S.A. Aluko (Deputy Chairman)
(iii) Mrs. F. M. Ighodalo
(iv) Mr. E. Ayodele Onagoruwa
(v) Mr. J. O. Ojo

8. Proposed Baptist Mission University:

Dr. C.I.O. Olaniyan wondered what effect the rumoured proposed Baptist Mission University will have on this new project. At this juncture, Dr. E.A. Dahunsi confirmed the rumour and stated that decision to build a University in the Western Region is consequent upon the fact that the largest population of Baptist are to be found in this Region. It is envisaged, he declared, that the buildings of the proposed University would be ready by 1962 while the first set of students would be in residence by 1964. Dr. E.A. Dahunsi was greatly delighted in the Western Region Government's move to provide a University for the Region and maintained that this would not prejudice the prosperity of the Baptist Mission University.

Dr. Boye Fayemi inquired why it was necessary to have two Universities in the Region at present. In his opinion, it would be better if the Government would only aid the Baptist Mission to achieve its goal. The Honourable Premier, however, regarded such suggestion as a very delicate one since it seems to be the avowed policy of the Baptist Mission to regard the State and the Church as two separate entities. The plans of the Voluntary Agency, the Honourable Premier remarked, should not be sufficient excuse for the Government to extricate itself from performing its duties to the State.

Mr. J.O. Ojo congratulated the Government for the birth of this idea. The question of a University, he said, is a State matter; but when it is undertaken by any Voluntary Agency, faculties are bound to be limited. He deplored the common occurrences whereby many First Class potential scientists are being forced by circumstances to do Arts and subsequently end up in a Third Grade. He therefore suggested that Government should cater for more talents.

9. General:

The Honourable Premier advised that members should think of a suitable name and site for the proposed University. Mrs. T.A. Ogundipe expressed the idea that the all-embracing name of the "University of Nigeria" at Nsukka seems to be embarrassing. Prompted by this idea, Dr. H.A. Oluwasanmi contended that the worth of a University is discerned not necessarily by its name but by its content and record.

10. Closing:

The Honourable Premier thanked all those who were present and declared that many suitable academic experts of Western Region origin could still be invited to join in all other subsequent plans for this proposed University.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 212

" 2501 (4 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

7th Sept 1960

Secretary to the Meeting
on Higher Education

Dear Sir

Apology for Absence

I wish to send my apology through you to the meeting for my absence. It is due to circumstances beyond my control that I have had to travel at very short notice.

Yours sincerely

Olu Ibikun

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

HE: IBADAN 212

" 2501 (4 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

8th September, 1960.

The Secretary to the Meeting,
Higher Education for the Western Region,
c/o Mr. Onitiri.

Comment on Principles on which the New University should be built.

The excellent report has mentioned the necessity for a broader education - humane and social studies for the scientists and science for students of arts and social studies.

There appears to be a general impression not least among Nigerians in leading positions in public life that broader education should be stressed for the scientist and technologist but do not feel the same urgency for the so-called literary men.

If there are some scientists and technologists who do not understand such terms as Parliamentary Democracy, or Inflation, there are many more among our generally respected literary men who do not understand similarly simple terms like Electromagnetic Induction, Photosynthesis or Valency.

In my opinion the scientific gap in the knowledge of the 'Arts men' should be given as serious thought as the humane gap in the knowledge of the scientists and not be merely mentioned in passing. This will mean a better understanding of the needs of scientists and especially the technologists and greater mutual respect between the two vast blocks under discussion.

OLU IBUKUN.

WHAT TYPE OF UNIVERSITY IN WESTERN NIGERIA ?

INTRODUCTION

"The reform of higher education cannot be limited..... to the correction of abuses. An institution is a machine in that its whole structure and functioning must be devised in view of the service it is expected to perform. In other words, the root of university reform is a complete formulation of its purpose."

Ortogay Gasset "The Mission of the University."

The decision of the Government of Western Nigeria to establish a university in the Region offers an opportunity to create a university which, in its programmes of study and research and in its organisation, will be attuned to the needs and cultures of the African communities it is intended to serve and reflect the best in universally accepted university traditions. In establishing a university in Western Nigeria the correct point of departure should therefore be a clear definition of the type of institution which is considered desirable and a formulation of its purpose. The approach suggested here is necessary for another reason. The ability of any Region in this country to run a University which can maintain accepted standards of excellence has been seriously questioned.¹ If this challenge is to be met, the project of a university in Western Nigeria must be well-conceived from the start.

THE FUNCTION OF A UNIVERSITY

2. No two universities are exactly alike. The dominant ideas of the age, the wishes of its founders, the needs of the community it serves, the ideas and idiosyncracies of those who run it, all combine to give every university its peculiar character. And yet, irrespective of time and place, all universities should fulfil a basic function.

As we conceive it, every university exists to fulfil a five-fold function, namely,

- (i) To keep the tradition of disinterested learning alive;
- (ii) To add to the stock of knowledge through research;
- (iii) To transmit culture;
- (iv) To assist the growth of the individual, the adjustment to his environment, the development of his intellectual and moral powers and interests;
- and (v) To provide the community with intelligent leaders and qualified workers in those fields of endeavour, preparation for which requires higher education.

3. All these purposes are interrelated and are, in many respects, inseparable. If any of them is neglected or over-emphasised the programme becomes unbalanced. A careful examination of existing universities throughout the world shows that some of the purposes are neglected or over-emphasised. This point is brought out clearly by analysing the main types of universities.

TYPES OF UNIVERSITIES

4. For our present purpose, universities can be divided into two broad categories: the European and the American (United States/Canadian). The European university is distinguished by a number of features. Its aim is to produce a scholar, who has specialised knowledge in one or two fields of study. While the pre-university school provides practically all the general or liberal education that the university student receives, the university concentrates on making him a scholar or specialist. On the whole, European universities cater for a small section of the population. By contrast, breadth and balance in scholarship is the goal of American education.

It makes general education an integral part of the university curriculum. Science students have to take some courses in arts and social studies before they go on to specialise and in like manner students of arts and social studies have to take basic courses in science. American universities provide for a much higher percentage of the population. They have managed to combine quality with quantity.

5. Like most generalisations, the classification used here is a rough and ready one which obscures a number of notable exceptions. For example, the percentage of the population which attend universities in Scotland and Western Germany are much higher than in England. Scottish and Russian degrees and those of other institutions like the Swiss Federal School of Technology in Zurich also provide sound general education. Nevertheless the classification is a useful working proposition. The important question we are interested in is into which category the university institutions in tropical Africa fit.

UNIVERSITIES IN TROPICAL AFRICA

6. Generally speaking, universities in tropical Africa have been patterned after the European model. For example, the new universities of Ghana, Ibadan and Makerere grant the degrees of the university of London, whose standards are among the best in the world. Moreover, these universities, like their European model, cater for a select few. They do virtually nothing to improve the general education of their students. Since our task is to recommend what type of university should be established in Western Nigeria, it may be useful to examine in some detail the strong points and weaknesses of the prototype of the European university which has been accepted.

7. The main point in favour of the new universities in tropical Africa has already been referred to in passing. By affiliating to the University of London, they have ensured that the quality of their degrees is beyond reproach.

Universal recognition was guaranteed from the very beginning. Under the scheme of special relationship, the Colleges have also been able to secure some modification in the contents of course to suit opportunities and conditions in Africa and members of the Staff have taken part in the setting and the marking of examinations for their own students.

8. The defects may now be mentioned.

- (i) Specialisation takes place at the expense of general education. For example, all the students working for degrees in the Faculty of Science and most of those in the Faculty of Arts at Ibadan are now honours students. Not only does specialisation begin much too early but the African Universities assume a background of general education in its students which does not exist. Not long ago, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham drew attention to what he felt was a weakness of studies at most British universities including his own. "Our students come to us with a very poor grounding in general education", he said, "and receive very little help in this direction from the university."² The African students who enter Ibadan, Ghana or Makerere come with an even poorer grounding in general education. These Colleges have done little to bridge the traditional gap between the arts and the sciences. They have failed to make African studies an integral part of the university curriculum and have done little to bridge the gap between African culture and Western culture. The curriculum centres on the culture of the Mediterranean and Atlantic basins.

In concentrating on the training of

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specialists, these universities are following the tradition of the European type of university after which they are modelled. The weakness of this particular tradition has been well-summed up by Professor Henry E. Sigerist who wrote: "We need highly trained specialists. But, we need more than specialists. If there is so much trouble in the world today and if it is extremely difficult to make necessary adjustments it is to a certain extent due to the fact that many men in leading positions are nothing but narrow specialists whose general and political education has been utterly neglected."³ If anything, the need for politicians, civil servants, schoolmasters and others in key positions in Nigeria to make adjustments is greater still. In spite of the modifications to courses referred to earlier and in spite of the activities of their Extra-curricular Departments, it cannot be said that these universities are doing enough to equip Africans to adjust themselves to the changes which the modernisation of their societies calls for.

In 1952, for instance the first visitation to Ibadan came out very strongly in favour of a policy of concentrating on the General Degree in Arts and Science. In their view, "the necessarily limited educational background of the new student and the opportunity which the College provides for establishing a broad basis of cultural and scientific education together with the gain in the adaptability of graduates who have not been limited to a small field of specialisation are all powerful arrangements in favour of the

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General degree course."4 They also drew attention to the recent visits of educational and technical mission to the United States which had given some grounds for the belief that the broader background of study is a good basis for rapid technical changes. These wise observations have not been implemented.

- (ii) Over-concentration on honours courses which take longer to complete has probably made it more difficult to meet the manpower needs of the country. Nigeria needs trained specialists but she needs many more qualified people with good general degrees, in the schools, in the civil service, in commerce and in public life.
- (iii) An insufficient number of students are being trained. This point does not have to be belaboured.
- (iv) The methods of preparing students for degrees are much too conventional. Evening courses, sandwich and correspondence courses have never been considered let alone tried.
- (v) The requirements for professional qualifications in medicine, veterinary science and engineering have been geared more to practices elsewhere than to local needs. There is plenty of scope for modifying the content of such courses without necessarily undermining standards.
- (vi) The location of the school of engineering in Zaria has deprived engineering students of opportunities in making contact and rubbing minds with students of other disciplines.
- (vii) A major problem which confronts universities in tropical Africa and elsewhere is the extent to

which professors and heads of departments are burdened with administrative duties both in respect of the work of their departments and faculties and the government of the universities as a whole. In some cases matters are made worse by outside commitments. Professor Sigerist's account of the consequences of this trend in the United States applies to some extent to the experience of the African universities. "The professor who is head of a department has become primarily an administrator, and we all know dozens of distinguished men whose research career ended the day they were appointed to some famous chair as a reward for outstanding researches."⁵

NIGERIA'S NEEDS FOR HIGH-LEVEL MANPOWER

9. Although the point is dealt with in greater detail in Professor Harbison's report, we cannot underline the fact that Nigeria is short of university-trained personnel of all kinds - secondary school teachers, scientists, technologists (general and specialist), administrators, social scientists, graduates in commerce and business management, doctors (general practitioners and specialists) and agriculturists (agricultural officers and specialists). What is equally relevant for our purpose is that the other new universities which are proposed are not likely to be able to satisfy the demand. This fact has an important bearing on the range of faculties which we consider should be established in the new University.

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE NEW UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE BASED

- (a) The university should make it a point to improve the general education of its students. Some courses in general education should be made obligatory for all. General education should

also continue at the specialist level and should be correlated to the subject of study. Whatever a man's specialty is going to be, he should be familiar with its history, its sociology and its philosophy.

In devising courses in the humane and social studies for scientists and in devising courses in science for students of arts and social studies, the object should be not to enable students to master a smattering of the techniques of several disciplines but to train them to see how the different branches of knowledge are related in significant ways and what their import is for human life in general and for Africa in particular. We recommend that the Faculty Committee should draw upon the experience of Harvard, Keele, and other universities in the field of general education. We also recommend that the Committee which is to be charged with the review of primary and secondary education should look into the possibility of rectifying some of the dangers of early specialisation in the sixth form.

- (b) Nigeria needs a large number of graduates with good general degrees and a smaller number with honours degrees. Therefore, in order to meet the manpower needs of the country, the university should strike a judicious balance between facilities for general degrees and facilities for honours degrees. To this end, we recommend that every student should begin by taking a general degree after which, provided he is fit to do so, he may proceed to the honours degree.
- (c) African studies (sociology, history, political economy etc.) should form an integral part of

the education of every university student. Research into African problems should be given priority in every department.

- (d) University buildings, academic robes and organisation should reflect African cultural traditions.
- (e) Subject to location, the university should give evening courses leading to degrees. We further recommend that the Faculty Committee should look into the possibility of providing sandwich courses where appropriate.
- (f) the content of professional courses should be more closely related to the country's needs. We recommend that the Faculty Committee should draw on United States experience in devising courses for the training of doctors and other professionals.
- (g) The aim of the university should be to produce graduates who will be able to adjust themselves to life in the communities they may be called upon to serve and not to produce an elite which is divorced from the rest of the community. To this end, the university should be so organised that students can clean their own rooms, serve themselves at meals, do some part-time work from time to time and, if possible, live for some time outside the university.
- (h) On grounds of needs and cost, we recommend that the development of the university should be phased in two stages. We recommend that arts (including modern languages, islamic studies and international affairs), science, agriculture, engineering, law, medicine (preclinical studies) and social studies (including public administration) should be developed during the first

quinquennium and medicine (clinical) and veterinary medicine during the second quinquennium. It is important that both phases be completed in ten years.

- (i) To enable professors and heads of departments to have enough time for teaching and research, they should be relieved as much as possible of administrative duties. We recommend that the Committee on Organisation should look into ways and means of achieving this end.
- (j) In designing and equipping the university, extravagance should be eschewed. Premium should be put on utility, durability and attractiveness.
- (k) We recommend that the university should have a special hall of residence suitable for holding national and international conferences all the year round. It should be designed for the comfort of adult participants and its conference hall should have committee rooms and equipment for simultaneous translation.
- (l) We recommend that the university should be named after the town in which it is located.

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R E F E R E N C E S

1. Mansell Prothero. "Universities Review"
2. Quoted by T.R. McConnell in "Impressions of British University Education, "Universities Quarterly, May 1959. P.660
3. Henry E. Sigerist. "The University at the Crossroads". Henry Schuman, New York, 1946. P.27.
4. "Report of Visitors to University College, Ibadan, January, 1952." P.14, para. 35.
5. Henry E. Sigerist. "The University at the Crossroads". p.61.

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MINUTES OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE MEETING ON THE
PROPOSED WESTERN NIGERIA UNIVERSITY HELD IN THE
WESTERN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY : AT 5. 00. P.M. ON
THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1960.

PRESENT:-

1. Hon. Dr. S. D. Onabamiro - Minister of Education (Chairman)
2. Dr. S. O. Biobaku - Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council and Acting Head of the Service.
3. Chief I. O. Dina - Acting Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.
4. Chief C. O. Taiwo - Acting Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education.
5. Mr. Ayo Ogunshye - University College, Ibadan.
6. Rev. Canon S. I. Kale - St. Andrew's College, Oyo.
7. Mr. J. O. Ojo - Wesley College, Ibadan.
8. Dr. S. Bankole Akpata - University College, Ibadan.
9. Mr. T. I. M. Aluko - Ministry of Works, Ibadan.
10. Mr. Tai. Solarin - Mayflower School, Ikenne.
11. Dr. E. A. Dahunsi - Baptist Seminary, Ogbomosho.
12. Dr. Adegoke Olubummo - University College, Ibadan.
13. Mr. S. Ola. Esan - University College, Ibadan.
14. Mr. J. O. Oyelese - University College, Ibadan.
15. Mr. H. M. A. Onitiri - University College, Ibadan.
16. Mr. M. O. Oyawoye - University College, Ibadan.
17. Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi - University College, Ibadan.
18. Dr. F. O. Dosekun - University College, Ibadan.
19. Mr. A. A. B. Somade - Ministry of Education, Ibadan.
20. Mrs. F. A. Ogunshye - University College, Ibadan.
21. Mrs. C. F. Oredugba - Queen's School, Ede.
22. Mrs. F. M. Ighodalo - Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ibadan.
23. Mrs. C. Ngu - University College, Ibadan.
24. Lady D. O. Jibowu - Local Government Service Board, Ibadan.
25. Mrs. A. A. Adesigbin - Ministry of Education, Ibadan.
26. Dr. J. Ade Adegbite - Baptist Academy, Box 321, Yaba.
27. Mr. O. N. Rewane - 14, Wilkie Street, Warri.
28. Dr. F. A. Ajayi - Ministry of Justice, Ibadan.
29. Rev. E. O. Alayande - Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan.
30. Dr. Boye Fayemi - University College, Ibadan.
31. Professor Oladele A Ajose - University College, Ibadan.
32. Mrs. Omobola O. Obiogun - Public Service Commission, Ibadan.
33. Mrs. P. A. Ogundipe - Regional Teacher Training College, Ibadan.
34. Dr. D. F. Ojo - University College, Ibadan.
35. Mr. E. B. Bankole - Library, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ibadan.

IN ATTENDANCE:-

1. Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya - Secretary to the Committee.

1. OPENING:

The Honourable the Minister of Education, Dr. S. D. Onabamiro, apologised on behalf of the Honourable Premier, Chief S. L. Akintola for his absence. He also gave a hearty welcome to the following members who attended the Committee Meeting for the first time:-

Professor O. A. Ajose, Rev. Canon S. I. Kale, Mr. T. I. M. Aluko, Mr. Tai. Solarin, Mr. Ola. Esan, Mr. M. O. Oyawoye, Mr. A. A. B. Somade Mrs. C. Ngu, Mr. O. N. Rewane, Dr. F. A. Ajayi, Rev. E. O. Alayande and Mr. E. B. Bankole.

2. MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING:-

After a brief review of the deliberations of the Committee at its first meeting by the Chairman Honourable Dr. S. D. Onabamiro, the minutes were amended as follows:

- (i) Paragraph 7, Sub-Section (d) (iii) should read Mrs. F. A. Ogunshye.
- (ii) In paragraph 8, Sub-section 2, 'Dr. Boye Fayemi' was altered to 'Dr. C. I. O. Olaniyan'.

3. CONSIDERATION OF THE 'PAPER' SUBMITTED BY THE STUDY GROUP:

The main business of the Committee was to consider the recommendations submitted by the Study Group set up at the previous meeting to advise on what type of University should be established in the Western Region.

The 'Paper' was introduced by Mr. Ayo Ogunshye, the Chariman of the Study Group. A few typographical errors were first corrected as follows:

- (i) The word "Ortogay" in line 8 of page 1 was changed to "Ortoga y"
- (ii) In the last line of page 5, the word "arrangement" should read "argument".
- (iii) The first three lines of paragraph 9 on page 7 should read:

Although the point is dealt with in greater detail in Professor Herbison's report, we cannot but underline the fact that Nigeria is short of university-trained personnel of all kinds.....

- (iv) The word "translation" in the last line of Section (k) on page 10 was altered to "interpretation".

Mr. Ayo.Ogunsheye then reviewed the 'Paper', carefully analysing, expanding and explaining the detail of the following points as set out in the submission:

- (i) The Function of a University.
- (ii) Types of Universities
- (iii) Universities in Tropical Africa.
- (iv) Defects of the Universities in Tropical Africa.
- (v) Nigeria's needs for high-level man-power
- (vi) Principles on which the new University should be built.

4. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE 'PAPER'

After congratulating the Study Group on the 'Paper' submitted, Dr. S. Bankole Akpata commented on the functions of a University. He remarked that apart from the universally accepted functions of a university, the university as "an agent of social change" in an underdeveloped country like Nigeria, has not been sufficiently stressed in the 'paper'. In support of his argument, he quoted A.N. Whitehead, who, in "The Aims of Education and other Essays" published in 1932 remarked:

"At no time have universities been restricted to pure abstract learning. The University of Salerno in Italy, the earliest of European Universities was devoted to Medicine. In England at Cambridge, in the year 1316, a college was founded for the special purpose of providing clerks for the King's Service."

Nigeria, Dr. Akpata concluded, should borrow a leaf from this. He therefore emphasised the need for the establishment of special Institutes and Laboratories the work of which should be concerned with research and post-graduate studies e.g. Institutes of Applied Chemical and Agricultural Research which should be connected with and administered as part of the University. Finally, he recommended that the University should take initiative at the appropriate time to found a National Academy of Sciences. This, he emphasised should be done in concert with the other Governments and Universities in the country.

Some other members commended the work of the Study Group. Dr. Adegoke Olubummo, however, wanted to know the main idea behind the emphasis laid on the importance of African Studies by the Study Group. Following a long discussion of this topic,

Dr. Olubummo was requested to submit a 'paper' embracing his contention to the Sub-Committee on Faculties for further consideration. During the discussion, the Chairman pointed out that the resources of the Region are limited and since the question of money is involved in this project, great care must be taken in all our deliberations and proposals. He further declared that 42% of Regional Budget is at present consumed by Primary, Secondary and Secondary Modern Schools and Teacher Training Colleges.

5. MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEES:

Members of existing Sub-Committees were increased with the addition of the following:

- (a) Residence:
 - (i) Mr. Tai. Solarin.
- (b) Faculties:
 - (i) Mrs. C. Ngu
 - (ii) Mr. S. Ola. Esan
 - (iii) Mr. A. A. B. Somade
 - (iv) Mr. Adeniyi Williams
- (c) Higher Education for Women:
 - Nil
- (d) Organisation and Staffing:
 - (i) Mr. T. I. M. Aluko
 - (ii) Mr. A. A. B. Somade
 - (iii) Rev. E. O. Alayande
 - (iv) Mr. O. N. Rewane
 - (v) Mrs. C. Ngu
 - (vi) Mr. M. O. Oyawoye.
- (e) Finance
 - Nil.

6. DETAIL CONSIDERATION OF THE "PAPER" (PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH)

PARAGRAPHS 2 & 3

THE FUNCTION OF A UNIVERSITY:

The need to add a sixth cannon of the functions of a University was much argued as regards the importance of scientific and technological education. It was finally agreed that the following should be recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

We recommend that scientific and technological studies be given proper place in the curriculum of the University.

Further recommendations on this issue was left in the hands of the Sub-Committee on Faculties.

PARAGRAPHS 4 - 8

TYPES OF UNIVERSITIES; UNIVERSITIES IN WEST AFRICA;
SOME OF THE DEFECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN :

The submission of the Study Group under the above sections was unanimously accepted as factual.

PARAGRAPH 9

NIGERIA'S NEED FOR HIGH-LEVEL MANPOWER ; PRINCIPLES ON
WHICH THE NEW UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE BASED :

Nigeria's need for high-level manpower was fully endorsed. The recommendations of the Study Group on the Principles on which the University should be based were each considered according to its merit.

- (a) Specialisation: The Sub-Committee on Faculties was left with the responsibility of determining at what level students should be admitted into the University and also the length of each course.
- (b) Priority to Honours Degree: It was agreed that although "Nigeria needs a large number of graduates with good general degrees and a small number with honours degrees", final determination of courses should rest with Government, Professors and individual students. It was recommended, however, that, as a general rule, every student of the University should first complete a general degree course before proceeding to any honours course granting that he/she is considered fit to do so.
- (c) African Studies: The submission of the Study Group on this was noted for further discussion in the Faculties Committee.
- (d) University Buildings and Academic Robes: Recommendations on these were left in the hands of the Sub-Committee on Residence and Organisation respectively.
- (e)-(g) Recommendations on (i) Methods of training, (ii) Content of Professional Courses and (iii) Type of Students to be produced in the University were all accepted as excellent.

- (h) Phasing of development: Arising from the discussion opened by Canon S. I. Kale lines 3 and 4 of paragraph (h) were amended to read:

We recommend that teaching and research in arts (including modern languages, Christian and Islamic Studies and international affairs).....

Instead of the two phases recommended by the Study Group in the development of the University, the Chairman recommended four that should cover a period of 10 - 20 years. The Sub-Committee on Faculties was advised to take this new idea as its working hypothesis.

- (i) & (j) Professorial Duties; University Design and Equipment:

Recommendations were accepted.

- (k) Special Hall of Residence suitable for holding National and International Conferences all the year round.

The Sub-Committee on Residence was charged with the responsibility of making recommendations on the size of this hall.

- (l) Name of the University:

The Chairman declared that the Government should be left with a final decision on this.

7. TIME LIMIT FOR SUBMISSIONS FROM SUB-COMMITTEES:

The Honourable Minister, Dr. S. D. Onabamiro announced that all recommendations from various Sub-Committees should be submitted to the Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council, Premier's Office, latest on Tuesday, 20th September, 1960. Time limit for the Sub-Committees on Faculties may be extended to Tuesday, 27th September, 1960.

8. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EACH SUB-COMMITTEE:

These were to be drawn up by the Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council and the Honourable the Minister of Education.

9. NEXT MEETING:

The next Committee meeting was fixed for Friday, 14th October, 1960 at 4.00 p.m. in Committee Room 110 at the Western House of Assembly.

10. CLOSING:

The Honourable Minister thanked the Chairman and all members of the Study Group for their brilliant 'paper' and also urged all the Sub-committees to work with great enthusiasm.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE VARIOUS SUB-COMMITTEES
ON THE PROPOSED WESTERN NIGERIA UNIVERSITY

In order to facilitate an efficient and workable programme regarding the proposed Western Nigeria University, Sub-Committees are charged with the responsibility of submitting several recommendations. Each sub-committee, however, should work within the terms of reference stated below and report:

Sub-Committee on Residence:

To consider to what extent the University should be residential both in relation to staff and students and, whether residential or not, what facilities the University should provide for students, adult education and international conferences.

Sub-Committee on Faculties:

To consider the teaching and research facilities that the University should provide, the number of faculties and institutes and, having regard to a 10 - 20 year - programme, how the establishment of these should be phased.
To consider also the intake of students, their entry qualifications, as well as length of courses and final qualifications.

Sub-Committee on Higher Education for Women:

To consider the special facilities, if any, that should be provided for the higher education of women in the proposed University.

Sub-Committee on Organisation and Staffing:

To consider the best structure for organising the University so as to ensure the pursuit of learning and research as well as ensure efficient administration.
To consider also the pattern of staffing and fields of recruitment.

Sub-Committee on Finance:

Having regard to the need to establish an efficient and reputable University and having regard to the economy of the Region, to consider the probable cost (both capital and recurrent) of the proposed University within a period of 20 years and advise on the possible sources of obtaining the required funds.

57(A) 56A
No.S.155/57.

Ibadan: 14th September, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Premier,
Western Region, Ibadan.

{For information of the Honourable Premier}.

~~For information.~~


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

56A
No.S.155/57A.

Ibadan: 14th September, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

56A
No.S.155/57B.

Ibadan: 14th September, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Minister of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information of the Honourable Minister. B


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

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56^A

No.S.155/58.

Ibadan: 14th. September, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury,
Ibadan.

For information.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCAC



MINISTRY OF

EDUCATION

INSPECTORATE DIVISION

IBADAN · WESTERN NIGERIA

Your Ref. No. _____

All communications to be addressed to
the Permanent Secretary quotingOur Ref. No. TNS. G.99/9.Date 13th September, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Higher Education: Western Region
Proposed University

Your circular No. S.155/33 of 7th September, 1960 was received to-day as I have been away on leave. I, therefore, regret my inability to attend.

2. I must, however, explain that I was never informed that I have been appointed as a member of the committee on Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University, I, therefore, hope that the circular has not been sent to me by mistake.

(T. O. Ejiyanni)
Chief Inspector of Education.

20th September, 1960.

T. O. Ejiwumi Esq.,
Chief Inspector of Education,
Ministry of Education,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University

I am directed by the Honourable Premier to refer to your letter INS. C 99/3 of 13th September, 1960, and to confirm that my circular No. S.155/33 of 7th September, 1960 was not sent to you by mistake. Your appointment as a member of the Committee on Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University probably took place when you were away on leave.

I should be grateful if you would accept to serve on the Committee.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

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THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 212

.. 2501 (4 LINES)

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'UNIVERSITY, IBADAN'

Department of Chemistry,
September 16, 1960.

Dr. S.O. Biobaku M.A.; PH.D.,
Secretary to the Premier,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find a short memorandum which please pass
on to the Honourable Minister of Education.

Would you kindly convey my sincere apologies for my absence
at the meetings of August 31 and of September 8. I have been away
on leave and only came back three days ago. Thank you.

I am, sir,

Yours sincerely,

Akintunde Akinde

Mr. Sokeye

*Bring this
and speak urgent*

[Signature]
17/9

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A UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN NIGERIA - MY IDEA OF IT

[by Mr. Akintunde Adesanya]
University College,
Ibadan

In establishing a University, we must be very clear in our minds what we intend to do and what we are out to achieve. It should not be our intention to found a university for the fun and vanity of doing so; nor should it be our intention to establish a university with a view to creating thereby an unhealthy rivalry with similar institutions in the country. The purpose of a university amongst others, should be to provide opportunities for higher academic pursuits, coupled with advanced training of the head and heart, the basis of which should have a cultural bias. There is no doubt that the Regional Government in deciding to establish another university felt that the need for one has now arisen; and in meeting this need would certainly want nothing but the best.

What sort of a university should we envisage for Western Nigeria? This question is best answered through discussion groups the deliberations of which should provide suitable suggestions. I presume such groups would have featured prominently in the meetings arranged by the Honourable Minister of Education, and I herewith put forward these proposals as addenda to those which would have been placed before the Minister.

Status: For a start the proposed university should be affiliated to an overseas university of repute, preferably London, under a special relationship arrangement, for very obvious reasons. Some nationalist might frown at this, and argue that it would be ridiculous for the university in an independent country to confer degrees of a foreign university. If we accepted this view and decided to confer our own

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to confer our own degrees, we would still have to depend on foreign brains - in lecturers and technicians - at least for some time, for the proper running of the institution; and this weakens the objection to initial affiliation. There is however another alternative. We might assume full university status ab initio, provided we could be sure of securing the co-operation and services of outstanding scholars from overseas institutions (if even on short term secondment) as teachers and examiners. This is very necessary if we are to command international recognition of our work and of our products. To me the first alternative is simpler; we would more quickly achieve academic recognition which would attract students at all levels from all over the world. And what is more, our own graduates will always be accepted for higher degree work in reputable institutions. It is only then we can truly talk and boast of having a university.

Site. Type: It is very likely that the Regional Government would have decided on the site for the proposed university, and would therefore need no advice on this. On the question of type, opinion is bound to be divided and the Government would I believe, welcome some suggestions. I would recommend that the university should be fully residential. In making this suggestion, I am not unmindful of the prohibitive cost of providing suitable accommodation for the student population, and possibly for the large number of junior staff that would cater for their welfare. Availability of funds would be a limiting factor in the number of students that could be admitted and accommodated; by making the university partly residential more students, in fact, large numbers could be taken in from

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could be taken in from year to year at less capital cost. Whilst I am in agreement with the latter view, one must not overlook the fact that non-resident students, more especially those from outside the university town, would suffer great handicap in poor and less congenial accommodation and in poor transport facilities. I remember quite vividly the experience of certain repeat students in University College Ibadan, who had to live outside the campus (because freshers have precedence over rooms) about three years ago. They experienced so much hardship and inconvenience that they had to ask to be allowed back in the campus as soonest as rooms fell vacant.

It is true that in overseas institutions, there are non-resident students, even in Oxford. But it is equally true that in overseas, lodgings are let fully furnished, and the surroundings are congenial to academic studies. Besides, there is adequate and regular transport facility available between the universities and students' lodgings. Do all these obtain here? Certainly not. In addition, there are not many public libraries here, and those of them that are available cannot meet needs and requirements of students. The university library will for a long time be the reading room that the students can depend upon and use to advantage and satisfaction.

Finance, Administration: The financial policy of the university should be very liberal but not extravagant. It is not safe to adopt any unilateral or isolated policy. We should as a matter of course, maintain the standard already obtaining in the existing Nigerian universities, but there must be an effective machinery ready to check, if and when necessary, any excesses and/or extravagance on the part of the university authorities.

The university should be autonomous, subject only to the control of the Senate in matters academic, and of the Governing Council in matters of policy and of finance.

Accommodation, Staff Housing: Students should be provided with single study-bedrooms with ample self-contained terrace. The idea of students sharing rooms sounds economical, but it does not make for serious academic pursuits. The student needs solace and quietude to work in his own time and at his own pace undisturbed and undistracted. In each hall of residence provision should be made for a senior common room for senior members, a junior common room and accessory facilities for the junior members. A reading room should be attached to each hall; this will serve as a complement to the library, since the latter cannot accommodate all the students at one sitting. Besides, it would be convenient for students to study in the evenings in the hall library. Catering in each hall should be of the cafeteria type. This will facilitate service as well as reduce expenses on servants' wages.

Accommodation for staff should be fundamentally Nigerian in plan, design and space. There is no doubt that initially we would have a large number of expatriates on the staff, majority of whom would not require much space; but time would come and that very soon, when African staff would be in absolute majority, and such smaller houses^{as} provided originally would be found unsuitable. I would suggest that all houses should be at least of four bedroom type with a reasonably sized study; these should have a large dining/sitting room, two baths and toilets,

two bays and toilets, two boys' quarters with kitchen, bath, toilet; a garage. Flats should be of three-bed room type and hall flats of two bed room type. A three bedroomed flat should be provided in each hall for the warden.

Faculties: The establishment of faculties must be well geared to the needs of the region. What we need most in the region at the moment are graduate teachers, agriculturists, doctors, administrators and engineers. It is perhaps difficult for one to draw up a priority list from the above; to me, all are of equal importance. The question of finance comes in again. The number of faculties that could be established for a start will depend on the funds available. I would suggest that the proposed university have the following faculties: Arts, Science, Agriculture, Economics & Social Studies. Each faculty should provide degree courses, general to start with, and special honours courses later. I would also suggest the establishment of of two institutes, namely, Education and Public Administration. The former to give professional training to teachers and the latter to administrative officers. In all these faculties and Institutes, there should be teaching as well as research facilities. Faculties of Medicine and Engineering are desirable, but as the capital expenses would be very great, we should continue to avail ourselves of the existing ones in Ibadan and in Zaria respectively until such time as we are financially strong to establish our own. Of course, if the money could be found now, these faculties should also be established. A department of Law Studies should be considered especially as a complement to the Institute of Public Administration.

long but a

is fully established, it may be acclaimed one of the best in the Commonwealth.

169/60

Department of Chemistry
University College
Ibadan.

20th September, 1960.

S.155/68

Dr. Adekunle Akinsanya,
Department of Chemistry,
University College,
Ibadan.

Sir,

Higher Education: Western Nigeria Proposed University

I am directed by the Honourable Premier to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th September, 1960.

2. I am also to thank you for your 'paper' entitled "A University of Western Nigeria - My Idea Of It" copies of which will be conveyed to the Honourable the Minister of Education and other members of the Committee on the Proposed University in Western Region.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

/ AK

69
Telegrams: Extramural Akure
Telephone : Akure 114.

Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, U. C. I.,
P. O. Box 71,
Akure.
19th September, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

20 SEP 1960

Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region Proposed University:

I returned from overseas leave only yesterday to find your letters
No. S.155/1 of 22nd August, 1960, and No. S. 155/33 of 2nd Sept., 1960.

It was therefore impossible for me to attend the meeting called for
30th August, and the committee meeting called for 8th September.

I have pleasure in informing you that I should be willing to attend any
future meetings to which I might be invited.

I have also got the sheet showing the terms of reference for the various
sub-committees. I should be grateful if you would let me know if I am assigned
to any of them.

For your information, I live in Akure and my address is as above. Though
I work as far as Ilesha and Ibadan, it will facilitate quicker delivery of my
mail if my letters are addressed as above instead of the Ibadan U.C.I. address.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. Tugbiyele

E. A. Tugbiyele.

Dr. Soyoye

24th September,

60.

Mr. E. A. Tugbiyele,
Department of Extra-Mural Studies, U.C.I.,
P.O.Box 71,
Akure.

Sir,

Higher Education: Western Region
Proposed University.

I am directed by the Honourable Premier to
acknowledge receipt of your letter of 19th September, 1960.

2. I am to inform you also that it has not been
possible to assign you to any Sub-Committee since you have
not been able to attend any of the past meetings. However,
copies of the 'papers' submitted by each Sub-Committee are
hereby forwarded to you for a close study before the next
General Meeting which takes place at 4.00 p.m. in the Western
House of Assembly on Friday, 14th October, 1960 during which
they will be discussed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

70a

PROPOSED WESTERN NIGERIA UNIVERSITY
@@

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE:

Members :

Dr. F.O. Dosekun - Chairman
Dr. S.A. Aluko
Mrs. F.M. Ighodalo
Mr. E. Ayodole Onagoruwa
Mr. J.O. Ojo
Rev. E.A. Alayande
Dr. H.O. Oluwasanmi (Co-opted)
Mr. Adeuga Adekuoye - Secretary

Terms of Reference:

Having regard to the need to establish an efficient and reputable University and having regard to the economy of the Region, to consider the probable cost (both capital and recurrent) of the proposed University within a period of 20 years and advise on the possible sources of obtaining the required funds.

The following factors are of importance in considering the financial requirements of a university :-

- (i) The size of the university;
- (ii) What kind of a university it is;
- (iii) How many faculties it has and how expensive they are;
- (iv) The standard of academic attainment envisaged for the university;
- (v) The degree of financial autonomy the university as a corporate body, will enjoy.

These factors have been fully borne in mind by the Committee and the financial aspects of planning have been examined under the following heads :

- I Income;
- II Expenditure;
- III Study of the budget of a modern university in the tropics;
- IV Investigation of how far expenditure can be reasonably curtailed and economy achieved;
- V Recommendations.

I. I N C O M E

It is considered that the following sources of income should be explored in order to provide adequate means for placing the University on a sound financial basis from the beginning.

A. Capital Grants

1. Government Sources

(a) Initial Government Capital Grant :

The Committee assumes that the Western Regional Government will make available to the Council of the University, a substantial liquid capital grant.

(b) Grant of land by the Government

The Committee thinks that in addition to an initial cash grant, the Regional Government should endow the University with land and forest reserve. The grant of a large enough area of land for building the University will make it possible for its authorities to plan a staff housing scheme which is proposed below and thereby save themselves a considerable amount of initial

capital outlay needed for staff housing. Part of such a landed property can be used to engage in commercial agricultural enterprises in partnership with public institutions like the West Regional Development Corporation. The faculty of agriculture will also be thus provided with adequate land to conduct research into and teach commercial agricultural methods. The products of such an agricultural research farm will be a source of income to the University. Examples of such projects are the establishment of rubber, cocoa and coffee plantations as well as poultry & piggery.

(c) Forest Reserve:

There are to be found in Western Nigeria certain timber forests which have been reserved by Government for many years. Some of these forests are at present being granted on short term leases to private enterprise for extraction of timber. Many of these indigenous entrepreneurs do not possess enough capital to operate these concessions alone and their modus operandi is either to go into partnership with foreign firms for the exploitation of the reserves or to sub-lease the concession to such foreign firms on a commission basis. It is generally known that whichever method is employed, a substantial income accrues from the exploitation of these forest reserves. The Committee therefore believes that the regional Government should make a grant in perpetuity of a forest reserve anywhere in the region to the university. Such an endowment, apart from yielding income, will eventually become useful in the practical research and teaching of a University school of forestry which should, for this reason, pursue a vigorous re-forestation policy.

(d) Loans Guaranteed by Government for Capital Works:

There are international sources available for raising loans for capital works if the Regional Government finds itself unable at the onset to release the whole or a substantial part of its liquid capital endowment fund to the university. These loans could be raised by the University Council under the guarantee of the Regional Government. On the other hand, construction works can be negotiated with foreign firms who will agree to be paid over a number of years. In this connection, attention is drawn to a foreign firm interested in such a project the address of which is :-

The Hans - Stahl Export,
Dusseldorf,
Konigsallee 70.

Liaison Agent :

Richard S. Girambeck,
Credito Italiano,
Via S. Contanza 46, Roma.

2. Other Forms of Endowment

(a) Local: The local sources of such endowment grants are :-

- (i) Individual citizens
- (ii) Local Institutions : Local firms, local government authorities, co-operative organisations, marketing

and development boards and other industrial enterprises.

(b) Foreign:

There are several Foundations and Charitable organisations in the United Kingdom, United States of America and Western Europe or anywhere else, which are interested in contributing to the life of universities especially in the so-called underdeveloped countries of the world. There is also a tremendous fund of good-will for Nigeria in these countries which, if approached, may be willing to endow chairs, departments, buildings, equipment and research programmes. Institutions which readily come to mind are the Medical Research Council, London; the Ford Foundation, Carnegie Trust and the Rockefeller foundation in U.S.A. to name only a few.

*Federal
fund?*

3. Fixed Assets:

Fixed assets like engineering and printing machinery should be evaluated from time to time and may be used by the University Council to raise temporary loans.

B. Sources of Recurrent Revenue:

These consist of :-

- (i) Regional Government annual subventions to cover staff salaries and allowances, F.S.S.U., insurances, provident funds and junior staff, student maintenance care and welfare.
- (ii) Grants from the Federal Government
- (iii) Income from securities and investments. The University as a body corporate should be empowered in its charter to hold property in perpetuity and transact financial operations. If this is done, cash capital can be invested in gilt-edged securities and banks from which a reasonable amount of profits and interest can be realised.
- (iv) Income from leased estates, agricultural projects, forest reserve, horticultural and botanical produce.
- (v) Student fees.
- (vi) Income from services to staff, e.g. vehicle maintenance, interest on loans to staff, furniture supply, fuel, light and water supply.
- (vii) Income from University press
- (viii) Staff house rental.

II. EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital Expenditure:

This should consist of expenditure on Site Planning and Surveys including Sports grounds and Parks: Clearing, Road construction, Buildings, Heavy equipments, Library, Capital Research grants, Replacement of heavy equipments, Establishment of Agricultural Estates, Printing machinery, Poultry and Piggery farms, and Furniture.

(b) Recurrent Expenditure:

- (i) Staff emoluments including F.S.S.U.
- (ii) Staff Travel facilities and allowances
- (iii) Library maintenance.

- (iv) Maintenance and Repairs of buildings and machinery
- (v) Recurrent Laboratory expenses on expendable materials e.g. in the Faculties of Medicine and the Sciences.

III. Study of the Budget of a Modern University in the Tropics

1. Fully Residential University of 1,500 Student population and consisting of five Faculties namely : Medicine, Arts, Pure Science, Agriculture, and Extra Mural Department

It is to be noted that this University has no faculty of Engineering or Law and the expenditure shown for Medical Faculty includes only the Pre-Clinical Departments and emoluments of the Consultant Staff of the Teaching Hospital.

A. (a) <u>Capital Revenue</u>		<u>£000</u>
Foundation Endowment		1,300
Government Endowment		1,550
Others		1,300
Government Development Grant		210
Research Grants		136
Reserve Fund		250
		<u>4,746</u>
(b) <u>Recurrent Income</u>		
Government annual subvention		485
Endowment allocation		250
Interests on Endowments		114
General Income & Interests on Deposits		17
Fees		155
Rent and other Income		12
Sales		53
Catering Department Income		10
Income from University Press		8
		<u>1,104</u>
B. (a) <u>Recurrent Expenditure</u>		
<u>Departmental Charges</u>		
Administration		68.8
Faculty of Arts		72.4
Faculty of Science		113.2
Medicine (excluding Teaching Hospital but including Consultant Staff Salaries).		146.2
Agriculture		55.3
		<u>453.9</u>
(b) <u>Other Heads of Expenditure</u>		
Staff expenses, passages etc.		148
Road Works and transport etc.		150
Estate Management		34
Student maintenance		119
Library		35
Educational Equipment		13
Water Rate		9
Rents and Insurance		3
Miscellaneous		8
Health Services for Students & Staff		6.4
University Press		12.2
		<u>542.6</u>
(c) <u>Capital and Special Expenditure</u>		
Faculties, Libraries and Works		32
(including £4,500 for Student care & welfare)		

SUMMARY OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Departmental Charges
Other Heads of Expenditure
Capital and Special Expenditure

£000
453.9
542.6
32
1,128.5

N.B. The initial intake cannot be up to 1,500 Students so that the amount estimated above would not be needed or expended at once but spread over a period of years.

C. STAFF POSITION

Faculty	Number of Dept.	Establishment	Present Staff	Vacancies
Arts	8 + 1 Research Dept.	67	56	11
Science	5	42	37	5
Medicine	12	66	50	16 This includes Consultant Staff in Hospital.
Agriculture	1 with sub Dept	11	10	1
Inst. of Educ.	1	10	8	2
Extral Mural	1	14	9	5
Research Inst.	1	7	5	2
Library	1	10	8	2
Adm & Tech Staff	8	31	30	1
Technicians	-	25	18	7

Total Staff Strength: 220 Academic Staff
plus 56 Non-Academic

Ratio of Academic Staff to Students = 1:7

The Junior Staff position has not been examined here.

D. C O S T I N G S

(a) Recurrent Expenditure

$\frac{£1,140,000 \text{ approx.}}{1,500 \text{ Students}} = £760 \text{ per annum per Student}$

(b) Average Capital Expenditure per Student
(Assuming all capital resources expended at once)

$\frac{£4,746,000}{1,500 \text{ Students}} = £3,160 \text{ per student}$

NOTE: The above is a rough estimate as the capital works and buildings are expected to last many years and depreciation will reduce capital expenditure per student proportionately as time goes on.

E. Estimate of sums required to provide for different numbers of students based on the financial budget examined above:

1. Assuming that the University is entirely residential and that Halls instead of Hostels are provided for students :

<u>Amount Available</u>	<u>Recurrent Exp. per annum</u>	<u>No. of Students that these sums will provide for</u>
£2m	£478,800	630
£2.5m.	£608,000	800
£3m	£722,000	950

2. Assuming that the University is partially residential and only two Halls are built (one for male and one for female (undergraduates) with facilities for non-residential students to take lunch on the campus.

£2m	£473,900	700
£2.5m.	£591,698	874
£3m.	£711,650	1,050

3. Assuming that it is entirely non-residential

£2m.	£494,210	730
£2.5m.	£621,910	930
£3m.	£737,930	1,090

IV. Investigation of possible economy measures.

(a) Accommodation:

In order to achieve economy, the committee accepts the sound principle that accommodation for staff and students as well as administrative offices should be functional and attractive but NOT luxurious. Some savings may also be made by encouraging indigenous building contractors to take part in the construction of buildings.

Staff Housing Scheme

1. The present practice all over the country, of charging rent in proportion to income leaves much to be desired. After careful consideration, the committee believes that economical rent should be charged for staff accommodation except in certain special circumstances (e.g. in the case of non-Nigerian members of staff), when rent may be allowed to be a percentage of salary.

2. Those Nigerian members of staff who wish to own houses should be encouraged to build their own houses. The University can stand as surety for the initial capital required by the West Regional Housing Corporation whilst the house is being built after which it will be mortgaged and the guarantee by the University will lapse. The transaction between the University and the Western Region Housing Corporation should be by special arrangement and should not involve the University in cash expenditure on behalf of staff. For the purpose of making this workable, the main University campus should be separate from the housing estate. Members of staff who retire or resign may, if they wish, sell their houses to the University authorities who can then re-sell or let to replacing staff. All such property should be on a long term

*They have
arranged to make
profit -*

leasehold basis and the lease should be reasonable. It is important to note that a scheme similar to the above is at present operated by the University College, Ibadan, to encourage staff to live outside the College campus.

3. The Housing Corporation may be approached to build houses for rent near the University. Any of these three proposals should reduce the burden of initial expenditure on housing.

Student Accommodation:

Accommodation for students should be planned in such a way that they can help themselves at some of their meals. Dining rooms and kitchens should be designed to take account of this. Breakfast and lunch should be served on the cafeteria system. In this way, expenses on the engagement of domestic staff will be considerably reduced. The cost of building a hostel to accommodate 600 students in a modern tropical University is £250,000, whereas the cost of building a hall for 200 students in the same University is £106,464. Three such halls which will accommodate 600 student will therefore cost £310,400 approximately; this is £60,400 more expensive than a hostel for the same number of students. The reason for this extra cost is to be found in the difference in architectural design of both. The figures quoted above exclude cost of furniture which works out at £40,000 for 1,500 students.

(b)(i) Part-time student work:

It is considered important to encourage students to do some work on the College campus even during term. This will not only help to reduce the number of junior and intermediate staff employed by the University, but it will also provide students with an opportunity to earn part of their keep. It is obvious, that the Western Regional Government cannot always find it possible to award generous bursaries to students as it does at present and poor students will find this avenue a useful way of paying part of their way through college. Besides, this is an important character training device particularly desirable in a young nation. Facilities should therefore be provided for students who wish to do so, to work part-time in College (say two hours or so a day) during term. Jobs suitable for this kind of arrangement can be found in the registry, library, printing department and the halls or hostels.

(ii) Vacation jobs for students:

Students should be encouraged to organise, through their national union and with the help of the registry, a labour bureau which will make vacation jobs available to them. In this way, they should be less dependent on bursaries for sustenance in College. The faculty of agriculture of the University will no doubt be interested in this scheme as a source of educated labour.

(c) Staff leave conditions:

The present practice in most modern tropical Universities is to allow academic staff leave abroad (especially to the United Kingdom) annually and allow technical staff leave abroad once in 15-18 months. The administrative staff of lower cadre than Assistant Registrar usually follow the pattern of technical staff; the others are treated as academic staff for this purpose. The University at Nsukka proposes to grant leave with the usual financial benefits for all senior staff and their families once in two years. The committee, while considering this step a welcome one, believes that it has not gone far enough. It is necessary here to examine the various purposes for which leave is granted in a University before making any recommendations. These reasons are :-

- (i) To enable members of staff to rest mentally and physically and so remain intellectually alert.
- (ii) To enable staff to enjoy social contact with their families, friends and relatives.
- (iii) To enable staff to keep in academic touch with the outside world as for example in the reading of theses for higher degrees, attending learned conferences and seminars etc. visiting laboratories and libraries to consult colleagues in other universities on research problems.
- (iv) Travel is part of education and university teachers, like other teachers, should themselves continue to be educated throughout their tenure of office.
- (v) There is a fifth reason which is peculiar to the Nigerian situation and that is that the more frequently Nigerian members of staff go abroad on useful academic study leave, the more rapidly will they be able to learn to take over from non-Nigerian staff. Although it is desirable for there to be a sufficient number of non-Nigerian staff to make the University international in character yet a preponderance of indigenous staff turns out eventually to be more permanent and less expensive to keep than others.

A careful analysis of the five reasons given above shows clearly that annual leave abroad for all senior members of staff is indefensibly expensive. To support this statement, it is worthwhile to mention that in one of the most modern Universities in the tropics, leave facilities for senior staff and their families cost £150,000 annually for 276 senior members of staff. This represents a substantial fraction of the total recurrent income of the university. In order to achieve economy on this item, leave conditions are recommended to be on the following bases :-

- (1) Leave abroad for non-Nigerian staff (to their homes) once in 2 sessions.
- (2) Research leave abroad for Nigerian staff once in 3 sessions
- (3) Research leave abroad for non-Nigerian staff ... once in 6 sessions
- (4) Leave for Nigerian staff in Nigeria .. once every session.

In working out the cash entitlements of staff during leave, attention is drawn to the fact that wholesale permission to take wife and children on leave abroad at the expense of the University is an exorbitant practice which should be dropped. Travel by sea should be by first class ticket and by air, tourist class. Consultation with other universities in Nigeria should be undertaken so as to streamline conditions of service as closely as possible and make recruitment easy for all. Monetary grant for leave inside Nigeria should not be less favourable than is offered by the Western Regional Government to its staff. It is important to observe that curtailment of these fringe benefits may necessitate appropriate increase in salaries. Since these salaries will be taxed, the Regional Government will still make some savings.

An analysis of suggested student intake and distribution into faculties on the basis of the financial analysis previously made on pages 3 to 6; in the first phase of the university development.

An analysis of suggested student intake and distribution into faculties on the basis of the financial analysis previously made on pages 4 to 6; in the first phase of the University development

Faculty	Scheme (a) (Entirely residential) No. of students	Scheme (b) (partially residential) No. of students	Scheme (c) (non-residential) No. of students
Arts	235	270	300
Science	300	325	430
Social Studies	50	65	120
Engineering	30	50	50
Agriculture	60	90	120
Medicine (pre-clinical	25	50	50
Total	700	850	1,070

N.B. It is more economical to take a 'not-too-small' number of students into the departments teaching theoretical disciplines than to take too few.

Generous provision has been made for agriculture on account of the needs of the country to train not only agricultural officers but also other workers with agricultural background in their training.

Medicine and Engineering have been made small because of expense. It is intended that these faculties should always remain at maximum yearly intake of 50.

V Recommendations:

1. In order to ensure that the Federal government will grant financial aid to the University, the committee recommends that the Western Regional Government, having studied the Ashby report on Higher Education, should urge that a National University grants committee be set up with Regional representation to enable the new University to have a fair share of whatever grants may be contemplated to the other Regional Universities.

2. The University should devote most of its funds to building and equipping first class laboratories and library and recruiting excellent staff in adequate numbers so as to provide excellent teaching and research facilities by which the standard of the University shall be judged. Luxury in buildings, in conditions of service of staff and in standard of living of students should be discouraged.

3. In order to assist endowment fund collection, it should be one of the duties of the Principal or one of his deputies constantly to look for grants for his University. To do this efficiently, a good public relations officer will be needed to liaise between the public and the University and vice-versa. Constant endowment fund drives should be made.

4. Hostels are cheaper than Halls and therefore it is recommended that hostels rather than halls should be built if it is decided to make the University partially or wholly residential.

5. There should be one dining room with facilities for self-service to a student population of 1,000. It is recommended that U.S.A. practice in this connection should be investigated and followed if suitable.

6. If the University will be partially residential or non-residential, a students' union building with dining facilities is imperative from the start. On the other hand if the University is fully residential, then the building of a student .../oo

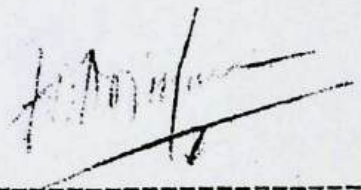
union can wait till a later phase of development.

7. The relative costs of a central mechanised laundry vis-a-vis separate laundry units or manual laundry should be looked into and the cheaper method adopted.

8. Bulk purchase through a central catering department which will distribute food to host ls is likely to be cheaper than separate catering by individual hostels and should be adopted.

9. A per capita annual charge of not less than £5 per student should be made extra to fees but included in total bill to cover cost of general maintenance especially the cost of electricity, because students are usually very wasteful of light. Experience shows that in a comparable university with a student population of 1,300 the annual electricity bill approximates to £30,000. The committee, before reaching the above recommendation investigated various means by which savings could be made on this item but found that no method discussed is tidier than the above which is least likely to be objectionable to students as the amount chargeable is not large.

10. Staff should pay their own electricity bills directly to the supply authority and not through the University. This will obviate the need to employ meter readers and clerks to deal with college electricity bills.



Chairman

ARCHIVES OF

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HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN
=====

Committee:

Mrs. A. A. Adesigbin (Chairman)
Lady D.O. Jibowu
Mrs. C. F. Oredugba
Mrs. F. M. Ighodalo
Mr. Olu Ibukun
Dr. Adegoke Olubummo.

Secretary:

Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya.

Terms of reference:

'To consider the special facilities,
if any, that should be provided for
the higher education of women in the
proposed University.'

INTRODUCTION:

1. The Committee considered that the only need for a special section on Higher Education for Women was for it to devise means whereby the great gap between men and women with regards to facilities for education could be bridged.

Discussions revolved around the following points :-

- (i) The ultimate goal of 'higher education' for Nigerian women.
- (ii) A review of the present situation which makes it difficult for more women to enter University.
- (iii) The need for special provisions for women's education.

It has been traditionally a man's world. With the complexity of modern life and the greater responsibility to be borne by the family and the individual, a new type of woman has to emerge. Side by side with the male counterpart, she should be able to share in the increased burdens of our society, make her contribution to the social and economic progress of the nation and play her part in local and international affairs.

She would therefore receive what has so far been considered 'a man's education to take up a man's position in the world' and acquire to some extent masculine firmness and confidence.

And yet this type of woman has to maintain a separate position in the home. She must remember that whatever position she has assumed outside the home, she must respect the position of the man as head of the family and her responsibility for happiness in the home; and especially in preparing the children for a successful future.

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The new type of woman has a difficult task because she has many roles to play. As wife, mother, citizen, companion and individual she needs an education (apart from her special knowledge acquired in the lecture room) to open windows to the vistas of art and literature and the stimulation of civic action and service while maintaining her feminine reserve, her dignity and her grace.

Whilst admitting sex differences which make greater the complexity of the woman's life, the Committee stresses that there is no need for distinctions between the education of man and woman in the University; women must be allowed to enter any faculty and help to supply the high man-power level and leaders so urgently needed in Nigeria. It is said that women are not able to reach the heights of achievement of men and the percentage of those who do is less in proportion to that of men. But as there is a need in any society for the great geniuses of Science, Art and other fields, there is a greater need for those who can appreciate, who would form public opinion; of these, a large percentage will be the women.

A University education should aim at assisting the Nigerian woman in developing these many faces of her life.

2. A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION:

A summary of the West African School Certificate Examination Results for girls in the Western Region is tabulated below :-

Year	Grade I	Grade II	Total
1957	10	64	74
1958	21	69	90
1959	18	49	67

It has not been possible to state how many of these went for higher education. But judging from the number of women students at the three branches of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology and the University College, Ibadan, they are very few indeed.

The West African School Certificate Examination results for one Girls' School in December, 1959 were :-

Grade I	5
Grade II	<u>23</u>
Total =	28

Out of these, 2 are in the Higher School Certificate (Arts) class in the Grammar School, Ibadan.

1 is in the Higher School Certificate Class at St.

Teressa's, Ibadan.

4 are in the Higher School Certificate class at Queen's College, Yaba.

3 are in the Nigerian College for the Pre-Science course.

Total 10 . Where are the remaining 18 girls ?

At this same school in

December 1957 4 obtained distinction in Biology
28 obtained credits in Biology
13 obtained credits in Chemistry.

None of them offered Physics for the West African School Certificate Examination.

December 1958 5 obtained distinction in Biology
42 obtained credits in Biology
2 obtained distinctions in Chemistry
15 obtained credits in Chemistry.

None of them offered Physics for the West African School Certificate Examination.

December 1959 39 obtained credits in Biology
18 obtained credits in Chemistry
3 obtained credits in Additional Maths.

None of them offered Physics for the West African School Certificate Examination.

If this school had given her girls opportunity for learning Physics, it would have meant that

13 girls qualified in December, 1957

17 girls qualified in December, 1958

18 girls qualified in December, 1959

and would have been able to go direct to the Higher School Certificate Classes (Science) in 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively. Assuming that one-fourth of them might fail the Higher School Certificate, then 10 would have entered the University College, Ibadan in 1960 for Science, Medicine etc., 13 would have entered the University College, Ibadan in 1961 and 14 would have entered the University in 1962 without wasting time - just the thing that girls cannot afford to do.

In this same school

4 obtained credits in Drawing & Painting in 1957

4 obtained credits in Drawing & Painting in 1958

2 obtained distinction in Drawing & Painting in 1959

4 obtained credits in Drawing and Painting in 1959

Total 14. Out of these 14, only one was able to pursue further training in her specialised field whilst the remaining 13 were lost to higher education.

3 of the girls who obtained credits and distinctions in Drawing and Painting in 1959 also obtained credits in Needlework and Dressmaking. Out of the 14, only one was able to pursue further training in her special field at the Zaria Branch of Nigerian College of Arts, but the remaining 13 are lost to Higher Education.

The above figures are in respect of one of the better staffed Secondary Schools for girls in the Region. These statistics show beyond doubt that the wastage is caused by shortage of qualified staff.

3. HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE COURSES:

Considering the Higher School Certificate courses, there are 22 Secondary Schools for girls in the Western Region. One of these started experimenting on one group of Higher School Certificate classes (Arts) in January, 1960. All the girls (67) who passed West African School Certificate Examination in Grades one and two in December, 1959 were at the mercy of 2 generous Grammar Schools for boys with very few places reserved for girls, Queen's College, Yaba (a school intended for the whole country) and the Girls' School at the experimental stage for their 6th Form work or pre-University Training. This suggests that a place of learning to give pre-University Training to girls and for girls only should be established.

3. ^{Higher School Certificate Courses} The foregoing shows that girls are at a great disadvantage compared with boys as far as Secondary education is concerned. At present, a very small proportion of our Secondary School leavers who are girls are able to gain admission into Universities. A large proportion of these are privileged people whose parents can send them to boarding institutions that can coach them for Higher School Certificate or General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level) particularly in Science.

It is not enough to make equality of opportunity for men and women desiring Higher Education only legally so but also practically so. In order to remedy this, it is possible for the Government to establish Higher School Certificate classes at the existing Secondary Schools for girls. But we feel that it will be cheaper in time, money and manpower to provide one institution to which the girls desiring higher education who are unable to get into any of the existing regular institutions can go.

We also strongly recommend that this institution should be part of the University :-

- (i) to enable the girls to start getting used to life in a University;
- (ii) to enable them to be granted automatic admission into the University after the successful completion of the course; and

(iii) to enable lecturers in the University to be available to instruct the girls.

It is also desirable that the institution be residential and should have a good Warden and other necessary residential staff.

It is desirable that tuition should be free and payment made only in respect of boarding, and equipment fees. Remission of fees should be granted to poor students.

We propose that girls with Grade I or Grade II School Certificate should be considered suitable for admission into a section of the University. The course should be planned to :-

- (i) give them a good grounding in the subjects to be taken at degree level;
- (ii) broaden their outlook by introducing them to subjects and activities that they did not cover at school.

27. This sub-Committee is not responsible for planning a programme but we would like to recommend to the Sub-Committee on Faculties that this proposed section of the University for girls should have a 2 year course at the end of which the girls are fully qualified to enter and take a full part in the life of the University.

The specialist courses which we recommend would attract women are :-

Medicine, Science, Arts, Fine Arts,
Home Economics, Social Welfare,
Architecture, Agriculture, Law,
Journalism and possibly Engineering.

7. What left out
Extra curricular activities should play an important part in the life of these girls. This should be arranged to fit them for the life they are expected to lead later and could include voluntary work, games, athletics, music, drama, leadership courses, social and cultural clubs.

It is to be emphasized that the existence of this institution should not preclude other girls from entering the University through the same channel as the men. It is desirable and it is hoped, that, eventually all women will be able to gain direct entry into the University just like men.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS:

We, therefore, recommend that

- near*
- (i) provision should be made for a pre-University course as part of the University for girls only to bridge the wide gap between the existing facilities for men and women in education.
 - (ii) The course ^{may be with} should be of 2 years duration.
 - (iii) Students should be granted automatic entry *directly* into the University after the successful completion of the pre-University course.
 - (iv) The course should be residential with warden and staff of character. *But business school*
 - (v) Fees should be kept low and remission of fees should ~~be made for poor students where necessary.~~ *check*
 - (vi) Extra curricular activities should be given a prominent place in the course. ✓
 - (vii) Before we can maintain a regular inflow of girls to the pre-University College, the existing Secondary Grammar Schools must be adequately staffed. ✓

For the purpose

Concern subject to review

ARCHIVES

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RESIDENCE

Committee:

Dr. E. A. Dahunsi (Deputy Chairman)
 Dr. C. I. O. Olaniyan
 Mr. J. O. Oyelese
 Mrs. P. A. Ogundipe
 Mr. J. O. Ojo
 Mr. Tai. Solarin

Secretary:

Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya.

Terms of Reference:

'To consider to what extent the University should be residential both in relation to staff and students and, whether residential or not, what facilities the University should provide for students, adult education and international conferences.'

To what extent should the University be residential both in relation to staff and students ?

2. We strongly believe that the following are possible advantages of a fully residential university :-

- (i) There is usually a much greater sense of belonging to a corporate body i.e. the University.
- (ii) It affords a greater opportunity for contact and exchange of ideas among students of various faculties.
- (iii) Opportunities for working and living together are provided. This is of particular relevance to the Nigerian situation where it is highly essential that the various ethnic groupings should be welded together.
- (iv) It serves as a means of providing that basic general education which is usually lacking in most entrants to universities.
- (v) It guarantees the conditions necessary for successful pursuance of a university programme; these include absence of distraction, adequate lighting and feeding, basic sanitary facilities etc.
- (vi) It provides greater opportunities for meeting casual academic visitors from other parts of the world to the University.
- (vii) It cuts down on the time spent on travel between the residence and the place of study.

3 However, we do believe that the non-residential system is not without its own advantages, some of which are listed below :-

- (i) Considered from the point of view of the founder of the University, the non-residential system is less expensive than the residential one.
- (ii) It enables a larger number of students to receive a university education.
- (iii) It minimizes the danger of the creation of an elite feeling among the students.

4. In view of the foregoing, therefore, we strongly believe that for the type of university we envisage, a fully residential system would be best.

5 However, we feel that there may be circumstances which might make it impossible to realise this ideal. In that case, students may be allowed to stay outside the campus on the following conditions :-

- ✓ (i) That the first two years of university career be spent in residence in any case, since these are the formative years in which the university can do the most in providing that general background education already referred to as lacking.
- (ii) That the lodgings in which they stay outside the campus should be approved by the University Authorities so as to ensure a minimum standard of the conditions referred to above. Furthermore, something should be done to ensure that such students do not fall victims to rapacious landlords.
- (iii) That adequate provision be made specifically to enable such students to eat the mid-day meal, and also the evening meal, on the campus if they so desire. They should also be associated with the halls - be it by way of associate membership - to enable them to be invited to High Table Dinners and other important functions of the Hall.
They should be provided with lockers where they can leave books, a change of clothes etc. These should be placed in the union.

15. On the whole, we do really believe that it is possible to provide campus accommodation for as many students as other considerations will allow to be admitted into the University, provided we aim at utility and durability rather than luxury in the design of the buildings.

7- We also believe that the time will come when our community will be so alive to the special need of students that the disadvantages of non-residence will be so reduced as to make the system we have recommended demand revision.

8 Recommendations:

We recommend that :

- 400
- (a) The University should consist of residential units which should be known as Halls/Hostels with a maximum of 200 students. In each Hall/Hostel, there should be a Warden (who is also a full-time lecturer at the University) who will be responsible for the discipline and general guidance of the students. He should be assisted by 2 Assistant Wardens who are also lecturers in the University.

At least one of these should live close to the Hall/Hostel.

- ✓
- (b) First Year Students should live in double rooms. This is not only more economical but will give them an opportunity of learning to get on with other people. It is not desirable that these double rooms should be in isolation from the single rooms, as it is important for continuity and the building up of a tradition that first year students should have the benefit of the experience of their seniors.

- ✓
- (c) It is just as important, however, to provide single bed-study rooms for students in their final year, when they must learn to live on their own, and need privacy and silence for the greater pressure of work they have to cope with.

- (d) In the interest of economy, training-in-service and character formation, all students will be required to clean their own rooms and serve themselves at meals. To this end cleaning materials for rooms should be readily available to students.

We recommend that there be one central catering service which should be so constructed as to ultimately cater for a maximum of 1000 students. We believe that this is practicable by judicious arrangement of faculty time table, to free different groups of students from classes at different times, so that there will be a smooth flow through the diningroom, instead of a long queue.

Master
Deputy Master

Warden

full time

Self-service in
hallways & canteen
would be a
feature of college life.

any loss to college life. But we believe that any town small enough for that to happen in Nigeria would unfortunately automatically not have sufficient suitable accommodation for housing the staff.

11. Therefore it seems fairly clear that the University will, for the time being, at any rate, have to provide staff accommodation. But the question is on what basis this provision should be made.

12. RECOMMENDATION:

Regarding the provision of residence for the staff, we recommend that the Housing Corporation be put in charge in close cooperation with the University. We would also recommend that the Nigerian members of the staff be encouraged to own the houses thus provided by the Housing Corporation. But the houses to be sold should not be on the University site.

FACILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ETC.

13. We recommend that there should be an International House on the University campus consisting of a Conference Hall, Committee Rooms and Living Rooms (single and double) for 50 - 100 people. This House should bear a definite Nigerian stamp (Nigerian Art, Sculpture etc.).

14. We do not believe that the University which is concerned with higher education should specifically concern itself with making provisions for Adult Education. But, of course, the International House, will be made available for all kinds of local courses and conferences including those in Adult Education.

see the finance committee file -

What of
2nd-
annual
studies -
Waters Estate -
Rushin College?

ARCHIVED

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ORGANISATION AND STAFFING

Committee:

Dr. H. A. Oluwasenmi (Deputy Chairman)
 Mrs. F. A. Ogunsheye
 Mr. Akin. Mabogunje
 Mr. H. M. A. Onitiri
 Dr. F. O. Dosekun
 Mr. A. A. B. Sonade
 Mrs. C. Ngu
 Mr. M. O. Oyawoye.

Secretary:

Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya.

Terms of Reference:

- (a) 'To consider the best structure for organising the University so as to ensure the pursuit of learning and research as well as ensure efficient administration.'
- (b) 'To consider also the pattern of staffing and fields of recruitment.'

A. ORGANISATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The purpose of any organisation is the performance of those functions which are necessary to the achievement of the ends appropriate to it. In a university certain functions must be organised in order to ensure realisation of its basic objectives of learning and research. These functions include among others;

- (i) Determination of primary fields of study and research.
- (ii) Comparable standards within the university on all appointments and promotions.
- (iii) Tenure standards.
- (iv) Financial administration.
- (v) Maintenance of new buildings and plant.
- (vi) Plans for future developments.

2. These functions need careful coordination with the purpose of the university. The organisational arrangement and administrative procedure devised to integrate these various functions vary from country to country and from one university to another. Ultimately, however, the size of a university and the specific tasks to be performed will determine the appropriate form of organisation. Thus, a small liberal arts college with a student population of say 1,000 will require a far simpler organisation than a modern university with a large number of faculties and a student body numbering several thousands.

3. University organisation may be classified into three broad categories: the British, the European (continental) and the American.

(a) In Britain the organisation of the ancient universities differs significantly from those of the modern or "civic" universities.

(i) In Oxford and Cambridge, control of the affairs of the university rests with the teachers. Thus, in Oxford the Congregation, an organisation of resident teachers and administrators, together with its executive council (the Hebdomadal Council) conducts the affairs of the university. In Cambridge the governing body is the Senate and its executive Council, the Council of Senate. The organisation of these ancient universities has as its virtue simplicity and represents the ideal which every university teacher would like to see established in all universities.

(ii) The modern or "civic" universities of Britain reflect in their governments interests other than those of their professors and lecturers. In most of these universities the main governing bodies are the Court, the Council and the Senate. The Court, which is a large body numbering between 300 and 400, is the supreme governing authority of the university and contains both professors and laymen, the latter being in the majority. The Court is so large because attempt is made to include representatives of benefactors. In actual fact the business of the Court is done by a small quorum of members. The Council is a smaller body numbering between 30 and 40 members with a small academic representation and a preponderance of laymen. This body administers the finances of the university, confirms the recommendations of Senate for academic appointments, and authorises academic regulations proposed by Senate. The Council has considerable powers with which it can thwart the Senate, but in practice this power is rarely, if ever, invoked.

The Senate is, subject to the powers of Council, the chief academic body; it is responsible for the teaching and discipline of the students and the conduct of research; it approves and coordinates the work of the faculties and makes recommendations to Council for the filling of academic posts. The Senate also controls the admission and examination of students.

- (b) In most European (Continental) universities the faculties elect a rector who is the administrative head of the university. Ultimate responsibility for the affairs of the university rests with the state ministry of education which supervises major university appointments and the allocation of state funds in the university.
- (c) The organisation of American universities does not differ in any fundamental respect from those of the civic universities in Britain. The Board of Trustees or Regents which is the supreme governing body in an American university is composed almost entirely of lay persons "representing the interest of society in general, or of a state, or of a religious denomination. By their composition and decisions these boards give assurance to the public of the proper management of the institution"¹

4. With certain modifications the constitutions of the new universities of Tropical Africa are patterned after those of the British civic universities. In the University College, Ibadan for example, the two governing bodies are the Council and the Senate. The merely decorative Court of the civic universities is omitted. The Council of the University College, Ibadan has a preponderance of lay persons selected in such a way as to represent the broad interests of the country. The Council is the supreme governing body of the College and in accordance with practices in the modern British universities and in American universities it controls the finances of the College. The Senate on the other hand is a purely academic body which, subject to the control by Council of financial matters, manages the educational affairs of the College. The other universities of tropical Africa are organised along similar lines as Ibadan University College. Care must be exercised, however, not to over emphasize the resemblance between the constitutions of the British civic universities and those of the African universities because such resemblance may be purely formal, and a closer examination may reveal wide variation in practices. As Professor Ashby has observed, "the University College of the

Gold Coast, under the facade of a predominantly lay Council which meets very infrequently, operates a constitution which is a Lilliputian version of the Statutes of the University of Cambridge".²

5. The inclusion of lay persons in the supreme governing body of the university is the strongest point in favour of the organisation of the new African universities. By reason of the preponderance of its lay members, Council acts as a check on the academics; where these lay members are sufficiently alert to their duties, Council thus becomes not only a governing body handing down directives but also a medium through which the hopes and aspirations of the society which the university is established to serve can be transmitted to the academics.

6. The weakness of this system of organisation may be stated by examining briefly the various bodies controlling the affairs of the university. We will use Ibadan University College as a typical example of university organisation in tropical Africa.

(a) Council:

The non-professorial members of the academic staff are not adequately represented on Council. This is a weakness not only of Council but also of Senate. Apart from their full representation on the Faculty Boards the non-professorial members of the academic staff "do not have a share in the university government comparable to that afforded by the congregation at Oxford or regent house at Cambridge" ³

(b) Senate:

- (i) The Senate of the University College, Ibadan is, in the words of Thomas Hodgkins a "professorial" junta which admits but an insignificant number of the non-professorial teaching staff to its membership. The under-representation of the non-professorial staff in Senate is a grave and burning issue with certain dangerous implications. First, the almost total exclusion of the non-professorial members of staff from Senate presupposes that the professor is an embodiment of wisdom, no matter his intellectual powers and administrative abilities. Secondly, it denies to an otherwise outstanding senior lecturer or lecturer who may have served the university meritoriously for a number of years any voice in the government of the university.
- (ii) As at present constituted, the Senate of the University College, Ibadan is too large and too unwieldy for any effective work. Consequently, it delegates most of its important functions to a large number of committees on

most of which an "oligarchy of senior professors" who find high College politics and attendance at committees preferable to teaching and research figure very prominently. The net result of this arrangement is that what Bruce Truscot calls the "committee - man type of professor" spends far too much of his time on administrative duties.

"Committees of Senates and Faculty Boards", continued Bruce Truscot, "are as a rule too numerous, too large and too frequent in their meetings. The few people who are clearly fitted for committee work (and sometimes no less clearly unfitted for the more the more essential activities of university life) are elected to committee after committee, until for half their time they are serving tables, their term-life is spent between lecture-room and committee-room, and they come home at night unfit for anything but relaxation."⁴

- (iii) The method of promotion and appointment as handled by a Committee of Senate is cumbersome, time-consuming, denies the Faculties of what is clearly certain of their functions, and easily lends itself to abuses. The Senate not only concerns itself with appointments to chairs and senior lectureships, it also oversees the appointment of junior lecturers. The penetrating criticism of this system in the British civic universities by Truscot is of interest to us. "But it is much worse", wrote Truscot, "that the appointment of even a junior full-time lecturer, whom none but his future professor is really competent to choose, should involve an almost equal multiplicity of meetings"⁵ as the selection of professors.

1 exactly

- (iv) The Senate spends far too much of its time with non-academic matters such as housing and parking lots.

(c) The Faculty Boards:

- (i) As they are constituted at the moment, the Faculty Boards at University College, Ibadan lack adequate executive and policy-making powers. A Faculty performs its teaching and research functions under the direction of Senate and may only advise the "Senate on any matter referred to it by the Senate".
- (ii) The principle of self-government within the academic community requires that policy flows both upwards and downwards through the academic hierarchy,

especially as between Faculty Boards and Senate on the one hand, and between professors in a faculty and the lecturers on the other. But as faculties grow in size the tendency is for a group of professors or even a single professor to conduct the affairs of the faculty without reference to their junior colleagues. This "way danger lies, for any weakening of the principle of self-government within the academic body makes it harder to preserve self-government within the university as a whole, and correspondingly harder to maintain the autonomy of the university in the modern democratic State."⁶

- (iii) The Faculty Boards at the University College, Ibadan have no power over the appointment of their junior lecturers and research fellows.

(d) Administration.

- (i) The administrative set-up at Ibadan is top-heavy. With its hierarchy of principal, Vice-Principal, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Bursar, Chief Accountant, Senior Accountant and Accountant, the administrative arrangement in the College tends to impede rather than facilitate efficient and smooth running of the affairs of the College.
- (ii) There appears to be no clear line of authority within the administration, most especially in matters pertaining to the relation of the College to the public.
- (iii) Information about the College is poorly organised and often difficult to get at. This is particularly true of information regarding student numbers and the distribution of students among the departments of a faculty.

(e) Student Life:

- (i) Informal contacts between staff and student are far too few and freshmen entering upon what is entirely a new career have too little guidance from the senior members of the university.
- (ii) The system of part-time Wardens is not conducive to efficient and smooth running of the Halls of residence.
- (iii) The total absence of general purpose libraries in the Halls of residence is not conducive to the

- 7 -

formation of the habit of reading for relaxation and enjoyment as distinguished from reading to pass examinations.

- (iv) Senior members of Staff attached to Halls take very little active part in the life of the Halls. The senior common rooms in the Halls are not sufficiently attractive to senior members thereby robbing it of its effectiveness.

7. Recommendation - (Organisation)

(a) Council:

- (i) A Council consisting of lay persons and representatives of the academic staff should be the supreme governing body of the university and should be presided over by a Chancellor.

- (ii) A Congregation consisting of all members of the academic staff, the President, Vice-President and the Registrar should be constituted into a statutory body of the university (and *what* its representation on Council should be equal to that of the Professors and Heads of Departments.

- (iii) The Council should consist of members selected as follows *ie. Chancellor*

- (a) Six members *nominated* by the Visitor of the University to represent public interest;
- (b) Three members nominated by Senate;
- (c) Three members nominated by Congregation;
- (d) Two ex-officio members, the President and the Vice-President;

- and (e) Two members nominated by graduates of the University *for amongst themselves* - The Registrar should be the Secretary to Council.

(b) Senate:

- (i) The Senate of the University should, subject to the overall direction of the Council manage the academic affairs of the university.

- (ii) The Senate should consist of the following members :

- (a) The President (Chairman);
- (b) The Vice-President;
- (c) Deans of Faculties;
- (d) One Head of Department elected by each Faculty in addition to the Dean of that Faculty.

(e) ~~Eight~~ ^{best three} members of Congregation who are neither Deans nor Heads of Departments ^{at} four of whom must be Nigerians. The Registrar should act as the Secretary of the Senate.

*Chair for the
At the 1st meeting
2 members proposed*

(iii) The appointment of Professors and Senior Lecturers should be by a Committee of Senate which should be empowered to seek expert advice. In the case of appointments to Senior Lectureship the Dean of the Faculty and the Head of the Department concerned should be members of the Committee.

(iv) Appointments to academic positions below the rank of Senior Lecturer should be made by the Head of Department assisted by any of his Senior lecturers with the Dean of the Faculty helping to assure the general capabilities of the candidates at the interview. A report of the appointment should be sent to the President who will inform the relevant authorities of the College.

*V-P = full
time
offt.*

(v) Senate should concern itself with purely academic matters while all other matters such as housing, sitting allocation etc. should be within the competence of the Vice-President in consultation with the President and a Development Committee which from the inception of the University, should be a Statutory Committee of Council. The Development Committee should consist of both lay and academic members of Council. Council should have power to coopt other members to the Committee.

(vi) The Standing Committees of Senate should include :

(a) Committee on Appointment to Chairs and Senior Lecture-ship;

(b) Curriculum Committee *whose functions shall be the ex...*

(vii) Other Committees appointed by Senate should include :

(a) Library Committee;

(b) Publications Committee;

(c) Research Committee.

(viii) Senate should from time to time report its proceedings to Congregation.

*Proceedings of the
Senate shall be
made available
to the Congregation
in an appropriate
manner.*

(c) Faculties:

- (i) In each Faculty there should be a Faculty Board consisting of the professors and all members of the academic staff.
- (ii) A Faculty Board should, in consultation with the President, have power to appoint all members of the academic staff below the rank of senior lecturer. (11)
- (iii) Subject to the approval of Senate a Faculty Board should have power to prepare its research and teaching programmes, admit its own students and have control of the examination of its students.

(d) Administration:

- subject to approval of Senate*
- Chief Executive*
- (i) The Chief Administrative Officer of the University should be a President who will be appointed by the Council.
The President will :
 - (a) determine with the assistance of the Vice-President the educational direction of the University.
 - (b) have responsibility for establishing cordial relationship between the university and the public of Nigeria; he will also have responsibility for raising money from individuals, graduates of the university, and from non-governmental organisations for the purpose of improving the financial position of the university.
 - (c) be responsible for interpreting Senate to Council and Council to Senate.
 - (d) have responsibility for student activities and discipline.
 - (ii) There should be a Vice-President to assist the President in the performance of his duties. It should be the duty of the Vice-President to :
 - (a) determine with the President the educational direction of the University;
 - (b) prepare with the assistance of the Bursar budget allocations to budget units;
 - (c) consider and decide on academic staff appointments, promotions, tenure, and salaries as recommended by Deans of Faculties; promote comparable standards between Faculties;
 - (d) consult with Deans of Faculties on major policies affecting teaching and research, collate the information thus received, and present it through

the President to Senate.

- (iii) The Vice-President should be appointed by Council, and should have a professorial status.
- (iv) There should be a Bursar who will :
(a) have over-all supervision of financial affairs of the University particularly in respect of financial policy;
(b) assist the President in increasing the endowment funds of the University and in his financial relations with the Nigerian public;
(c) supervise the investments of university funds.
- (v) All senior assistants of the Bursar should be known simply as Financial Officers.
- (vi) There should be a Registrar who will :
(a) act as Secretary to Senate, Council, and Faculty Boards;
(b) keep records of students - admissions, distributions between Faculties etc;
(c) help in conducting examinations;
(d) perform all other administrative functions delegated to him by the President and Vice-President.
- (vii) All Senior assistants of the Registrar should be known simply as Administrative Officers.

(e) Student Life.

- (i) The units of residence and social life in the University should normally be the Halls or Hostels to which members of the academic staff should be affiliated. At the beginning of each academic year each senior member of a Hall or Hostel should be assigned a number of freshmen living in that Hall or Hostel. The Senior member will be responsible for guiding and advising these students during the most difficult period of their university career. Informal relationship between staff and students could be considerably improved by senior members offering such hospitality as their homes and pockets could bear.
- (ii) The officers of each Hall or Hostel should include a Master and a Deputy Master who should be an academic person. There should also be a full-time warden who should be a graduate and experienced in the management of student affairs. The Warden will be responsible to the Master for the day-to-day management of the Hall or Hostel.

- (iii) The Hall or Hostel Master should be charged with the responsibility of looking after the general welfare of student in the Hall or Hostel and with enforcing all university rules and regulations pertaining to student life. However, in cases requiring serious disciplinary action such as ejecting a student from Hall, the Master should report his decision directly to the President.
- (iv) A Board of Students Welfare consisting of student representatives and staff should be set up for the purpose of discussing as frankly as possible all matters affecting the welfare of students. The Board should make recommendations to the President.
- The Vice-President should be the Chairman of the Board. There should also be a Committee of Masters and Wardens to formulate policies regarding Hall administration and student discipline. The Committee should be responsible to the President.
- (v) There should be a Library in each Hall or Hostel. These Libraries should be designed to encourage general reading. Furthermore, each Hall or Hostel should be equiped with well-furnished and well-decorated Junior Common Rooms having musical instruments and other facilities.
- (vi) To encourage active participation by the Senior Staff in the life of the Hall or Hostel there should be provided in each Hall or Hostel a Senior Common Room with facilities for reading, refreshment, occasional dinners and other social activities. Apart from formal dinners members of staff should be encouraged to dine with students in their Halls.
- (vii) As a general rule, students organisations and activities should be run and managed by students themselves with a minimum of university supervision which should be strictly confined to Financial control. Except in abnormal circumstances, the University should leave students to decide the place and time of meetings of their organisations.
- (viii) The kind of student organisations to be established should be left to students to decide. The establishment of a Sports Council is however strongly urged.

no central?
Library

B. STAFFING:

8. Defects of the Staffing arrangement at University College, Ibadan;

(i) Staff recruitment at University College, Ibadan is almost wholly limited to Britain. Owing to the scheme of special relationship with the University of London appointments of staff in Ibadan University College are controlled too rigidly from outside thus creating an anomalous situation whereby expatriates are appointed over well-qualified Nigerians.

his (ii) It is the practice in Ibadan to appoint one professor in each Department. The result is that this professor who is also Head of Department has too much administrative duties, attends far too many meetings, and has too little time for teaching and research.

(iii) The absence of short-term contract appointments, especially at the professorial level, renders it impossible to bring eminent teachers and researchers to the university for short periods and limits the hopes of young and brilliant Nigerians for reaching the highest posts in the university.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS (Staffing)

In staffing the new University, the best available material should be drawn from wherever it can be found. Teachers and research workers should be recruited on the basis of their qualifications and the contributions they can make to the growth of a healthy university life. Specifically, the Committee urges that the academic staff should be drawn from Britain, Europe, U.S.A., Soviet Union, Japan, India etc. - in fact from wherever the best material can be found.

10. In the recruitment of staff the university should first take stock of available African materials before deciding whether to give permanent or short-term contract appointments to expatriates. Where there are available qualified but insufficiently experienced Africans it is recommended that expatriate with more experience should be appointed only on short-term contracts so as to enable the Africans to gain the necessary experience under eminent academicians.

11. We also recommend short-term contract appointments as a means of attracting distinguished scholars whose only desire is to come for short periods of teaching and research in the University.

12. In order to minimize the administrative loads of professors, we recommend the appointment of more than one professor in each Department. The Headship of a Department should rotate annually between the professors of that Department. We also recommend the appointment of more than one Senior Lecturer in a Department.

13. We recommend the following academic posts :

- (i) Professor
- (ii) Senior Lecturer
- (iii) Lecturer
- (iv) Assistant Lecturer.

14. There should also be established the following Research posts which should have corresponding status to posts below the rank of professor :

- (i) Senior Research Fellow
- (ii) Research Fellow
- (iii) Assistant Research Fellow.

15. Wherever necessary the following grades of Technicians should be appointed :

- (i) Chief Technician;
- (ii) Senior Technician;
- (iii) Technician;
- (iv) Assistant Technician.

The Chief Technician should be of Lecturer grade.

C. ACADEMIC ROBES:

16. Academic robes now in use in tropical African universities are foreign to African tradition. The material and colour of the robes in use are unsuitable to the climate. We recommend therefore that a modified form of "agbada" should be adopted as the academic robe of the new university. The question of design should be left in the hands of dress designers invited for the purpose.

D. ORGANISATION OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

17. At the University College, Ibadan, cultural life is organised as separate staff and student activities. For instance, there is a student Musical Society and a Staff Musical Society; there is a Dramatic Society controlled by staff and an Afro-Culture Society dominated by students. This dichotomy in the organisation of cultural activities is all the more regrettable because it renders the development of an integrated cultural life within the university virtually impossible. Furthermore, the production by these Societies of only European plays and musicals creates uncertainties in the minds of the young students as to the validity

of their own cultural heritage, and superimposes cultural values that have no connection with the realities of their social environment.

18. (i) Cultural organisations in the new university should include both staff and students as members.
 - (ii) The activities of these organisations should reflect African culture and tradition. For instance, the Dramatic Society should have equal facilities and encouragement for performing African plays and Shakespearean plays.
 - (iii) Encouragement should be given to traditional art, music and dance. In this connection ^{we} strongly recommend the establishment of Departments of Music and Fine Arts in the first phase of the development of the university.
19. All members of the university should be free to profess any religion of their choice. But we urge the university to collaborate with the major religions bodies in establishing chapels and mosques in the University.

ooOoo

REFERENCES

1. Lloyd S. Woodburne, Principles of College and University Administration.
(Straford, California, 1958) p.2
2. Sir Eric Ashby, "Self-Government in Modern British Universities", Science and Freedom, No.7, December, 1956, p.4.
3. Sir James Mountford, "The Universities of the United Kingdom", Seven Essays on Commonwealth Universities (London, 1958), p.73
4. Bruce Truscot, Redbrick University (London) p.75
5. Ibid., p.67
6. Ashby, Ibid., p.10

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REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FACULTIES

Members:

Prof. O. A. Ajose (Chairman)
Mr. O. Ekan
Mrs. O. O. Obiogun
Mr. B. Somade
Mrs. C. Ngu
Dr. F. A. Ajayi
Dr. S. Bankole Akpata
Mr. T. I. M. Aluko
Dr. J. A. Adegbite
Mr. Ayo Ogunseye
Dr. Boye Fayemi
Dr. D. F. Ojo.

Secretary:

Mr. Adeuga Adekuoye.

Terms of Reference:

'To consider the teaching and research facilities that the University should provide, the number of faculties and institutes and, having regard to a 10 - 20 year - programme, how the establishment of these should be phased.

To consider also the intake of students, their entry qualifications, as well as length of courses and final qualifications.'

Entry Qualification:

The Committee deplored the present system whereby Sixth Form students who aspire to enter into the universities specialize very early in the secondary school level as a result of which their educational background is narrowed down to their chosen fields, it therefore recommends the following :-

- (i) That as a long term measure, the present Sixth Form system be modified so that a student offering science will also offer Subsidiary Arts subjects and vice-versa for an Arts student. Any modifications should be universal in order to spare students the necessity to have to cope with different entry requirements for other universities. It will be necessary to seek

agreement on this proposal on a Federal level.

- (ii) That, as a short term measure, entry requirements for the first 2 years should be the same as those required for direct entry into the University College, Ibadan, *provided that preference should be given*
- (iii) That the basic entrance requirements after the first two years should be: G.C.E. or H.S.C. with a minimum of 5 subjects 2 of which must be at advanced or principal level and three ordinary level or subsidiary subjects one of which must be English. No advanced level or principal subject shall at the same time count towards requirements at lower level. These requirements are subject to Faculty requirements.

- (iv) That there should be no entrance examination, *for*

university - but interview to be used

2. Development of faculties over a period of 10 - 20 years.

The Committee recommends that within a period of 10 - 20 years, the development of Faculties should occupy three stages taking into consideration the man-power needs of this country. The list below may be re-examined in the light of Harbison's Report on the man-power needs of the country.

✓ First Quinquennium:

- (i) Agriculture, Horticulture, Home Economics and Dietetics. ✓ *first*
- (ii) Arts (Humanities) including Departments of Education, Arts and Music (the former to be given top priority.) ✓ *Art*
- (iii) Science (~~Pure and Applied~~)
- (iv) Pre-Clinical Medicine. (*last 2 years*)
- (v) Engineering including Mining and Metallurgy. ✓
- (vi) Social Science including Accountancy.
- (vii) Laws. *and Jurisprudence*

✓ Second Quinquennium.

- (i) Clinical Medicine.
- (ii) Pharmacy.
- (iii) Veterinary Science.
- (iv) Dental Surgery. ✓ *Dentistry*

Third Quinquennium.

- (i) Architecture
- (ii) Town Planning
- (iii) Quantity Surveying
- (iv) Estate Management

3. Faculties:

I. Agriculture and Home Economics:

A. Agriculture:

...../3.

What happens if more candidates available?

2 or 3 in hundred

(a) Pre-Entry Requirements : H.S.C. or G.C.E. with Chemistry and Biology or Botany or Zoo at principal or advanced level and at least 3 other subjects at Ordinary level including English and Mathematics.

(b) Length of Course:

(i) A 3 year course leading to a general degree of B.Sc. (Agriculture).

(ii) An additional year ~~for~~ students wishing to specialize in one of the branches of agriculture.

? Honours degree

(c) Structure of the Faculty of Agriculture:

i. Departments.

Agriculture

Agricultural Chemistry

Biological Sciences

Agricultural Organisation

Home Economics

(ii) Attendance at the first four departments would be necessary for the purpose of obtaining a degree in Agriculture.

(iii) In order to improve general education, all students in the Faculty must offer 2 electives from the Faculty of Arts or Social Sciences one of which must be a modern language.

(iv) All Agricultural Students must spend at least one long vacation in one of the Farm Settlements or at any other approved Experimental Farms for farm experience before the completion of the Course.

? not

B. Home Economics (Department of Agriculture)

(a) Pre-Entry Requirements:

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with Chemistry and Physics at principal or advanced level and 4 other subjects including English, Maths and Biology and one subject from the Faculty of Arts or Social Sciences.

(b) Length of Course:

Three year course leading to

(i) a general degree in B.Sc.(Home Econs)

(ii) an additional year for honours for those students wishing to specialize.

A.C.H. course only? Honours?

(c) Structure of Degree:

1st year - Chemistry advanced. Professional subjects plus 2 Electives.

- taking

- 2nd year - Biochemistry. Professional subjects plus one Electives
- 3rd year - Professional subjects.
- 4th year - Specialization in a group of professional (Honours) subjects.

Recommended In-take for the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics:
- 125 Students. *per annum?*

II. Veterinary Science:

(a) Pre-Entry Requirements:

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with Chemistry and Zoo at Principal or advanced level and 4 other subjects at ordinary level including English, Physics and Botany and one other subject.

(b) Length of Course:

- (i) A four-year course leading to an honours degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science.
- (ii) No candidate shall proceed to the examinations in the subjects of the subsequent year until he has passed in all of the subjects of the previous year unless permitted by the Faculty.

(c) Structure of Faculty:

(i) Departments

- (i) Veterinary Medicine & Surgery
- (ii) Department of Veterinary Anatomy .

Candidates must spend such periods, not less than 6 months, as may be determined by the Faculty, in any approved Livestock farm, a Ranch or any institute of animal production or health for practical experience.

(d) Recommended In-take: 50 students. *pr?*

III. Faculty of Arts(Humanities)

(a) Pre-Entry Requirements

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with 2 subjects at principal or advanced level and 4 other subjects at subsidiary or ordinary level including English, Mathematics, one science subject and a language other than English.

(b) Length of Course.

- (i) A 3 year course leading to the general degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- (ii) An additional year for an honours degree for students wishing to specialize in one or ~~two~~ subjects.

(c) Structure of Faculty.(i) Departments

1. Fine Arts and Music ✓
2. English ✓
3. History including Archaeology ✓
4. Geography ✓
5. Classics ✓
6. Mathematics ✓
7. Modern Languages ✓
8. Philosophy ✓
9. Education ✓
10. Comparative Religion ✓

? with science

includes

- (ii) Archaeology provides about the only fruitful source from which the past of Africa can be gained as a supplement to the very few books on the history of Africa. All history students must be trained in archaeological methods and consequently Archaeology should be regarded as an integral part of history.

(d) Structure of Degrees.

- 1st year - 3 degree subjects and 2 electives including one modern foreign language
- 2nd year - 3 degree subjects and one foreign language at subsidiary level.
- 3rd year - 3 degree subjects for a general degree.
- 4th year - 1 or 2 subjects for an honours degree,

No student who has not satisfactorily completed his first year should be allowed to proceed to his 2nd year or to his 3rd if he has not so completed his 2nd year.

- (e) Recommended In-take 200 students.

IV. Faculty of Social Sciences.(a) Pre-Entry Requirements

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with 2 subjects at principal or Advanced level and 4 other subjects at ordinary level including English, Mathematics, one science subject and one language other than English.

(b) Length of Course.

- (i) A 3 year course leading to a general degree in Economics.
- (ii) An additional year for an honours degree for candidates wishing to specialise in one subject.

(c) Structure of Faculty.(i) Department

1. Economics including Commerce & Accountancy
2. Political Science *including Public Admin.*
3. Sociology *Social Relations & Family*
4. Anthropology *Anthropology, Sociology & Psychology*

- (ii) Because of its importance to all students of Social science and its usefulness as applied Science, statistics calls for special mention and should be specifically provided for in the Department of Mathematics.
- (iii) All the departments mentioned above should be started in the first year of the existence of the University.

(d) Structure of degrees.

- 1st year - 3 degree subjects and 2 electives and one modern foreign language
- 2nd year - 3 ^{degree} subjects elective and one foreign language.
- 3rd year - 3 degree subjects for a general degree.
- 4th year - 1 subject for an honours degree.

No student who has not satisfactorily completed his first year should be allowed to proceed to second year or to his third year if he has not so completed his second year.

- (e) Recommended In-take: 100 students. >

V. Faculty of Science.

1. The Committee recommends

That the Faculty of Science should consist of the following Departments :-

- Zoology
- Botany
- Chemistry and Applied Chemistry
- Biochemistry* Natural Philosophy *Physics and Applied Physics*
- Maths. (~~Pure and Applied~~)
- Geology. *Statistics*

The pre-entry qualifications to both the Faculties of Science and Engineering shall be:

- (i) 2 degree subjects at Advanced or Principal level and English, Maths (Pure and Applied) and other subjects from the Humanities and/or Liberal Arts at not less than 'O' level.
- (ii) Where Botany or Zoology is offered at Advanced or Principal level, Biology will not count towards subjects at lower level,

(iii) No subject at Advanced or Principal level shall at the same time count towards requirements at lower level.

- (a) The first year will consist of 3 degree subjects and 2 electives from the Faculty of Arts and/or Social Sciences.
 - (b) The second year will consist of 3 degree subjects and 1 elective from the Faculty of Arts and/or Social Sciences.
 - (c) Final year will consist of 3 subjects.
 - (d) Honours students will take a Principal subject, *with 4th year*
2. The length of courses shall be 3 years for ordinary degree and an additional year for an Honours degree.
3. Researches on local problems should be encouraged in each department and to this end, research facilities should be provided.
4. The teaching shall have a technological bias, and shall be by lectures, practical seminars and tutorials.
- ✓ 5. The Faculty of Engineering shall have the following departments :-
Electrical
Mechanical
Civil
Chemical
Mining (Oil Technology) / *Geology*

The pre-entry qualification shall be Maths (Pure & Applied), Physics at Advanced or Principal level, English, Chemistry and 1 other subject from the faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at not less than 'O' level.

1st year - Maths (Pure and Applied), Chemistry, Physics and 2 electives from the faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

2nd year - Professional subjects and 1 elective. *de*

3rd year - Professional subjects. *Ordinary*

4th year - Professional subjects. Honours. *fine*

6. Every undergraduate shall spend not less than 8 weeks each year during vacation in Industry, or Research Departments or other suitable establishments to gain practical experience. The reports of such experiences shall be taken into consideration in awarding honours.

7. The degree of Bachelor of Science (Ordinary) with 1st class, 2nd Class or pass shall be awarded after successful completion of not less than 3 academic years' course in the following subjects :-

Pure Science

Applied Chemistry or Industrial Chemistry.

B.Sc. (Honours) shall be awarded only after a course of study of not less than 1 academic year after obtaining the ^{second} ordinary degree in the following subjects at

Principal level :- in any 3 of the following subjects

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| Statistics | - | Mathematics | Physiology |
| Chemistry | | | Biochemistry |
| Natural Philosophy | | | Bacteriology |
| Botany | | | Pharmacology |
| Zoology | | | Metallurgy |
| Geology | | | Anatomy. |

8. The degree of Bachelor of Science (Engineering) 1st Class, 2nd & 3rd pass shall be awarded after successful completion of not less than 3 academic years' Course in

- Electrical Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Chemical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Eng.) Honours 1st class, 2nd & 3rd Class shall be awarded only after a course of study of not less than 1 academic year after obtaining the ordinary degree in the following subjects

at Principal level :-

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Architecture | Heat Engines |
| Civil Engineering | Geology and Mineralogy |
| Engineering Designs | Fuels |
| Electrical Engineering | Metallurgy |
| Surveying | Nuclear Engineering |
| Mining Engineering | Production Engineering |
| Astronomy and Geodesy | Applied Mechanics. |

9. There shall be 3 examinations for the Degree of B.Sc. Pure Science and Engineering. Namely, the 1st, 2nd and final examinations. The subjects of the 1st examination shall be the degree subjects and one elective. The 2nd and final examinations in the remaining subjects shall take place before the end of the 3rd year.

No student shall be allowed to take the final examination unless he has passed the 1st and 2nd examinations.

10. Recommended In-take :

- (a) Science - 200 Students
- (b) Engineering - 125 Students.

*Mr. Sampat
for all*

*Singh
under*

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VI. Faculty of Science - Pharmacy

1. Entry qualifications shall be :-

- (a) At 'A' or Principal level.
 - (i) Chemistry
 - (ii) Biology or Botany or Zoology
- (b) At not less than 'O' level.

English

Mathematics: Physics

Any 1 elective from the faculty of Arts and/or Social Sciences.

2. Length of Course.

A ~~four~~ ^{three} year course leading to the B.Sc. degree in Pharmacy.

3. Structure of Faculty & degree.

1st year:- Chemistry, Physics Biology and 2 elective
3 from the Faculty of Arts and/or Social Sciences.

2nd year:- Advanced Chemistry and 1 elective.

Pharmacy

Pharmacognosy

Physiology

3rd year:- Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Biochemistry

Pharmacology

Pharmacognosy

Pharmacy and *Forensic Pharmacy*

4th year:- (i) Pharmacy, Microbiology

(ii) or Chemistry.

4 months.

- 4. 8 weeks shall be spent each year at a recognised Hospital, Dispensary or Pharmacy.
- 5. This department shall undertake research into local drugs and preparations in co-operation with the department of Chemistry and Physiology.

NOTE:-

Science Departments should be geared to handle subjects dealing with

basic science subjects. *Requirements of other Faculties*

VII. Faculty of Laws:

(a) Pre Entry Requirements.

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with 2 subjects at principal or Advanced level of which one must be British Constitution and 4 other subjects at ordinary level including English, a language other than English and either Maths or an approved science subject.

*Depend
Governer
Review's
(paper)*

(b) Length of Course:

- (i) A 4 year course combining both general and honours.
- (ii) For the future, and in conditions of national Independence, it is to be expected that lawyers would need more than detailed knowledge of the technical rules of law for them to fulfil their proper role in Nigeria society. In short, they would as part of their education need to familiarise themselves with the social, political and economic milieu in which law has to function. For these reasons all improvement on the standards laid down in the Federal Government Committee's Report would be justified. See extracts from the Report of International Advisory Committee on Legal Education in Ghana, 1959.

(c) Structure of Faculty and degree:

The Law subjects in the first years curriculum should be no more than introductory to the study of Law and the rest of that year's course should be devoted to providing students with a measure of general education which they are no doubt in need of but which they cannot in present conditions in Nigeria obtain in the course of pre-University Education. Subjects for the FIRST YEAR should be :-

- (i) Historical Introduction to Nigerian Law and its Institutions.
- (ii) Elements of Philosophy or Economics
- (iii) Logic
- (iv) English Constitutional Law and Legal History

The subjects for the SECOND YEAR and THIRD YEAR should be :-

- (i) Law of Contract
- (ii) Law of Tort
- (iii) Criminal Law
- (iv) Equity
- (v) Land Law
- (vi) Law of Evidence
- (vii) Nigerian Constitutional Law.

These subjects should cover the same grounds as all the identical subjects in APPENDIX 'E' of the Report of the Federal Government's Committee. Extracts are attached. The Compulsory subjects for the FOURTH YEAR should be :-

- (i) Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
- (ii) Scope and Application of Customary Law in Nigeria.

There should be two other optional subjects to be selected from the list of optional subjects in APPENDIX 'E' of the Federal Government's Committee's Report. Attached.

(d) Recommended Intake: 40 Students.

VIII. Faculty of Medicine.

(a) Pre-Entry Requirements:

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with Chemistry and Zoo at Principal or Advanced level and 4 other subjects at subsidiary or Ordinary level including English, Botany and Physics and one other subject from the Arts or Social Sciences.

(b) Length of Course

5 years.

(c) Structure of Faculty and degree

Two year Course - Pre-clinical subjects:

Anatomy, Physiology ~~including~~ Biochemistry

~~5 - 6 terms (2 years)~~

Three year course - Clinical subjects:-

Pathology including Bacteriology

Materia Medica including Pharmacology and Therapeutics (1 year)

Public Health and Social Medicine

Forensic Medicine

Medicine

Surgery

Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Psychological Medicine

Paediatrics

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat

Ophthalmology

Infectious Diseases

Venereology

Dermatology

Tuberculosis

Radiology

Anaesthetics

Dental Disorders

General Practice

(d) Recommended Intake: 70 Students.

IX. Dental Surgery

(a) Pre-entry Requirements:

H.S.C. or G.C.E. with Chemistry and Zoo at Principal or Advanced level and 4 other subjects at Subsidiary or Ordinary level including English, Botany and physics and one other subject from the Arts or Social Sciences.

(b) Length of Course

A 4 year course.

(c) Structure of Faculty and degree

- 2nd*
1st year - Anatomy
 Physiology (Including Biochemistry)
2nd year - Dental Metallurgy
 Dental Anatomy and Physiology
 Dental Mechanics
3rd year - Pathology and Bacteriology
 Pharmacology and Dental Therapeutics
4th year - Medicine and Surgery
 Preventive Dentistry, Ethics Economics and
 Jurisprudence
 Dental Surgery and Pathology
 Senior Operative Dental and Oval Surgery,
 Extractions and Anaesthetics
 Dental Prosthetics
 Orthodontics

(d) Recommended Intake: 30 students.

pc

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EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE FUTURE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN
NIGERIA, 1959.

14. The Committee has given much thought to the best method of introducing a system of legal education in Nigeria and considers that advantage should be taken of the existing academic facilities at University College, Ibadan and recommends that in the first place a Faculty of Law be established there. The Committee is informed that it is proposed to establish sooner or later other universities in Nigeria and it is hoped that when any such university is established a faculty of law will be included. The syllabus for the degree in law at any Nigerian university will, of course, be a matter for the university authorities but, after consultation with London University and the Society of Public Teachers of Law, the Committee would commend for consideration the syllabus set out in Appendix E to this Report.

15. In addition to the university examinations it will be necessary to provide for practical training in the work of a barrister and of a solicitor and to this end the Committee recommends the establishment in Lagos of a school of law, to be known as the Nigerian Law School, of which the head should be an experienced solicitor. The course, which should be for one year, should consist of a practical training in law and of tuition and examinations in the following subjects:-

- (1) Book-keeping and trust accounts,
- (2) Practical conveyancing,
- (3) Civil procedure,
- (4) Criminal procedure,
- (5) Interpretation and drafting of deeds and statutes,
- (6) Professional conduct and etiquette.

16. The establishment of these training facilities should ensure a high standard of legal education in Nigeria and it is recommended that the qualification for admission to practise should be :-

- (a) the examinations for a degree in law at any university in Nigeria whose course for that degree, including standards of examination and training facilities, has been recognised by the proposed Council of Legal Education mentioned in paragraph 18 of this Report; and
- (b) the course of practical training and examinations prescribed by the Council.

In the event of any university in Nigeria not following the syllabus

recommended by this Committee in paragraph 14 of this Report, or such other syllabus as may be prescribed by the Council of Legal Education, the Council should have power to require a student taking the degree of that university to take such further examinations as it may think fit.

APPENDIX E

PROPOSED SYLLABUS FOR DEGREE IN LAW

FIRST YEAR (INTERMEDIATE)

1. The Nigerian Legal System

To include history, development and present jurisdictions of the Supreme, High, Magistrates, Customary, Native and other Courts from the mid 19th century to the present. The relationship between these Courts including appellate and supervisory jurisdictions. Outline of the extent to which English statute and common law and the principles of equity apply in Nigeria.

2. The English Legal System

A course in this subject similar to that prescribed for the London LL.B. is an indispensable background to a proper understanding of many another subject. The emphasis however should be more on the history and development of the major divisions and characteristic features of English law and equity than on the present day machinery of justice in England.

3. English Constitutional Law

The course in this subject similar to that prescribed for the London LL.B. would provide the necessary background knowledge for a proper understanding of Nigerian Constitutional Law.

4. Law of Contract

Elements of the English law of contract to be taught by reference also to relevant case law and legislation on the subject in Nigeria.

SECOND YEAR (PART I)

1. Criminal Law

General principles of English criminal law and the treatment of specific crimes by reference to relevant case law and legislation in Nigeria.

2. Law of Tort

The English law of tort as applicable in Nigeria together with relevant local case law and legislation.

3. Equity

The General principles of English equity and law of trusts treated by reference to relevant case law and legislation in Nigeria.

4. Land Law

The course in this subject would comprise so much of English land law as is applicable in Nigeria; the general principles of customary land tenure; the relationship between English and customary land law; and legislation in Nigeria affecting the ownership; occupation, use and disposition of land.

FIFTH YEAR (FAL II)

1. Jurisprudence and Application of Nigerian Customary Law

Legal theory; and the analysis of legal concepts. Instead of the third part of the London M.B. syllabus in Jurisprudence dealing with Sources and Forms of English law, there should be substituted a course which would cover in detail and with the aid of case law and legislation the principles governing the application of customary law in its various aspects in Nigeria, for instance the mode of proving it, judicial interpretation, the repugnancy doctrine, etc.

2. The Law of Evidence

General principles of the English law of evidence treated by reference to Nigerian case law and legislation.

3. Nigerian Constitutional Law

History and development of the Legislative and the Executive Councils in Nigeria; introduction of representative and responsible government; development of the present federal constitution; its analysis; the constitutional distribution of legislative, executive and judicial powers considered by comparison with the position as regards other leading federal constitution.

Development of the local government and Native Authority system, judicial control of public authorities and tribunals. Any one other subject out of the following -

4. Islamic Law

Islamic jurisprudence; history and development of Islamic law and its difference schools; the law according to the dominant school in Nigeria in such matters as marriage, legitimacy, guardianship, succession, gifts and wadi.

5. Law of Domestic Relations and Succession

The English law as to husband and wife; parent and child and succession in so far as it applies in Nigeria. General principles of customary law on all these matters and their relationship to the general law on them.

6. Commercial Law including Principles of Company Law and Partnership

Agency; sale and hire-purchase of goods; principles of Company law and partnership all treated by reference to relevant English law, and Nigerian case law and legislation.

7. Conflict of Laws

English Private International Law treated by reference also to Nigerian case law and legislation; conflict of customary laws in Nigeria.

8.

Public International Law

Sovereignty in International Law; recognition; other principles of international customary law of treaties, general principles of law recognised by civilised nations; war, peace, and neutrality; International Economic Law or Law of International Institutions.

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12. October, 1960.

The Clerk of the House,
Western Legislature,
Ibadan.

Use of the Western Hall.

I am directed to request you to grant
the permission of the use of the Western Hall
by the Committee on Higher Education in Western
Nigeria at 4.00 p.m. on Friday, 14th October, 1960.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

No.S.155/122.

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

7th October, 1960.

Addressed to all
members of the
Committee

Dear _____,

University in Western Nigeria

I am directed to inform you that the Committee on the Western Region Proposed University will meet in the Western Hall at 4.00 p.m. on Friday, 14th October, 1960 to consider the recommendations submitted by the various Sub-Committees.

I should be grateful if you would please make it a point of duty to be present.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

J.D.O. Sokoya
for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

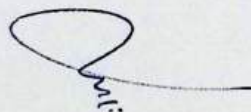
S.155/122A.

Ibadan: 7th October, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Premier,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Premier.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

FROM:

H. A. Oluwasanmi

TO:

Dr. S. O. Biko

REF:

DATE:

10/10/60

The attached memorandum was sent to me by Mr. H. O. Thomas. As it covers broader grounds than the problems of organisation I thought you might be interested in reading it and circularising it to other members of the Committee.

H. A. Oluwasanmi

Mr. Soboye

To circulate
the attached for a
at the meeting of tomorrow

[Signature]
#10

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SUMMARY OF MY VIEWS ON THE STAFFING AND REQUIREMENTS OF A UNIVERSITY
FOR WESTERN NIGERIA.

by H. O. Thomas
University College

1. There is need for a complete break with the custom of special relation and of basing ourselves on the pattern of the older British universities. External examiners may be drawn from them. Their effect should prove salutary as for other universities, but let us avoid interference from outside. We shall find trusty friends and well-wishers if we look for them.

2. The need is for a practical university. A working university. A utilitarian university. The object, perhaps almost the sole object at this stage, the provision of qualified men and women to serve the needs of the country.

3. From the start therefore the students should be made conscious of their responsibility and good fortune in being afforded the opportunity of thus improving themselves. Both residential and non-residential students should be provided for. A completely residential university is much too expensive and inefficient for us. Inefficient in as much as the ratio of the yearly output of qualified men to the number of teachers employed would be less than that which could be expected from a mixed population of resident and non-resident students. An exclusively residential university sometimes creates a false idea of a cóps elite in a society where the essential thing should be to imbue everyone with a sense of the urgency of serving others.

4. At every stage of training strong emphasis should be laid on the need for individual enterprise which is so sadly lacking among many of us today.

5. For university teachers one would seek :

- (i) highest standards
- (ii) practical men
- (iii) that Nigerians be given first consideration where suitable. "Suitability": not necessarily judged by ~~(iv)~~ academic standards alone.
- (iv) that emphasis be placed on teachers not researchers; there should be sufficient researchers found among sound teachers; sufficient to carry on with anyway.
- (v) that the net be cast wide - Japan, America & Germany for instance should be added to the usual grounds. A working knowledge of English would be sufficient for foreign teachers to cover the work in subjects like physics and mathematics.
- (vi) contract appointments for ~~Nigerians~~ non-Nigerians.

6. Suitable university teachers would seek
- (i) remuneration comparable with ~~that~~ they could command elsewhere;
 - (ii) good housing or if Nigerians, financial loan towards building a house;
 - (iii) facility for good schools for children;
 - (iv) shopping and social amenities for wives;
 - (v) opportunity for cultural and intellectual pursuits outside working hours;
 - (vi) fairly frequent opportunity of meeting visitors from overseas;

7. Subjects :

- (i) the basic sciences - physics, chemistry & biology
- (ii) applied sciences - agriculture & engineering; emphasis on practice;
- (iii) the arts;
- (iv) Languages (modern) especially French, Spanish & Portuguese. The arts would provide graduates for the administration, civil service, teaching and business. The teaching of French, Spanish & Portuguese would facilitate exchange of ideas with the rest of West Africa and all Latin America.
- (v) medicine is a special case because of the expense and complexity involved in its teaching. Consultation with other bodies in the country will be necessary. Some such scheme however should be practicable : (a) students to take a B.Sc in Anatomy & Physiology. This envisages an anatomy & physiology department or a special arrangement with UCI; (b) students then go to a general hospital in the Region. Such a hospital would need its staff strengthened to make it suitable as a teaching hospital. Qualified consultants needed. It might be advisable to eschew designation of professors &c; (c) students finally present themselves for the qualifying examination to a National examination board such as has been under consideration by the Federal government for the past 2 years.

8. Siting. There are many things in favour of the vicinity of Ibadan as a possible site : see (6) (iii) - (vi); also (i) availability of students lodgings (ii) juxtaposition of 2 universities should be stimulating; (iii) overseas visitors - from whom a fair amount of endowment in money, books, engineering equipment &c. may be expected - invariably have Ibadan on their itinerary.

9. Nigeria's present position is such that she must prefer the bread of practical trained persons to the butter of academic doctorates. Candidates for doctorate degrees should be sent abroad. This should broaden their horizon and break the monotony of familiar surroundings. Furthermore it should prevent the teachers from diverting their sights from the primary target of training men and women for a country which eagerly awaits their services.

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THE NEED FOR AN INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN STUDENTS IN THE
PROPOSED UNIVERSITY.

by

Adegoke Olubummo
University College,
Ibadan.

INTRODUCTION:

In their paper entitled "What type of University in Western Nigeria?" , Mr. Ayo Ogunseye's Study - Group say inter alia, "the decision of the Government of Western Nigeria to establish a university in the Region offers an opportunity to create a university which, in its programmes of study and research and in its organisation, will be attuned to the needs and cultures of the African communities it is intended to serve and reflect the best in universally accepted university traditions." They go on to say that one of the five important functions a university should perform is "to transmit culture."

In order that the proposed university shall be attuned to the needs and cultures of the African communities it is going to serve and in order effectively to transmit such cultures, I should like to suggest the establishment of Institute of African studies. Such an institute should not merely be a department tucked away somewhere but should be physically and metaphorically THE HEART of the university.

2. Reasons for the proposed.

The following are some of my reasons for putting forward this proposal :

- (a) There is a very urgent need for a centre for collecting, encouraging and propagating African music, drama, art, languages, etc. Separate departments of fine art, music and languages have been suggested. There is a need for a co-ordinating institute which will be internationally reputable. Also such an institute will be less expensive and more effective than several small departments, (For example it is in an institute such as this that research and experiments on the use of indigenous languages for philosophical, literary and scientific work can be properly carried out).
- (b) An Institute of African Studies will immediately attract first-rate scholars from different parts of the world in a way that departments of chemistry, zoology and even history will not.
- (c) Such an institute will attract not only brains but also money, endowments, foundations, fellowships, etc. from outside bodies.
- (d) To argue against the creation of an Institute of African studies on the ground that universities in Britain, the U.S.A., Russia etc do not have institutes of British, American, Russian, etc. studies is misleading. Our circumstances are different from theirs (as witness the fact that I am writing this in English) - there is no national theatre in Nigeria, no systematic study and practice of serious music, etc. In any case, we need not follow the example of other countries - in deed we must not. We must ask ourselves wherein lies our greatest chance of building a great university, what shall be the peculiar characteristics of our university, in what field could our university be the best in the world? In short, having agreed that we have an opportunity to create a certain kind of university, we must not let that opportunity slip by.

/as

- (e) It seems that in our anxiety as "a nation in a hurry" trying desperately to solve urgent man-power problems, we can do with some haven of sanity. There has been a suggestion that an institute such/is here proposed is unrealistic and will be wasteful of money needed for "urgent" things. It may be that in the long run this kind of institute will be one of our most realistic projects and one of our greatest assets.

4. FUNCTIONS:

Enough has probably been said above to show that the proposed institute is not intended to be a place where "lukewarm research" is to be carried out or a place for the embalment of African cultures but a place which should throb, as a heart does, with activity and around which the rest of the university should grow. A few suggestions concerning functions and organisation may help to drive the points home :

- (a) Every student should be required to pursue a course in some branch or branches of African studies, eg. Ifa, Benin History, Yoruba traditional poetry, ancient African civilizations, African music and dancing, etc.
- (b) There should be a director and research fellows who in addition to pursuing research, should give courses of lectures to students as well as general public lectures.
- (c) The institute should be a meeting ground for town and gown. Formal occasions, e.g. matriculation day, graduation day, inaugural lectures etc. as well as plays, concerts, libraries, museums, etc. should bring members of the public.
- (d) Traditional festivals, (e.g. Ogun) and specially arranged play - , music - and dance - festivals should be held from time to time. So should seminars, conferences, etc. on African studies.
- (e) Magazines and books aimed at students and the general public should be published to make available to readers some of the discussions and outcome of research projects on African studies.

.....oOo.....

Friday 14th. Oct., 1960

Probable topics for discussion.

1. Minutes of the last meeting.
2. Papers from Sub-Committees:
 - (i) Residence
 - (ii) Faculties
 - (iii) Higher Education for Women (Take special note of amendment at p. 4 - par. 5)
 - (iv) Organisation & Staffing
 - (v) Finance.
3. Other Papers:
 - (i) A University of Western Nigeria - My Idea of It - Akintunde Alaisanya
 - (ii) Summary of my views on the staffing and requirements of a university for Western Nigeria - H. O. Thomas
 - (iii) The Need for an Institute of African Studies in the proposed University - Adegoke Olubummo
4. Telegram and Memorandum from Ondo Province on the siting of the Proposed University.

SPEC

The above are probable topics for discussion at the Committee meeting of tomorrow.

2. Could you pls. give necessary guidance as to the preparation of the agenda. Thank you.



13/10/60

AS (Special Duties)
Mr. Fokoya

The Agenda should be as follows: (1) Adopting Minutes of last meeting;

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Ref.No.S.155/130

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

15th October, 1960.

Addressed to
all members of the
Committee.

Dear

University in Western Nigeria.

I am directed to inform you that the Committee on the Western Region Proposed University will continue its sitting in Committee Room 110 in the Western House of Assembly at 4.00 p.m. on Friday 21st October, 1960.

A G E N D A

- (i) Reports of Sub-Committees continued.
- (ii) Any Other Business.

J.D.O. Sokoya,
for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

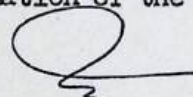
S.155/130A.

Ibadan: 16th October, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Premier,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Premier.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

130a

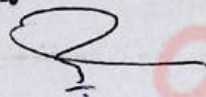
130

No.S.155/131.
Ibadan: 15th October, 1960.

Copy ~~X~~ to:-

The Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

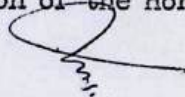
130

No.S.155/131A.
Ibadan: 15th October, 1960.

Copy ~~X~~ to:-

The Private Secretary to the Minister of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Minister.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

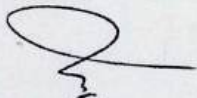
130

No.S.155/131B.
Ibadan: 15th October, 1960.

Copy ~~X~~ to:-

The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

131
S. A. AHUKO,

Nigerian College,
Ibadan.

14th Oct, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier's Executive Council,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

I regret my inability to attend the meeting of the University this evening. I am away home on week-endings.

I agree with most of the recommendations of the main committees. What I feel is more important is to get on quickly to work to establish the university rather than to continue to argue on the nature, science versus Arts, and location. There are arguments in support of the university being near Ibadan but there are more in support of creating various centres of higher education throughout the region and the country. Many people want to live in cities or near cities but I believe that cities are made ~~and~~ by many factors one of which is the establishment of such things as universities. ~~Universities are established~~

What should be done is to start the university with the Arts and the natural sciences as soon as possible while laboratory and other technical equipments necessary for more technical courses can come later.

Yours sincerely
S. A. Ahuko.

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN NIGERIA

(By William Bascom, Professor of Anthropology,
University of California, Berkeley, California)

Having read with great interest various committee reports dealing with the proposed University of Western Nigeria, I offer the following comments as one who has long had an interest in the Western Region.

1. Standards. It is my conviction that Nigeria at this moment needs quantity rather than quality in its university graduates. The need is for many qualified for posts in government, business, trades and professions, rather than for a highly selected and highly trained few in advanced instruction and research. The latter can be provided as they are needed at the moment by further training of the most promising graduates, and by continued use of the University College Ibadan and universities abroad.

This is not to say that the University of Western Nigeria should not aim at the very highest standards, but that its standards can and should be raised in time as needs change. Nor is it to say that the staff should not be the very best that it is possible to recruit, but rather that in the beginning the student-teacher ratio should be large.

What this does mean is that alternative proposals should be judged in the initial period by the cost per student: how many students can be educated with the funds available. It means that in the beginning the aim should be large classes and a large student body. It also means that the University can afford to admit students who do not fall in the very top brackets.

I am informed that staff members of the University College of Ibadan feel that its admission policies are eliminating a class of applicants who could do as well or better than students now in attendance. In any event the number of its graduates cannot hope to meet Nigeria's present needs.

2. Residence. It follows that the best way to begin is with a program that admits non-residential students, with housing facilities for residential students provided as funds become available. Off campus lodgings should be approved by the University authorities, as has been suggested, but students who wish to live at home with their parents should be allowed to do so. If the University site is located conveniently to a large city, many students may be able to commute from their own homes.

3. Location. The site of the University should be located where it can serve a large number of people, although other factors such as natural setting, climate, water supply, and transportation should be considered. Ibadan was an excellent choice from this point of view, but there would be little point in establishing a second university in the same city. In my view, the best site would be somewhere in the area bounded by Ife, Ilesha, Oshogbo, and Edé, four cities which are not too distant from each other or from other large centers such as Iwo, Ogbomosho, Oyo and Ibadan. It would not be difficult to determine the most advantageous site from this point of view by dividing city populations by the number of miles from alternative sites, and I would be happy to do this if requested.

4. Part-time Student Work. I am delighted to see the recommendation for part-time student work, which I believe to be one of the advantages of American over British universities. African students I have known in America have helped to finance their university education by work on and off campus, and have benefitted by performing tasks which they had formerly considered beneath their dignity. Part-time work contributes to character growth and maturity, and can help more students to attend university than would be possible through scholarships alone. Many Americans, like myself, have "worked their way through school."

The University should help students to find off campus jobs during vacations and during term, and should employ students wherever possible on campus. In addition to positions in registry, library, printing department, and halls or hostels, I would suggest employing students as ushers, attendants, drivers, gardeners, painters, window washers, and in maintenance, laundry and bookshop as their class schedules permit. The suggestion of cafeteria style dining facilities is excellent, and student help can be employed in preparing and serving food and in dish washing.

Wherever possible, tasks of this kind should be paid for rather than assigned without pay. The latter procedure often means that the task is considered an imposition, whereas with the former it can be made a privilege for which students compete. Kitchen work and other tasks considered menial should be well enough paid to be attractive in relation to "white collar work" in the library or registry.

5. Leave Allowances. Rather than calculating leave allowances simply in terms of sessions, it is suggested that a credit for leave travel be allocated annually to each staff member against which he can draw for travel as he sees fit.

If, for example, it costs £600 for a man and wife to visit England or the continent, £200 could be credited annually to each married Nigerian staff member. The amount for a single Nigerian staff member would be £100, and allowances for children could be made if desired. For married staff members from Britain and the continent the annual credit would be £300, and a higher allowance could be made for staff from America, India and other more distant places so that their recruitment would not suffer. The annual credit could be increased to provide for local leave in Nigeria. The figures cited above are of course purely illustrative of the manner in which credits could be calculated.

The advantage of this arrangement is that it allows each staff member to plan his leave travel to his best advantage in terms of his individual needs. Because leaves serve a variety of purposes, individual needs vary from one case to another. Some staff members may wish to accumulate their credit until they have enough for a year of study or research abroad on leave without pay; others may be able to provide for this with outside grants, and prefer to use their credit for shorter trips.

Both Nigerian and non-Nigerian staff should be encouraged to travel in Nigeria, both for research purposes and to become familiar with the country, and to visit other parts of Africa as well.

6. Faculties. The proposal to begin the University with a recurrent expenditure of £146,200 and a "present staff" of 50 and 16 vacancies in Medicine for 50 students is questionable, in my opinion, even if funds for the large capital outlay could be secured. This I would suggest is something else that could be deferred until a time when additional funds become available.

Nigeria unquestionably needs more doctors, but they can be trained at Ibadan and abroad. While it was once difficult for students to enter medical schools abroad, I am informed that in the United States the number of applicants has fallen off markedly in the last few years.

Education in medicine is so expensive, in fact, that one wonders whether it is not properly the job of the Federal Government until the Regions are well able to afford it.

William Bascom

SPEC

The memo. at pp. 132 - 134 refers. I cannot claim any knowledge of the background of this paper since ~~they~~^{these} were only found in this file after our last Committee Meeting.

Professor William Bascom who is supposed to have written it, claims access to all our previous Committee Reports. Explanation of this is far beyond my comprehension.

However, Prof. Bascom has briefly given his views and brief comments on the following aspects of the proposed university:

Standards, Residence, Location, Part-time Student Work, Leave Allowances and Faculties.

2. I should be grateful to know what specific action you would like me to take on this.

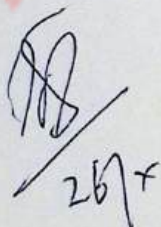


AS (SD)

19/10/60

AS (11)

In draft an acknowledgment and expression of thanks to Prof B. Whorwens will be taken into consideration — The papers were handed to me by Mr Lawrence of UCT who presumably showed them in the earlier papers of the Cte.



26/7

Minutes of a Committee Meeting on the Proposed
Western Nigeria University held in the Western
House of Assembly at 4.00 p.m on Friday 24th
October, 1960.

Present :-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. S. O. Biobaku | - Secretary to the Premier & Executive Council. |
| 2. Prof. Oladele A. Ajose | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 3. Dr. Boye Fayemi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 4. Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 5. Dr. E.A. Dahunsi | - Baptist Seminary, Ogbanosho. |
| 6. Mr. G. Ayodele Onaguruwa | - Coop. Bank, Ibadan. |
| 7. Mr. Tai. Solarin | - Mayflower School, Ikenne. |
| 8. Mr. J. O. O. Ojo | - Wesley College, Ibadan. |
| 9. Mr. E. A. Tugbiyele | - Dept. of Extra Mural Studies, Akure. |
| 10. Dr. Adegoke Olubunmi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 11. Dr. A. B. Aderibigbe | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 12. Mrs. C. F. Oredugba | - Queen's School, Ede. |
| 13. Dr. E. Bolaji Idowu | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 14. Dr. S. Bankole Akpata | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 15. Mr. O. N. Rawane | - 14, Wilkie Street, Warri. |
| 16. Mr. A.A.B. Somade | - Ministry of Education, Ibadan. |
| 17. Dr. D. F. Ojo | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 18. Mr. Ayo Ogunshye | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 19. Mr. Adenekan Ademola | - 23, Lebanon Street, Ibadan. |
| 20. Mrs. F. A. Ogunshye | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 21. Mrs. C. I. Ngu | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 22. Mrs. T. Alakija | - Treasury (Training Division), Ibadan. |
| 23. Mr. Theo. Ola. Fayiga | - Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan. |
| 24. Dr. J. F. A. Ajayi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 25. Dr. C. I. O. Olaniyan | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 26. Mr. H. M. A. Onitiri | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 27. Mr. Akin. Mabogunje | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 28. Mr. J. A. Majasan | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 29. Mrs. Omobola O. Obiogun | - Public Service Commission, Ibadan. |
| 30. Mrs. F. M. Ighodajo | - Ministry of Education, Ibadan. |
| 31. Lady D. O. Jibowu | - Local Government Service Board, Ibadan. |
| 32. Mr. P. A. Ogundipe | - R. T. T. C., Ibadan. |
| 33. Mr. T. T. Solaru | - Oxford House Press, Ibadan. |
| 34. Dr. F. O. Dosekun | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 35. Rev. E. O. Alayande | - Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan. |
| 36. Dr. J. T. Ayorinde | - First Baptist Church, Lagos. |
| 37. Mr. A. Akisanya | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 38. Mr. J. O. Oyelese | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 39. Dr. O. Bassir | - University College, Ibadan. |

In Attendance:-

1. Mr. J.D.O. Sokoya - Secretary to the Committee.

1. Opening:

Dr. S. O. Biobaku, Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council apologised on behalf of Dr. S.D. Onabamiro, the Honourable the Minister of Education who was unable to attend the meeting.

2. Minutes of the last meeting:

The following amendments were made:-

- (i) The last four lines at page 3 were amended to read:

Dr. Adegoke Olubunmo, however, thought that an Institute of African Studies should feature prominently in the new University.

- (ii) Lines 4 - 6 at page 6 were amended as follows:

We recommend that teaching and research in Arts (including Modern Languages, Christian, Islamic and other Religions Studies and international affairs) ...

.....

The minutes were unanimously adopted as being correct.

3. Reports of Sub - Committees (General)

The Chairman announced that the reports submitted by the various Sub - Committees would be considered by the Committee in the following order:

- (i) Faculties.
- (ii) Organisation and Staffing.
- (iii) Residence.
- (iv) Higher Education for Women.
- (v) Finance.

4. Report of Sub - Committee on Faculties:A. Introduction of the Paper

The Paper was introduced by the Chairman of the Sub - Committee Professor Oladele A. Ajose. After making some general corrections in the 'paper', Professor Ajose stressed the key points of his Committee's recommendations:-

- (i) Entry Qualifications: The strong views of the Sub - Committee on this subject was embodied in its final recommendations (vide pages 1 and 2 of the Report).
- (ii) Liberalisation of Education: This was made the keynote of the Sub - Committee's recommendations. The idea of 'Elective Subjects' was introduced into most of the Faculties in order to broaden the bases of the education of individual students.

B. General Comments:

- (i) Entry Requirements: There was a lot of controversy about this issue. Dr. J.F.A. Ajayi wished to know whether the interview of individual applicants would be a suitable alternative to entrance examination which is now being proposed to be non-existent.

Dr. S. O. Biobaku tried to envisage what would happen when an unusually large number of applicants are holders of either the H.S.C. or the G.C.E. (Advanced Level) Certificates. Believing that many years would elapse before any entrance examination is arranged for applicants with H.S.C. and/or G.C.E. (Advanced Level) Certificates, Dr. Biobaku suggested careful weighting down plus interview as a means of selection.

Dr. O. Bassir contended that G.C.E. (Advanced Level) or H.S.C. as the minimum standard is a requirement not yet met in other countries. Admitting the idea that an interview would be an absolute necessity even for H.S.C. and G.C.E. (Advanced Level) holders, he further suggested a combination of lower entry requirements with other methods of selection such as interview. Dr. Dosekun, however, remarked that a lower standard would definitely lead to longer courses.

Commenting on the relative value of H.S.C. and G.C.E. (Advanced Level) for entry purposes, Mr. Ayo Ogunsheye remarked that the view of the Sub-Committee on Faculties was to give preference to holders of the H.S.C.

Further comments on this topic ended with Dr. Dosekun's conclusion that the Committee's guidance concerning the Proposed University should only be on principles and that the questions of details should devolve on the Deans of Faculties etc. When the University is founded.

- (ii) Types of Courses - General, Honours etc.

Dr. Adegoke Olubummo's contention was that a year after obtaining a General Degree is too short for an Honours Degree. As an alternative, therefore, he strongly suggested that students might spend two extra years after obtaining a general degree for an M.A. degree.

- (iii) Length of courses:

One of the members of the Committee remarked that the number of years proposed for courses in this University seems to be unnecessarily longer than that prevalent in other Universities. On the face of this, the committee was warned to take note of the resultant effect of the various

.../4

comparison that prospective candidates are apt to make between our university and others. To do in four years, for instance, any course done in three years in other neighbouring universities would open our university to severe criticism

In response to this, another member contended that the proposed university would be founded not only to award degrees but also to educate its students.

C. Detail Consideration of the Report:

Each aspect of the report was discussed and adopted with the following modifications:

I. Paragraph 1(v)

That there should be no entrance examination for Concessional Entry. Candidates should normally be interviewed for admission.

Paragraph 2

Development of faculties over a period of 15 years:

First Quinquennium:

- (i) Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Home Economics and Dietetics.
- (ii) Arts (Humanities) including Departments of Education, Art and Music.
- (iii) Science.
- (iv) Pre - Clinical Medicine (last 2 years).
- (v) Engineering including Mining and Metallurgy.
- (vi) Social Science including Accountancy and Journalism.
- (vii) Law.

Second Quinquennium:

- (iv) Dentistry.

III Faculty of Arts (Humanities)

(b) Length of Course

- (i) A 3 year course leading to the general degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- (ii) An additional year for an Honours degree for students wishing to specialise in one subject.

(Note: This same principle is adopted for all other courses except where otherwise specified)

(c) Structure of Faculty

(i) Departments

- 1. Fine Art and Music.
- 2. English.
- 3. History.
- 4. Archaeology.
- 5. Geography.

- 6. Classics (with a note)
- 7. Mathematics
- 8. Modern Languages.
- 9. African Languages including Linguistics.
- 10. Philosophy.
- 11. Education.
- 12. Religions Studies.

(ii) Archaeology provides a valuable source from which the past of Africa can be gained

IV (b) Length of Course

(i) A 3 year course leading to a general degree.

(c) Structure of Faculty

- 2. Political Science (including Government and Public Administration)
- 3. Social Relations (including Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Journalism etc.)

(ii) To be deleted.

(d) Structure of degrees

2nd year - 3 degree subjects, 1 elective and 1 foreign language.

V Faculty of Science

Departments:-

- Zoology
- Botany
- Chemistry
- Applied Chemistry
- Physics and Applied Physics
- Biochemistry
- Mathematics (Pure and Applied)
- Geology
- Statistics

(iii) (d) Honours students will take a Principal subject with 4th year.

5. Mining (oil Technology)

7. The degree of Bachelor of Science (Ordinary)
1st class, 2nd class or pass shall be awarded after successful completion of not less than 3 academic years' course in the following subjects:-

(Note: The same condition shall apply to the degree of Bachelor of Arts (General))

B. Sc. (Honours) shall be awarded only after a course of study of not less than 1 academic

year after obtaining the general degree
in any 3 of the following subjects :-

9. To be deleted.

VII. 2. Length of Course:

A three year course leading to the B.Sc. degree
in Pharmacy.

3. Structure of Faculty

3rd Year:-

Pharmacy & Forensic Pharmacy (

4th Year

(Honours) :-

5. Note

Science Departments should be geared to
handle subjects dealing with basic science
subject requirements of other faculties.

VII Faculty of Law

Note:

It was agreed that consideration of the
Sub-committee's recommendations on Law should at
present be suspended. On this same topic,
Mr. O. A. Rewane was requested to produce a paper
which should be referred to the Sub-Committee on
Faculties for further deliberations. Members of the
Sub-Committee should now include Messrs O.A. Rewane
and G. Ayodele Onaguruwa.

VIII Faculty of Medicine

(c) Structure of Faculty and degree

Two year course - Pre-Clinical Departments:

Anatomy, Physiology & Biochemistry.

Three year course - Clinical Departments:

Materia Medica including

Pharmacology and.....

IX. Dentistry

(b) Length of course

A 5 year course.

(c) Structure of Faculty and degree

Pre-Clinical - 1st and 2nd year - Anatomy

Physiology

Biochemistry

Clinical - 3rd year - Dental Metallurgy

Dental Anatomy & Physiology

Dental Mechanics

4th year - Pathology & Bacteriology

Pharmacology and Dental

Therapeutics.

5th year - Medicine & Surgery

etc.

5. General

1. Recommended intake:

The Committee decided to leave the discussion of this issue till all other Faculties are fully discussed. However, percentages other than specific figures would be adopted in recommending in-take.

2. Next Meeting:

The next meeting takes place at the usual place on Friday, 21st October, 1960.

Ref.No.S. 155/146

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

22nd October, 1960.

Addressed to all
members of the
Committee

Dear Sir/Madam,

University in Western Nigeria.

I am directed to inform you that the next meeting of the Committee on the Western Region Proposed University will take place in Committee Room 110 in the Western House of Assembly at 4.00 p.m. on Friday 28th October, 1960.

I shall be grateful if you can make it a point of duty to attend.

A G E N D A

- (i) Reports of Sub - Committees continued.
- (ii) Any Other Business.

J.D.O. Sokoya,
for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

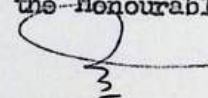
S.155/146A.

Ibadan, 22nd October, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Premier,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

For information of the Honourable Premier.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

147

P.146

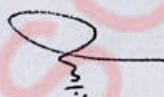
No. S.155/147.

Ibadan, 23 October, 1960.

Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary to
the Ministry of Education,
Western Region, Ibadan.

For information


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

No. S.155/147A.

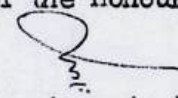
Ibadan, 23 October, 1960.

P.146

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the
Minister of Education,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Minister.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

M. Shoye

PA

S

refx

27th. October, 1960.

Prof. William Bascom,
% Mr. M.O. Ayawaye,
University College,
Ibadan.

Sir,

The Proposed University of Western Nigeria.

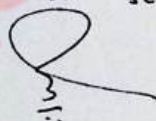
1. I am directed by the Honourable Premier, Chief S.L. Akinbola to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum on the Proposed University of Western Nigeria.

2. I am to convey to you also the Honourable Premier's gratitude for your views which will be given careful consideration in making plans for the Proposed University.

for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

S.P.E.C

Pls. see draft above for approval.



(AS 11)

27/10/60

AS 11

Approved

27/10/60



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To:-

SECRETARY TO THE PREMIER AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

IBADAN =

53 X MRS OREDUGBA REGRETS INABILITY TO ATTEND
CONFERENCE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN REGION
TODAY =

GIRLSCOL EDE

150
31st October, 1960.

S.155/150

Professor William Bascom,
c/o Mr. M.O. Oyawaye,
University College,
Ibadan.

Sir,

The Proposed University of Western Nigeria

I am directed by the Honourable Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum on the Proposed University of Western Nigeria.

2. I am to convey to you also the Honourable Premier's gratitude for your views which will be given careful consideration in making plans for the Proposed University.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

31st October, 1960.

Sir/Madam,

University in Western Nigeria - Sub-Committee
on Faculties.

I am directed by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Faculties to forward to you the enclosed papers submitted by Messrs O. N. Rewane and G. A. Onagoruwa.

2. I am to inform you also that the Sub - Committee will meet at 4.00 p.m. on Thursday 3rd October, 1960 at the Institute of Public Health, University College Hospital, Ibadan to discuss the papers and make final recommendations on the Faculty of Law.

3. Please make it a point of duty to attend.

I am, Sir/Madam,
Your obedient Servant,

J.D.O. Sokoya
for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Ref. No. S. 155/152

Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

3rd November, 1960.

Addressed to all
members of the Committee

Dear

University in Western Nigeria.

I am directed to inform you that the Committee on the Western Region Proposed University will meet again in Committee Room 110 in the Western House of Assembly at 4.00 p.m. on Friday 11th November, 1960.

2. Please make it a point of duty to attend.

AGENDA

- (i) Faculty of Law
- (ii) Memoranda
- (iii) Recommendations on Intake
- (iv) Any Other Business

J.D.O. Sokoya
for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

No.S.155/152A
Ibadan, 4th November, 1960

Copy to:-

The Private Secretary to the Premier
Western Region,
Ibadan.

For information of the Honourable Premier.

for Sec to the

153

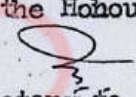
S.155/153

Ibadan, 4th. November, 1960.

P.152
Copy to:-

Private Secretary to the
Minister of Education,
Ibadan.

For the information of the Honourable Minister.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

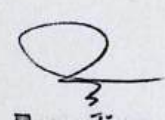
No. S.155/153A

Ibadan, 4th. November, 1960.

P.152
Copy to:-

The Permanent Secretary to
the Ministry of Education,
Ibadan.

For information.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Minutes of a Committee Meeting on the Proposed
Western Nigeria University held in the Western
House of Assembly at 4.00 p.m. on Friday 28th
October, 1960.

Present:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Dr. S. O. Biobaku | - Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council. (Chairman) |
| 2. Mr. J. O. O. Ojo | - Wesley College, Ibadan. |
| 3. Dr. H. A. Oluwasanmi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 4. Mrs. F. A. Ogunshaye | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 5. Mr. Tai Solarin | - Mayflower School, Ikenne. |
| 6. Dr. Adegoke Olubunmo | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 7. Dr. C. I. O. Olaniyan | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 8. Dr. S. A. Aluko | - Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan. |
| 9. Mr. S. A. Adu | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 10. Mr. S. O. Esan | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 11. Dr. J. T. Ayorinde | - First Baptist Church, Lagos. |
| 12. Dr. S. Bankole Akpata | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 13. Mr. Theo. Ola. Fayiga | - Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan. |
| 14. Mr. M. O. Oyawoye | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 15. Mr. J. A. Majasan | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 16. Mrs. P. A. Ogundipe | - R. T. T. C., Ibadan. |
| 17. Dr. Boye. Fayemi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 18. Mr. Alcin. Mabogunje | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 19. Dr. A. B. Aderikigbe | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 20. Dr. J. F. Ade. Ajayi | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 21. Miss. B. A. Fajenbola | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 22. Mrs. F. M. Ighodalo | - Ministry of Education, Ibadan. |
| 23. Mrs. A. A. Adesigbin | - Ministry of Education, Ibadan. |
| 24. Lady D. O. Jibowu | - Local Government Service Board, Ibadan. |
| 25. Dr. F. A. Ajayi | - Ministry of Justice, Ibadan. |
| 26. Mr. Charles O. Williams | - Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan. |
| 27. Dr. F. O. Dosekun | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 28. Dr. H. O. Thomas | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 29. Rev. E. O. Alayande | - Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan. |
| 30. Prof. Oladele A. Ajose | - University College, Ibadan. |
| 31. Dr. E. A. Dahunsi | - Baptist Seminary, Ogbomosho. |
| 32. Mr. J. O. Oyelese | - University College, Ibadan. |

In Attendance:-

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya | - Secretary to the Committee. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|

1. Opening:

Commenting very briefly but seriously on time factor, the Chairman opened the meeting by urging that business should proceed at a faster rate than before. It was therefore agreed that actual scrutiny of each Sub-Committee's recommendations should immediately follow the introduction of each Report by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee concerned. All introductory statements and general comments should, therefore, be taken as factual.

2. Report of Sub - Committee on Residence:

The Report was introduced by Dr. E. A. Dahunsi, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Residence. Numbering of major paragraphs in the Report was first amended as follows:

1. Terms of Reference.
2. Page 1. paragraph beginning with "We strongly believe"
3. Page 2. " " " "However, we do believe "
4. Page 2. " " " "In view of the foregoing...."
5. Page 2. " " " "However, we feel that....."
6. Page 2. " " " "On the whole, we do"
7. Page 3. " " " "We also believe"
8. Page 3. " " " "Recommendations:
9. Page 4. " " " "Two principles govern....."
10. Page 4. " " " "It is our considered view..."
11. Page 5. " " " "Therefore it seems fairly clear..."
12. Page 5. " " " "Regarding the provision"
13. Page 5. " " " "We recommend that"
14. Page 5. " " " "We do not believe"

After a series of arguments and very careful consideration of the Sub-Committee's final recommendations, the following amendments were made:-

- 8 (a) The University should consist of residential units which should be known as Hostels with a maximum of 400 students each Hostel having its own dining facilities. In each Hostel, there should be a Master, a Deputy Master and a full-time Warden.
- (b) There should also be a Union consisting of an Assembly Room and Committee Rooms which should provide facilities for Union meetings. In it, there should also be a coffee bar together with the usual games and sports facilities — football, badminton lawn-tennis etc. There should also be a buttry and dining facilities for non-residential students.
- (h) There should be a Senior Common Room with the usual facilities. There should also be opportunities for Senior members to dine in Hostels.

14. That the International House should be made available for all kinds

of local courses and conferences including those in Adult Education. That the International House should also be used for the education of adults rather than for the eradication of mass illiteracy.

3. Report of Sub-Committee on Higher Education for Women:

Mrs. A. A. Adesigbin, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Higher Education for Women introduced the Report which she referred to as the shortest and probably the least controversial of all the reports. After shifting the Sub-head captioned "Higher School Certificate Courses" at page 4 a paragraph down, the Chairman summarized the keypoints of the Report as follows:-

1. The ultimate goal of 'higher education' for Nigerian women.
2. A review of the present situation which makes it difficult for more women to enter university.
3. The need for special provision for Women's education.

The question of making special provisions for women in the Proposed University raised a lot of arguments. Dr. Oluwasami, for instance, argued that if 'it is going to be men's and women's world', women should be left to compete freely with men in all spheres of a university career. It was finally agreed that the special provision advocated by the Sub-Committee in their Report should be accepted. Recommendations were therefore amended as follows:

4. Recommendations:

We therefore recommend that

- (i) provision should be made for a pre-University course as part of the University for girls only to bridge the wide gap between the existing facilities for men and women in education.
- (ii) the course may be of up to 2 years duration.
- (iii) students should be granted automatic entry into University courses after the successful completion of the pre-University course.
- (iv) To be deleted.
- (v) fees should be low.
- (vii) the provision of this concession should be subject to review.

4. Report of Sub - Committee on Finance:

Introducing the Report, Dr. F. O. Dosekun (Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Finance) carefully stressed the most significant aspects of the report with brief comments. Dr. S. O. Diobaku commended both the Chairman and all the other members of the Sub - Committee for this Report which he

referred to as being a "most thorough and interesting paper."

Under "General Comments" the question of Staff Leave Conditions was much discussed. Mrs. F. A. Ogunshye drew attention to the fact that the new university will inevitably compete with other neighbouring universities for staff and as such, conditions of employment should be made adequately attractive if the best material is to be made readily available to the university. In response to this, both Dr. F. O. Dosekun and Dr. H. O. Thomas agreed that such an important issue of this sort is better dealt with on a national level.

Other questions which were satisfactorily explained off by Dr. Dosekun included those on:

- (i) the special utility of Forest Reserve as a form of Capital grant for the Proposed University;
- (ii) economic rent for staff accommodation;
- (iii) the setting up of a National University Grant Committee and the resultant danger of State control.

Finally, Dr. J. F. A. Ajayi's suggestion that the whole report be adopted in principle while leaving the question of details for future planners to work out was unanimously accepted.

5. Next Meeting:

It was agreed that the Committee should sit again at 4.00 p.m. on Friday 11th, November, 1960 to finish up business.

Agenda should include:

- (i) Faculty of Law.
- (ii) Special Memoranda.
- (iii) Question of intake.
- (iv) Any other Business.

ADDITIONAL REPORT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FACULTIES.

At its last meeting which took place on Thursday the 3rd of November, 1960, the Sub-Committee on Faculties considered the two memoranda submitted by Messrs. G. Ayodele Onagoruwa and O. A. Rewane with respect to the Faculty of Laws in the proposed University. Copies of these memoranda are attached herewith. It was unfortunate that neither Mr. Onagoruwa nor Mr. Rewane was present at the meeting. However, after due consideration of their memoranda the following conclusions were reached by the Sub-Committee :-

1. Mr. Onagoruwa's memorandum:

In many respects Mr. Onagoruwa in his memorandum agreed with the recommendations of the Sub-Committee as expressed in its report already submitted. He however suggested the inclusion in the curriculum of a number of subjects all of which with three exceptions are, in fact, already so included. The three exceptions are Conveyancing, Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure. These three subjects were intentionally left out in the recommended curriculum because it was considered that they could be better taught in the Law School to be established in Lagos as recommended by the Federal Government's Committee on the Future of the Legal Profession or else in any other similar institution which the Western Region Government might decide to establish in future to cater for the purely professional side of legal training as distinct from the University or academic side with which alone the Sub-Committee had concerned itself. If, however, what Mr. Onagoruwa intended was that all the 8 or 9 additional subjects to which he had referred in his paper should be made compulsory, then the Sub-Committee found it impossible to agree with him since there is obviously a limit to what could be usefully

and well taught in a four-year University course. It is to be remembered that this four-year course would as recommended already cover the teaching of some fourteen optional as well as compulsory law subjects.

2. Mr. Rewane's Memorandum:

It was observed that in many respects Mr. Rewane in his memorandum seemed to hold views quite different from those contained in the recommendations of the Sub-Committee's original report. Various aspects of his memorandum were considered as follows :-

- (a) Entrance Requirements: He has suggested that French, or perhaps he meant French Constitution, should be made one of the compulsory subjects for the purposes of entrance to the University to study law. Whilst the Committee might see the need for making French as a language an optional subject not for the Law Faculty alone but for all others, it could not readily see why that language, and still less the French Constitution, if that was what Mr. Rewane had in mind, should be made a compulsory entrance subject for law. The only reason why British Constitution is included as a compulsory subject in the Faculty requirements is that without a basic knowledge in it, one cannot properly understand the constitutional law of Nigeria.
- (b) Title of the First Degree: Whilst Mr. Rewane agreed that there should be a first degree in law to be known as Bachelor of Arts in Law in the University, the course for which should be as already recommended by the Sub-Committee, he also proposed another Bachelor degree in law to be known as Bachelor of Jurisprudence. Since

what the Committee has recommended is not the study of law in the Faculty of Arts but the study of law in a separate Faculty of its own, it could not agree that the degree in law should be known as Bachelor of Arts in Law. The appropriate title to the proposed degree should be as in all other faculties, Bachelor of Laws. As regards the proposals relating to a degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence more would be said later.

- (c) Length of Course: (i) It was observed that Mr. Rewane in one of his recommendations agreed that there should be a four-year course in law but side by side, he has also recommended that there should be another six-year course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence, the law subjects of which, with minor exceptions, would be exactly the same as those which could be taught for the law degree as recommended already by the Sub-Committee and which he has recommended by implication for the Bachelor of Arts in Law. In these circumstances, it is difficult to understand why the proposed University should run two parallel courses in law both at the Bachelor level but one extending over four years and the other over six years. If what Mr. Rewane had in mind was the provision of facilities for the study of law at a level higher than the Bachelor's, the way to go about it is not by running two parallel Bachelor courses but by making provision in due course for the Master's and Doctorate Degrees in Law. It is true that there are a few places where certain Bachelor Degrees in law are taken at the post-graduate level but this does not appear to be what Mr. Rewane had in mind in proposing the B.JUR course. Furthermore, the B.JUR degree would not by itself entitle one to practise law in Nigeria and one would still have to do the one-year practicum.

course at the Law School in Lagos or at a similar institution elsewhere. Thus, it will take seven years at least for anyone doing the B.JUR course to qualify himself for the practice of law. This, in the view of the Sub-Committee would be an unnecessarily long training period having regard to the urgent needs of the country and also to the length of the courses in the other Faculties.

(ii) As regards details of the syllabus for the proposed B.JUR degree it was observed that there would be too much repetition of subjects. Thus, the subjects Law of Contract, Law of Tort, Land Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Equity, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory and one or two others would have to be taught for two or three years running. This, the Committee did not consider really necessary at any rate in respect of each and every one of these subjects. As regards non-legal subjects, a similar repetition is to be observed and thus Economics, Sociology and philosophy would each be taught for two years running in a law course when all that would be required to take a General Arts degree in these same subjects in the proposed University would be a three-year course.

(iii) Some of the subjects recommended are not considered suitable enough for teaching in a University e.g. Advocacy and Chamber Work whilst the recommendations as regards others appear either rather vague e.g. "a dissertation" in an unspecified subject, or too wide - e.g. the suggestion for a comparative study of the laws of West Africa, English, French, Islamic and Customary, all in one subject.

(d) A University Court: The proposal for a University court is not considered to be either necessary or

feasible. It is not necessary for the reason that a recognised and generally accepted part of legal training in most universities is the holding of Mock Trials and Moots which are often presided over by judges and eminent legal practitioners; University students participate in such trials and moots either as members of the audience or by appearing as advocates and in this way some degree of contact with the law as practised in the court is provided for them all.

The proposal is not considered feasible because the judicial system in this country as in all others is an integral part of government machinery and whilst one can envisage the courts providing facilities for university students coming to watch judicial proceedings, one can not readily see the government setting up courts entirely devoted to the taking of cases for the benefit of university students alone nor, of course, would the university have the power to set up a court as such for its students.

(c) Branch of Attorney-General's Chambers in the University:

The proposal for the attachment of a branch of the Attorney-General's Chambers to the University Law Faculty is also not considered feasible. The legal work done in those Chambers is of such a nature that university students who have not qualified in law cannot derive much benefit from being asked to undertake them as part of their training. Before one could read with advantage in any Chambers, one would need to have actually taken a degree, at least, in law.

2. In conclusion, the Committee would wish to confirm their original recommendations as contained in the Report submitted with regard to the Faculty of Laws.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY IN WESTERN NIGERIA

Faculty of Laws: Comments on the recommendations
of the Sub-Committee on faculties

by G. AYODELE ONAGORUNA, ESQ.

- (a) Pre-entry requirement This is adequate because it compares favourably with the pre-entry requirement for a law degree in the University of Cambridge, London and other English Universities.
- (b) Length of course The recommendations in this regard are excellent.
- (c) Structure of faculty and degree This appears to be based on the assumption that a school of law will be established somewhere in the Region to cater for the professional side of legal training, otherwise the exclusion of criminal procedure and civil procedure from the curriculum can not be justified. It will be helpful, however, to note that in America, many Universities, for example Yale and Harvard have their own schools of law with the result that such Universities cater for both the purely academic as well as the professional side of legal training. In addition, the following additional subjects should be included, some of them being made elective and others being made compulsory:

Conveyancing, Public International Law, Private International Law (otherwise known as Conflict of Laws), Company Law, Mercantile Law, Moslem Law, Nigerian Land Law.

Before discussion on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on the faculties of laws was postponed, views were expressed as to whether Nigerian lawyers compare favourably with their counterparts on the continent and in America. It is not known what the basis of this comparison is but it would appear to be based on the erroneous idea that to be a good lawyer, one must be at least a good, if not a fiery advocate. Experience, however, has shown that a good lawyer as such may not be a good advocate. On the other hand, good advocacy depends on the following:-

- (a) Field of specialisation
- (b) Sum total of experience in life
- (c) Quick wit
- (d) Natural gift of speech

It was suggested that, in order to produce Nigerian lawyers who will be of the same capability as their American and continental counterparts, more than four years would be needed to take a law degree. It is my view that a course of study extending for more than four years may result in the production of a well-read lawyer but will certainly not produce a first-class advocate. I have nothing against the study of law spread over eight to ten years but this certainly should be reserved for people doing the master and doctorate degrees in law. Even if I concede that Nigerian lawyers are not as brilliant as their American and continental counterparts (which I do not admit), my reason for such state of affairs would be the fact that all Nigerian lawyers are general practitioners, whereas in other countries, Legal Practice has reached the stage where lawyers can safely specialise in one or two of the following branches of the Law:

Company, Property, Constitution, Probate and Divorce, Criminal Law, International Law.

Subject to the inclusion of the subjects enumerated above and the keeping of academic standards as high as those of comparable institutions in England, the continent, and in America, it is my view that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee for the faculty of law are comprehensive enough.

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A Memorandum on the Faculty of Laws In The
University of Western Region

by O. N. Rewane

If law means a system of social control then the chief aim of legal education must be to produce lawyers who are sufficiently equipped to regard law as a part of a general social engineering and not an institution having a separate existence from the society. Inadequate legal training gives rise to procedural thinking which leads to suspicion of creative formulation of broad principles. This in turn leads to a very dangerous conservatism which a young country such as Nigeria cannot afford having regard to the apparent intellectual aristocracy which lawyers in this country enjoy.

Both the present legal education and what is now recommended for the future do not appear to meet this end. It fails to meet this end in that the course is so short that it cannot give a sufficiently wide general education to produce the intended result. The tendency then is for the products of such a system to make English Law our external standard to which our laws must approximate.

The need for genuine legal autonomy cannot therefore be over emphasised. The aim of the autonomy is not motivated by hostility to the English system but the need to get our law closely dovetailed into our social setting.

Again the special position of Nigeria on the African continent emphasises the need for us to think beyond our boundaries. The idea of a West African Union or a Union of African States must therefore be reflected in our legal education as lawyers will in future be called upon to play a great part in the realisation of these aims.

In view of the above, there is the need to produce not only lawyers to carry out the routine administration of justice but also the need for a deliberate attempt to produce our future jurists.

It has been suggested that such a new type of lawyer should be produced on a post-graduate level. The weakness in that suggestion is that the present syllabus cannot form a basis for such a course in that its academic content is quite inadequate.

It is therefore recommended that the University of Western Region should award the following first degrees in Law:-

- (a) Bachelor of Arts in Law, based on the recommendation of the Federal Government Committee on legal Education.
- (b) A degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence (B. JUR).

B. JUR

Duration: The course is to extend over six years. The sixth year course should approximate to the course recommended for the proposed Law school in Lagos.

Entrance requirement: Higher School Certificate or G.C.E. Advanced Level with French and British Constitution as compulsory subjects.

First Year:

1. Economics
2. Sociology
3. Comparative Government with special reference to Africa.
4. History of Political Ideas.
5. Philosophy
6. Historical Introduction to Nigerian Law and its institution
7. English Constitutional Law and Legal History

2nd Year:

1. Economics
2. Sociology
3. Law of Contract
4. Law of Tort
5. Nigerian Constitution
6. Philosophy
7. Roman Law

3rd Year:

1. Criminal Law and Procedure
2. Moslem Law
3. Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure
4. Equity
5. Land Law
6. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

4th Year:

1. Private International Law
2. Administrative Law
3. Elements of Criminology
4. Public International Law
5. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
6. Criminal Law & Procedure
7. Land Law and Equity
8. Contract & Tort

5th Year:

1. Comparative Law of West Africa (English, French, Moslem and Customary).
2. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
3. Customary Law
4. Public International Law
5. Advocacy
6. A desertation

6th Year:

1. A Special subject
2. Desertation
3. Optional subjects to be selected from the list of 4th year in the B.A.
4. Chamber Work

University Court

The main difficulty in legal studies is the acquisition of the legal language which also includes the thinking in that language. Modern teaching of languages emphasise the use of audio-visual aids and the modern teaching of science emphasises, well equipped laboratories. Similarly, the teaching of law emphasises the need to bring it as close to life as possible.

If there are University hospitals why should there not be University Courts? The present system of training is analogous to a system where teaching of science is done without a laboratory until the student purpues a post graduate course.

Roman lawyers were trained in court and there is no reason why a part of a students' legal training should not be done in Court.

It is recommended therefore that the University should have a University Court, and this should be a part of the Western Region High Court. There should be a High Court and a Magistrate Court.

Both the Judge of the High Court and the Magistrate should also be members of the teaching staff of the University.

These courts should serve the judicial area of the University and there should be a provision in the High Court Law whereby cases of special interest can be transferred for hearing in that court from any part of the region.

Attached to the Court should be lecture theatres and all arrangements to make teaching as close to life as possible. This will save time and make the training complete.

In addition to the Court, a branch of the legal department of the Western Region should be in the University so that the students should read in the Attorney Generals Chambers in the University.

The aim of this arrangement is to make legal training in the University complete.

ARCHIVES OF OYSON

S.P.F.C.

Pages 154-166 for your attention before the next Committee meeting which takes place in the usual place on Friday 11th, November, 1960.

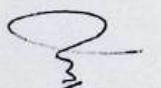
2. Pp.154-157 contain the minutes of the last Committee meeting, copies of which have been circulated among members.

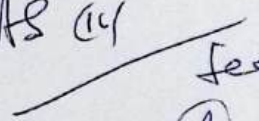
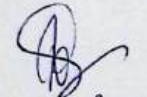
3. At pp. 163-166 are copies of two memoranda submitted by Messrs O. A. Rewane and G. A. Onagoruwa commenting on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Faculties regarding the Faculty of Laws. Whilst Mr. Onagoruwa agreed in many respects with the views of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Rewane held some divergent views especially on :

- (i) Title of Law degree;
- (ii) Duration of course;
- (iii) Entrance Requirement;
- and (iv) Curriculum.

4. The two papers referred to above were discussed by the Sub-Committee on Faculties last Thursday and the 'Additional Report' at pp.158-162 was submitted. In this, the Sub-Committee strongly confirmed their original recommendations as contained in the Report previously submitted.

5. Copies of the two memoranda and the "Additional Report" of the Sub-Committee in response to them have been circulated among members of the General Committee for discussion at the next meeting.


AS II
7/11/60

AS (14)
 Seen. Kaulzon.

8/11

110 NOV 1960

167

P. O. Box 123
Ogbomosho.
8 November 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council
Premier's Office
Western Region
IBADAN.

Dear Sir,

I regret that I shall not be present at the next meeting of the Committee on the Western Region Proposed University scheduled for Friday 11th November, 1960. I am occupied on that day with meetings planned long ago here in Ogbomosho. I trust you will have a good meeting next Friday.

Best wishes.

Truly yours,

E. A. Dahunsi

E. A. Dahunsi

Dr. S. O. S. O.

12th. November, 1960

S.155/168

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Education,
Ibadan.

University in Western Nigeria.

----- I am directed to forward to you the enclosed documents regarding the deliberations of the Committee on the Western Nigeria Proposed University for your information.


for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

167
Mr. O. Esan,
Department of Classics,
University College,
Ibadan.

14th November, 1960.

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

Herewith is a copy of our proposed recommendations for
a syllabus for the Department of classics in the proposed
Western Nigeria University. I and all the other
signatories to the memorandum will be glad to be of any use
in the matters of explaining details or offering advice to the
"Faculty Board" of the University as regards the implementation
of the proposed coriculum if and when such a body is constituted.

Yours sincerely,
O. Esan.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN NIGERIA

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A CURRICULUM:

It is generally assumed that the study of Classics is a study of the Greek and Latin languages, and that a course in Classics is essentially one of exercises in translating from English into either or both of these languages, and vice versa. Since these two languages are dead, in the sense that they are no longer spoken, the argument continues, their relevance to modern civilization in general, and to our Nigerian society in particular, is to be seriously doubted. Both of these statements misrepresent the actual situation and are grossly untrue.

A course in Classics is not one in translating Greek and Latin any more than an Honours course in English consists of exercises in English grammar. Language is only a means to an end. It is an expression of culture, a means of getting to know the philosophical, historical, economic, religious as well as social and other circumstances in which a civilization flourished or is flourishing, and a method of learning the contributions of that particular civilization to the stock of world civilizations and development. The Classical course is a study of ^{ancient} Greek and Roman societies, and their invaluable contributions to modern civilization. Indeed the Classical civilization is rightly regarded as the corner-stone and foundation of modern Western civilization.

The emphasis on the linguistic aspect of the Classics which is current in many British Universities is a relic of mediaeval times revived and reinforced by the Victorians. This placed an undue premium on a rigorous training in Latin (in particular) grammar and composition, in an attempt to make Latin the lingua franca of all academic disciplines. The inadequacy of this situation is being realised even in the British Universities, some of which are now re-orientating their curricula. In America, emphasis has long ago shifted from the idea of a Classical course as a discipline in Greek and Latin linguistics to the study of ancient Greek and Roman political, social, religious, economic and cultural life. In general, Latin and Greek composition is not required as a compulsory attribute of the Classical course.

It is intended to follow the American system in this regard. We therefore propose to devote a substantial proportion (~~about 25%~~) of the total number of papers to be taken in the final examination to the cultural aspects of the Classics; and although people who have a natural flair for linguistic technicalities will be provided an opportunity to ~~develop~~ develop and perfect their special gifts, a specialist study of grammar and linguistics will not be imposed on ~~all~~ students.

We also propose to make the study of at least one modern foreign language (excluding English) an integral and vital part of the curriculum in Classics. This would be per se a useful accomplishment, and, in any event, a study of any one of the Romance languages presents the student of Latin with minimum difficulty. ~~At all~~ ^{At all} levels the course should be related as far as possible to local situations. Indeed there are many opportunities of comparing and contrasting indigenous culture with that of the ancient Classical world. Striking similarities and differences between the two exist in almost any sphere, and could be brought out to advantage. For this reason we propose that an aspect of African archaeology should form a field in which an Honours student in Classics could legitimately specialise.

Most of the Nigerian indigenous languages have been contaminated by English. One only need s to listen to the radio news broadcasts in the vernacular to appreciate this point fully. Genuine and often laudable attempts have been made to produce these news items properly; but the producers have been so schooled in English (written and spoken) that their very sentences in the vernacular are English in content as well as in form. Such sentences not only sound ludicrous, but at times can not even be understood except by people who can re-translate them into English! On the contrary, there is an affinity between the Classical languages and some of the indigenous ones. For example, Classical Greek was a tonal language, the same as Yoruba is. In fact, the word formation, sentence construction, as well as the mode of expressing ideas are very similar and even correspond to some indigenous methods. Indeed, some Greek, or even Latin passages, are not only easier to translate into Yoruba than into English, for example, but also the Yoruba translation brings out the spirit and the meaning of such passages more vividly than the English. It therefore seems that a study of these Classical languages could be of great help in systematizing the study of some of the indigenous ones. Questions of orthography,

accentuation, and formal grammar relating to some of these indigenous languages could be solved, or greatly illuminated by the study of these Classical languages to which they are in some ways ~~not~~ similar. To this end a course in the Comparative Philology of the Classical languages and some of the major indigenous ones would be offered as a special subject in the proposed Classics course.

Although we appreciate that ^{drawing up of the} the details of the syllabus should be the duty of the Faculty Board as such, we attach an appendix in this connexion to serve as an illustration of our proposals, and we hope that this will be useful to those who may be eventually charged with this duty.

S.O.Esan	)	Dept. of Classics,
L.A.Thompson	)	University College, Ibadan.
J.O.Afolabi,		Ministry of Finance, W. Region.

● N.B. The ^{in category A} set books should be chosen to illustrate the cultural aspects of Classical civilization, with relevance, where possible, to the topical questions of modern Nigerian society. Those in category B should be selected from the point of view of language and style, so that by studying them, the student will be able to gain a *full* knowledge of the ~~fundamentals~~ of Greek and Latin language.

FIRST YEAR:

1. One modern foreign language
2. Latin A - Six prescribed books
B - Six prescribed books(
3. Greek. Students who enter the Department without a knowledge of Greek, should spend the first year, studying the rudiments of the language, and, in addition, will be required to read in translation the complete works of four prescribed authors. Those with a previous knowledge of Greek should read some specified books from the prescribed authors in the original.
4. A course of general lectures as a back ground to the history, philosophy, politics, economics etc. of the classical world.

SECOND YEAR:

1. The same modern foreign language as studied in the first year.
2. Latin A - Six prescribed books (other than those read in the first year).
B 2 " " " " "
3. Greek A - Four prescribed books
B. Four prescribed books
4. Continuation of the general course of lectures begun in the first year.

THIRD YEAR - GENERAL DEGREE.

1. The same foreign language.
2. Latin. A-Six prescribed books (other than those read in the previous years).
B-Six prescribed books (" " ").
3. Greek. A- " " " " " ").
B- " " " " " ").
4. Two special subjects, selected one each from any two of the groups listed in appendix B

FOURTH YEAR - HONOURS DEGREE

E.

1. ~~any~~ Three special subjects, selected one each from any three of the groups listed in appendix B. The study of these subjects will be at a higher level than that of the General Degree.
2. A general course on classical civilization.

APPENDIX B.LIST OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS

Group A.

1. Greek Philosophy from Thales to Aristotle
2. Stoicism and Epicureanism
3. Greek and Roman Political Thought
4. Religion of the Classical World
or any other subject relating to the philosophy and thought of the ancient world.

Group C.

An ancient historical subject,
e.g. "Roman Rule in N. Africa"
"Democracy in the ancient world"
etc.

Group E.

Comparative Philology of Greek and Latin with one indigenous language.

Group B.

IX The subjects in this group will be subjects relating to Greek and/or Roman literature, e.g.

1. Roman Satire
2. Greek and Roman Historiography
3. Greek Drama
4. Epic Poetry
- etc.

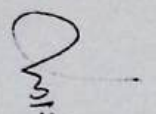
Group D.

1. An aspect of Classical Archaeology
2. An aspect of African Archaeology, e.g. "The archaeology of the Iron Age of Africa south of the Sahara".
3. Technology in the classical world.

SPEC

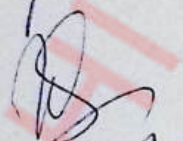
Messrs. S.O. Esam, L.A. Thompson & J.O. Aflabi
all of the Dept. of Classics in the U.C.I. have put
forth some recommendations for a curriculum
for Classics. They also express their preparedness
to explain details and offer advice to the
"Faculty Board" if and when necessary.

Pls. see pp. 170 - 174 for information.


AS
14/11/60

AS

Be acknowledge and say this
will be sent to the Chairman of
the Faculties Cte for further
action — and so refer for
his advice as to how to
proceed now.


18/11

30th November, 1960.

S.155/176.

Mr. S. Ola. Esan,
University College,
Ibadan.

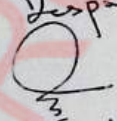
Proposed University in Western Nigeria:
Department of Classics in the Faculty
of Arts.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum under cover of your letter of 14th November, 1960 with thanks.

2. Furthermore, I am to inform you that a copy of your recommendations will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Faculties for further necessary action.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Despatched

20/11/60

24. November, 1960.

S.155/177.

Professor O.A. Ajose,
University College,
Ibadan.

Proposed University of Western Nigeria:
Department of Classics in the Faculty
of Arts.

170-172

I am directed to forward to you a copy of this memorandum submitted to us by Messrs S.O. Ekan, L.A. Thompson and J.O. Afolabi of the University College, Ibadan for information.

2. I am also to request you to advise on what further action could now be taken about this by the Sub-Committee on faculties.



for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.

Despatched



30/11/60

COPY

ELDER DEMPSTER AGENCIES LIMITED

P.O.Box 1446,

Ibadan, Nigeria.

Tel. 21642.

Our. Ref. KMP/OSO/5511/29/11.

29th November, 1961.

Mr. Dipo Ogunnowo,
The Finance Officer,
University of Ife,
c/o Nigerian College of Arts,
Science and Technology,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

I have to advise you that Chief the Hon. Anthony Enahoro called at this office yesterday and requested me to issue open dated air tickets for the following air passages, and stated that the cost of the air tickets will be paid for by the University of Ife.

CHIEF ANTHONY ENAHORO FIRST CLASS OPEN DATED TICKETS

Lagos/Rome
Rome/London
London/Moscow

Moscow/London
London/Rome
Rome/Lagos.

HON.S.G. IKOKU FIRST CLASS OPEN DATED AIR TICKETS.

Lagos/London
London/Moscow
Moscow/London
London/Lagos.

I informed the Hon.Chief Enahoro that I could not issue the air tickets unless I receive a letter of request from your goodself and I would appreciate if you could confirm that the tickets are to be issued to the debit of the University of Ife, as the cost of the air passages requested by Chief Enahoro will be very expensive, as he wishes the tickets to be issued at first class rate. He has requested that the tickets be delivered to him at the following address:-

Enahoro & Co. Ltd.,
14/16, Porto Novo Market Street,
Lagos.
Telephone No.26530.

To:
Mr. Ogunnowo, Finance Officer.

I should be glad if you would kindly let me have an early reply to this letter, as Chief the Hon.Enahoro implied that there is some urgency.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) K.H.Postance)
Representative.

179

C O P Y

ELDER DEMPSTER AGENCIES LIMITED

P.O.Box 1446

Ibadan, Nigeria.

12th December, 1961.

Our Ref. KHP/OSC/5715/12/12

Mr. Dipo Ogunnowo,
The Finance Officer,
University of Ife,
c/o Nigerian College of Arts,
Science and Technology,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

I have been requested by the Secretary to the Registrar to arrange first class air passages open dated for Chief the Hon. Anthony Enahoro and the Hon.S.G.Ikoku for the following flights:-

CHIEF ANTHONY ENAHORO FIRST CLASS OPEN DATED TICKETS

Lagos/Rome
Rome/London
London/Moscow

Moscow/London
London/Rome
Rome/Lagos

HON.S.G.IKOKU FIRST CLASS OPEN DATED AIR TICKETS

Lagos/London
London/Moscow
Moscow/London
London/Lagos

I have also been instructed that the tickets are to be issued to Chief the Hon.Anthony Enahoro at :-

Enahoro & Co.Ltd.,
14/16, Porto Novo Market Street,
Lagos.

Telephone No.26530.

The cost of the passages will be £448.4/- per head making a total of £896.8/-, and I enclose herewith debit Note No.F.34186 and should be glad to receive your cheque for this amount.

Yours faithfully,

COPY

22735

180

MJP/AP/OPA
KHP/030/5511/29/11

2nd December, 1961.

For the attention of Mr. Pstance.

Dear Sir,

p.178 Thank you for your letter of 29th November, 1961 asking for written authorisation for Chief Anthony Enahoro to book first class open dated tickets for himself and the Honourable S.G.Ikoku from Lagos, Rome, London and Moscow, and back and to London and Moscow and back respectively.

I am instructed by the Chairman, Chief Rotimi Williams, to ask you to carry out Chief Enahoro's Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Registrar.

Messrs. Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd.,
P.O.Box 1446,
Ibadan.

19th. January, 1962. 181

Vice Chancellor,
University of Ife,
Nigeria College of Arts,
IBADAN.

Application for Passport & Validity General.

Samuel Grace mmmmm alias Goomsu IKOKU has informed the Immigration Authorities that he is a member of a delegation of the Ife University Provisional Council to Moscow University and the USSR Academy of Sciences in the interests of the business of the University.

2. I should be grateful if you will confirm that this information is correct and that you recommend the extra endorsement of his passport for the U.S.S.R. I am to request that you treat this matter as urgent.

Sgd. ????
for Secretary to the Prime Minister

182
SECRET.

Ref. 1064/VIII/751

Cabinet Office,
Lagos,
Nigeria.
2nd. February, 1962.

Vice Chancellor,
University of Ife,
Nigeria College of Arts,
IBADAN.

Application for Passport & Validity General.

I am directed to refer to our letter No. 1064/VIII/740 of 19th. January, 1962, regarding Mr. S.G. Ikoku's claim to be a member of a delegation of the Ife University Provisional Council and asking for your confirmation of this fact. Although Mr. Ikoku has now returned to Nigeria we are still anxious to ascertain whether his trip was in fact sponsored by the University Authorities.

2. I would be obliged therefore, if you could please let us have a reply to my letter under reference at your earliest convenience as we wish to clear this matter up as soon as possible.

Sgd. ???
for Secretary to the Prime Minister

=====

(EMBARGO: Not to be Published or
broadcast before 6 p.m. on
Monday November 25, 1963)

=====

STATEMENT BY THE HON. PREMIER OF
WESTERN NIGERIA, CHIEF S.L. AKINTOLA
ON THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE

The Government of Western Nigeria has never given consideration or thought to the closing down of the University of Ife. The institution is very dear to the heart of my Ministers and the need for it is so widely felt by the people of the Region that no one in his senses can ever contemplate its closing down. I am sure that the Minister of Chieftaincy Affairs, Chief R. A. Akinyemi had not at any time given utterance to a statement contrary to this fact. He himself has amplified the statement he made and rightly denied what was originally attributed to him on the issue.

Personally, I know how much effort I, in cooperation with several others, had put in, in the early days to ensure the establishment of the University. Several other Nigerian leaders and their friends inside and outside the Region have also laboured to bring the institution into existence. In the process, the Government as well as the University itself, had secured the goodwill of many philanthropic organisations and high ranking institutions of learning at home and abroad. It would therefore constitute a disservice to the nation and to posterity to consider the closing down of an institution which started with such a tremendous amount of universal goodwill. The Government of Western Nigeria, I repeat, does not contemplate the closing down of the University of Ife or the diminution of its range of educational activities in any shape or form.

It is a fact that certain numerically insignificant extremist elements with deep-rooted political prejudice against all constituted authorities - local, regional and federal - had been trying to make the University of Ife a seat of acute subversion. As a tree does not make a forest, this little group, vocal as it is, does not constitute the University of Ife. The Government of Western Nigeria will therefore not base its attitude towards the University upon the activities of this notorious faction as, against them,

are many responsible, silent, loyal, sincere, hard-working members of the academic staff, who are doing all in their power in cooperation with the Government and with all our friends abroad to strengthen the position of the University. The destructive activities of the few rabid but cowardly politicians in the University cannot blind us to the important contributions, sacrifice and devotion of these responsible men and women - indigenous and expatriate. The success achieved so far by these sincere and loyal members of the staff more than augurs well for the future of the University.

It must be stated, however, that the insignificant alarmists among the staff in the sacred name of academic freedom which they have from time to time abused and debased into licence have become notorious in their blind opposition to all constructive measures by the Governments of the Federation, more especially that of Western Nigeria. To them, vice becomes virtue if it is found in their idol. Corruption is justified if those who are guilty are their friends. Subversion becomes patriotism if those promoting it are their political counterparts. Their patriotism expresses itself in an endless campaign of calumny and denigration against the Governments of their country. They indulge so much in running down their country that they tend to scare away potential industrial investments and possible financial and technical assistance from the Regions. In their bitterness and frustration, this little group cannot care less whatever happens to the Region and for that matter to the Federation as a whole. National unity, mutual confidence and reciprocal goodwill for which sincere leaders of the Federal Republic are now labouring are being continuously sabotaged by this insignificant group. It must, however, be admitted by this small clamorous elements that in spite of their efforts, they have dismally failed in lowering the reputation of the Government of Western Nigeria or bringing down the prestige of the Federal Republic.

I must reaffirm my belief in academic freedom. The University of Ife, like any of its counterparts, has the right to manage its own affairs in accordance with the laws of its inception. The Government of Western Nigeria will do all in its power to ensure the exercise of this freedom. It will, however, constitute a disservice not only to Western Nigeria but to the Federal Republic as a whole, to continue to encourage an insignificant but vocal few who, under the mask of academic freedom,

4....

are determined to destroy all freedoms. Freedom to destroy all freedoms is an evil we must all combat.

It is now clear that the intention of this group is to create at the University a tribal cult of uncontrollable wasters, duplicating posts at will and spending public money at random to secure posts and chair for "Club members". These few so-called intellectuals are intolerant of others whose political outlook are different from theirs. They are all sworn enemies of all the Governments of the Federation. It is clear they intend to project a bad image of the University to the outside world with acts of rank indiscipline and open insulting conduct not only to one another but also to the University authorities, in order to defeat the purpose for which the University has been created. If the conduct of any one is likely to endanger the continued existence of the University of Ife, it is that of these political braggarts masquerading as intellectuals. We will not allow them to destroy this great institution. Of late, some of these black sheep have been too busy and too preoccupied with politics to teach. Others among them have become full-time politicians and lack the courage or are too selfish to come out in their true colours. Some just haven't got the guts to resign their sinecure jobs and brave the weather of Nigerian politics.

In all fairness I will say this confidently, that the University of Ife can boast of some of the best Nigeria can produce in their fields; men whose dedication to their profession, their responsibilities and their charges are worthy of emulation. These are the builders of the University. It is unfortunate that the importance of the notorious elements who do not have the interest of the students at heart have been so exaggerated as to becloud the immense contributions made from time to time by these eminent men and women - indigenous and expatriate. I can also say this in fairness to them that the Government of Western Nigeria will do all in its power to encourage them.

We of the Government of Western Nigeria, think more highly of the constructive efforts many of the workers and sincere lovers of the University, indigenous and expatriate, have put in to create the University and to see it grow from strength to strength than the destructive antics of a few professional "intellectuals" and synthetic politicians. Personally, I do not attach any importance to the fruitless effort of the disgruntled few to ruin the

University. I have absolute confidence in the future of the institution and, by the Grace of God it will succeed and become a blessing to Nigeria and to posterity. Like all normal babies, it must be admitted it has its teething troubles. Parents don't kill for falling sick or getting measles. They consult the doctor who prescribes a cure. The cure at the University of Life is simple and we can leave it to the mature judgment of those who are competent to deal with it.

=====
(EMBARGO: Not to be published or)
(broadcast before 6 p.m. on)
(Monday November 25, 1963.)
=====

PA

W



THE PREMIER, WESTERN NIGERIA

CABLE ADDRESS:
PREMIER IBADAN

TELEPHONES:
OFFICE: 21147
21011 EXT. 301
RESIDENCE: 22407

19

No. S.155/187

29th November, 1963.

Your Excellency,

I am directed to forward to you the attached copies of the brochure formally issued in the form of a Press Release by the Honourable Premier of Western Nigeria, Chief S.L. Akintola, to refute the statement credited to one of his Ministers, who was alleged to have said that the Government contemplated closing down the University of Ife, because of the subversive activities of certain persons on the staff of the University.

I am to say that you yourselves are probably aware that the Minister concerned has himself issued a Release denying the statement which was attributed to him in this connection. But, in order to dispel the fears which your Mission and other well-wishers of the University may still be inclined to entertain on this subject and to assure you positively of Government's plans and intentions thereon, the brochure has been got up and is hereby forwarded to your Mission for your information.

With every sentiment of the highest consideration and regard,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient
servant,

T.O. Ejiwunmi

(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

Copies sent to All Embassies and High Commissions
in Ibadan and Lagos.

PA.

CABLES:
"UNIVIFE - LONDON - W.I"

TELEPHONE RES :

Representative LANGham 6860

Secretary LANGham 5955

THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA,

LONDON OFFICE,

56-60, HALLAM STREET,

LONDON, W.1

YOUR REF.

OUR REF. A.14/88.

28th November, 1963.

T.O. Ejiwunmi Esq.,
Secretary to Premier, Western Nigeria,
Ibadan,
NIGERIA.

My dear Sir,

I shall be much obliged if you
would kindly transmit the enclosed
letter addressed to the Premier.

With many thanks,

Yours ever
Oladele A. Ajose

(Oladele A. Ajose)
Vice-Chancellor

ENC:

CABLES :
UNIVIFE - LONDON - W.I"
TELEPHONES :
Representative LAngham 6860
Secretary LAngham 5955

THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA, 189
LONDON OFFICE,
56-60, HALLAM STREET,
LONDON, W.1

YOUR REF:

OUR REF: A.14/86.

28th November, 1963.

Chief the Hon. S.L. Akintola,
Premier,
WESTERN NIGERIA.

My dear Premier,

I feel I ought to let you know that it was with relief that I read in the Times your declaration in support of the University of Ife which allayed the great concern I felt when the statement attributed to Chief Akinyemi was reported in the newspapers. I am indeed grateful for this further evidence of the great interest you take in the success of our University for which you have done so much to bring into being and to maintain.

No one appreciates more than myself the amount of energy you have expended to nurture the University. How can one help but remember your intervention with the Prime Minister on our behalf, during the difficult days of our early existence when there was threat to our retaining the present site.

Your constant words of encouragement and your determination to make the University a success, cheer and stimulate those of us who wish to see this come true and to make the University of Ife one of the most renowned.

It is unfortunate that there are reactionary forces among us, but may I assure you that I, as the Head of the University, will continue to give you the utmost support as the Premier of Western Nigeria.

I assume you will have been informed that I am still here in Europe, pursuing and trying to finalise arrangements for staff and equipment, and at the same time attending to my health which has caused a little concern. All these are progressing as well as can be expected, and I trust my return will not be long delayed.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

Oladele A. Ajose

(Oladele A. Ajose)
Vice-Chancellor

Mr Ed.
Speech
Univ.

190

CONFIDENTIAL

S.155/190.

3rd Dec. 1963.

Oladele A. Ajose, Esq.,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ife,
IBADAN

Dear Vice-Chancellor,

Thank you for your letter No. A.14/88 of the 28th November, 1963. The attached letter from you which was addressed to the Honourable Premier, was delivered to him. I am directed to thank you for the expression of appreciation and loyalty contained in the Premier's letter. It is hoped that you have now seen the full text of the Premier's statement on the future of the University which has been printed and has been freely distributed among the public, and that you are happier still with the firm assurance which the statement contains.

I am to say "welcome", from your overseas tour. Please accept my own personal good wishes and respects.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd
(T.O. Ejiwunmi)

But
5/12
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

Konsulat
der
Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Consulate
of the Federal Republic of Germany
I b a d a n

191
Ibadan,
P.M.B. 5148,
Phone 22363,
Telegrams WENITRA.

30.11.63

T.O.Ejiwunmi, Esq.,
The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council

I b a d a n

Dear Mr Ejiwunmi,

I hasten to assure you that at no time I was of the opinion that this Region's Government was inclined to consider closing down one of the foremost institution of learning which this great country can rightfully be proud of to call her own.

I stated this already to Officials of the German Embassy, and I will do so again. Please, rest assured that the misinterpreted statement of the Hon Minister Chief Akinyemi will have no adverse influence on any projects etc etc the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is considering.

May I kindly ask you to convey contents of this letter to the Hon Premier, and please, allow me to give my deepest respect together with my assurance that I will do everything possible to facilitate the realization of projects now under consideration.

Yours very truly

R.O. Nau
(R.O. Nau)

Consul

File & b.u.

[Signature]

AMBASADA
POLSKIEJ RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ LUDOWEJ
W LAGOS

EMBASSY
OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
IN LAGOS

4, Raymond Njoku Rd., S.W. Ikoyi
P.O. Box 410, Phone 24945, Lagos

55/Lag/25-2/63

December 2, 1963
Lagos, dn. 19.....

Sir,

"The Future of the
University of Ife"

187
His Excellency the Ambassador of Poland has directed that your letter Ref. No. S-155/187 dated November 29, 1963 together with the accompanying brochure containing the Honourable Premier Chief S. L. Akintola's statement of the Western Nigeria Government policy on the University of Ife, be acknowledged with thanks.

Yours faithfully,

St. Kowalski
STANISLAW KOWALSKI
II SECRETARY.

T. O. Ejiwunmi, Esq.,
Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,
Cabinet Office,
Ibadan.

PA

193

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES A.I.D. MISSION TO NIGERIA
AREA OFFICE FOR WESTERN NIGERIA
IBADAN, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE
24101-2

W. R. FINANCE CORP. BLDG.
P. M. B. 5102, IBADAN.

December 2, 1963

Chief T.O. Ejiwunmi
Secretary to the Premier
Premier's Office
Ibadan
Western Nigeria

Dear Chief Ejiwunmi:

Thank you for the six copies of the pamphlet entitled "The Future of the University of Ife" delivered to our office a few minutes ago.

We were just drafting a letter to you requesting some copies of this pamphlet when the six copies were delivered.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Reed

William E. Reed
Assistant Director

PA



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
Our Ref No. 2215

194
סגרירות ישראל
Lagos, 2 December, 1963.

Chief T.O. Ejiwunmi
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council,
Office of the Premier,
Ibadan.

Dear Sir,

157
I am directed to acknowledge with thanks receipt of
your letter No S.155/187 of 29 November, 1963, enclosing the
statement by the Honourable Premier on "The Future of the
University of Ife", which was read with interest.

Yours sincerely,

E. Zippori
Counsellor.

~~359/17~~
In case of reply the
number and date of this
letter should be quoted.

My Ref. No. IS.35/28.

Your Ref. No.



Office of the High Commissioner for the
Republic of Ghana
P. O. Box 889
Lagos, Nigeria

2

December, 1963.

Dear Sir,

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF IFE

1.187
I am directed by His Excellency the
Acting High Commissioner to acknowledge,
with thanks, receipt of your letter
No.S.155/187 of 29th November on above
subject together with the enclosure.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
f OFFICIAL SECRETARY

SECRETARY TO THE PREMIER AND
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
PREMIER'S OFFICE,
IBADAN.

JKm:

C/S

1916

We see that 2 printed copies
of "The Future of the University of
Ife" are sent to the Principal
& Vice Chancellor of ~~the~~ Univ. of
Ibadan, and 2 others to the
Registrar & minute back to me
hereon after doing so.

W2

T.O.E.

10/12

S.P.E.C.

As requested in your minute above, I have
sent two copies of "The Future of the University
of Ife" to the Principal & Vice-Chancellor, as
well as to the Registrar, University of Ibadan.

With compl. slips? SPEC.
12/12 slips. With complimentary
the 11/12.



AMBASSADE
DE
BELGIQUE

197
Lagos, le 3 décembre 1963.

Nº 2087/P.64

Dear Sir,

187
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter Nº S.155/187 of 29th November, 1963,
relating to the University of Ife.

I thank you for the booklet and the details
given in your letter.

Yours faithfully,

H. BEDUWE
Ambassadeur.

Mr. T.O. EJIWUNMI
Secretary to the Premier
& Executive Council
IBADAN
Western Region.

PA



LELag-L/ 1006-'63

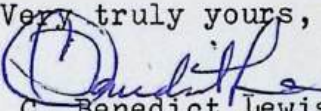
December 4, 1963.

Dear Sir:

187 By direction of the Ambassador, I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of your letter No.S.155/187 dated 29th November 1963, forwarding a brochure containing the Statement made by the Honourable Premier of Western Nigeria, Chief S. L. Akintola, refuting the statement credited to one of his Ministers on the contemplated closing down of the University of Ife.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,


C. Benedict Lewis,
THIRD SECRETARY.

Mr. T.O. Ejiwunmi,
Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council,
Office of the Premier,
Western Nigeria,
I B A D A N

pa



AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA

Nº. 3704_{F/1/1}

Lagos, -9 DEC 1963

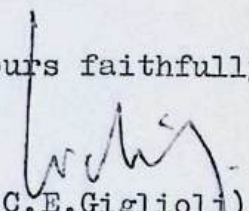
Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter Nº.S.155/187 dated 29th November, 1963, together with the brochure formally issued in the form of a Press Release by the Honourable Premier of Western Nigeria, Chief S.L.Akintola.

I would like to mention that this Embassy was aware that the Minister concerned had previously issued a release denying the statement which was attributed to him in connection with the allegation that the Government contemplated closing down the University of Ife.

I take this opportunity to wish continued success to the University of Ife.

Yours faithfully,


(C.E. Giglioli)
Ambassador of Italy

Mr.T.O.Ejiwunmi
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council
IBADAN

7A



TEL. 26876
20857

200
HIGH COMMISSION FOR PAKISTAN
26, CATHOLIC MISSION STREET
P. O. BOX 2450
LAGOS

No: EDU-7/63.

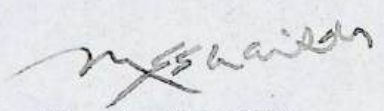
2nd December, 1963.

Dear Mr. Ejiwunmi,

I acknowledge herewith receipt of your letter No. S.155/187, dated 29th November, 1963, enclosing a copy of a brochure issued in the form of a Press Release by the Hon'ble the Premier of Western Nigeria, Chief S. L. Akintola, to refute the statement that the Government contemplated closing down the University of Ife.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,


(M. S. Shaikh)

T. O. Ejiwunmi, Esq.,
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
IBADAN.

7/11

TELEPHONE:
LAGOS 21853, 21854

TELEGRAMS:
REPLEONE, LAGOS
Unclassified.
REF. M/1671/43/63.



Sierra Leone High Commission

130 Broad Street,
Lagos.

16th December, 1963

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.S.155/187 of 29th November, together with enclosure (one only copy of brochure of a Press Release by the Hon. Premier of the Western Region, Chief S.L. Akintola).

2. I am to say that this High Commission will be grateful if two more copies of this release will be sent to it for its Ministries of Education and External Affairs at Freetown, Sierra Leone for their information as well.

Yours sincerely,

Emil R. Cole
FIRST SECRETARY.

The Secretary,
to the Premier & Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

B
Please
Send 2 more copies.

W
20/12
Action taken 20

2/12

PA.

W



EMBASSY OF LEBANON

NO. 918/63/V-3.

P. O. BOX 651
LAGOS

24th December, 1963,

The Secretary to the Premier,
Premier's Office,
IBADAN.

Dear Sir,

P.187 I am in receipt of your letter No.S.155/187 dated 29th November, 1963, and on behalf of His Excellency the Ambassador, who is on leave, I thank you very much for your feelings towards us and for your keen interest of keeping us truly informed of outstanding events.

Kindly convey our high consideration to His Excellency the Premier.



Respectfully yours.



PA

204 207

A STATEMENT TO A SPECIAL CONGREGATION
OF SENIOR STAFF OF THE UNIVERSITY

BY

THE PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR, DR. S. O. BIOBAKU
on Thursday, 19 December, 1963.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES, REGISTRAR
AND COLLEAGUES,

pk
WR
ve/la

I have summoned this special congregation in order publicly to declare the stand of the University in the current controversy which revolves round it. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor overseas, the responsibility for doing this has devolved upon me in my capacity as the temporary chief executive of the University and I must not shirk it however onerous it may be. In a sense it is appropriate that I should take on this burden because it has been my privilege to have partaken in the planning and execution of this University from its inception and as a trusted civil servant I was privy to all the early decisions, the hopes and aspirations of the founders of the University and the untiring efforts which many well-meaning sons and daughters of the old Western Region and our friends outside it have put into the building up of the University. If, therefore, the University is in danger, it is my bounden duty to apprehend the danger and pilot the University to safety.

We are all aware of the recent pronouncements about the University and barely a fortnight ago in this Hall we heard from the Honourable Minister of Education that the Government of Western Nigeria has never contemplated closing down this University. The Honourable Minister coupled this assurance with words of advice urging any member of staff who was so minded to desist from factious opposition to the Government and one-sided criticism of governmental policies under the cloak of "academic freedom". We welcome both the assurance and the advice and in our turn assured the Honourable Minister that our interest lay in doing the job for which we

have been appointed; namely, to build a first-class University institution which would be foremost in serving our community and our country. Before the Honourable Minister's visit, we had been given copies of the official Statement of Government Policy, entitled 'The Future of the University of Ife' by the Honourable Premier, Chief S. L. Akintola, and these have been distributed amongst all senior staff. I wish to say at this stage, with all the emphasis at my command, that this University has every reason to be grateful to the Honourable Premier not only for that statement of policy but indeed for his immense and decisive contribution towards the creation of the University. As I said earlier, I knew of all the early negotiations and deliberations which culminated in the founding of this University and but for the ingenuity, adroitness and tireless efforts of the Honourable Premier as expressed in numerous despatches to the Federal Government, visits to and intervention with powers-that-be this University might never have seen the light of day. I am mentioning all this not just because the Honourable Premier would be too modest to recount it himself but because all of us in this Institution to-day owe to him a real debt of gratitude as the chief Architect of our University! How then can he seek to destroy what he has built himself? This has always been my attitude as one who is privileged to know the truth and one who is mindful of the unwavering support which this University continues to receive from the Premier despite the great difficulties, financial and otherwise, which this Region is facing today. Thus, the Premier's Statement came as no surprise to me and my hope has always been that we shall all of us take to heart both the assurance and the warning; and that we shall prove by our actions that all of us are one in our loyalty to the Government, the founder of our University. The events of the last two or three days have indicated forcibly that the University must declare a more positive stand.

On Tuesday, 17 December, a Press Release by the Action Group Party used information obtained from within the University to support an allegation that the Government of Western Nigeria was "planning to dismiss about six senior members of the academic staff of the University" for political reasons. In yesterday's papers appeared a forceful denial of this allegation by the Honourable Minister of Education and also in one of the papers appeared comments from the N.C.N.C. student wing of the University making counter allegations against the Action Group. Straightaway the harm in this can be seen; the affairs of the University are being made the subject of party political controversy and the students of the University are ranging themselves for or against on party lines. This is an unhealthy situation which reflects no credit on any university especially when students are involved. In the circumstances, the allegation of staff indoctrinating students will be difficult to refute. I do not propose to refute point by point the allegations made in the Press. To do so will be for the University itself to descend into the arena of polemics which is not only undesirable but is incompatible with the true nature of a Regional or State University. I wish to say most categorically, however, that the authorities of the University have only one policy and that is to support the Government of the Day to which the University looks up for sustenance. Secondly, the authorities of this University have never received, and do not expect to receive, any instruction from the Regional Government to sack any member of staff since the Law establishing the Provisional Council firmly places the responsibility for appointing and disciplining staff with that Council. I can go further to add that the Honourable Premier has never either directly or indirectly sought to interfere in the management of the affairs of the University

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and that all his efforts have been directed towards furthering its growth in the face of difficulties and ensuring that it blossoms into an institution of which we can all be proud. Thirdly, I am not aware that there is any plan for the exodus of expatriate staff and my enquiries since the publication of the allegation have not shaken that belief.

This University, therefore, has implicit faith in the Government of Western Nigeria. Its duty is to support the Government and offer its services to it in all the various fields of talent represented therein. This is the CREDO of the University and any one who does not subscribe to it must have the courage to leave its service. If any one disagrees with the fundamental policy of the University the remedy lies wholly in his hands: to resign!

I wish to remind my colleagues that the Provisional Council has gone thoroughly into the question of the rules governing the expression of views in public on topical issues by members of staff and the Vice-Chancellor, at an earlier Congregation, has announced the regulations approved by Council and these have since been sent to members personally and are to be embodied in the University Terms of Service which are at present under review. The regulations provide a clear statement of the rights of the individual member of staff to express his views within the limits that he should not thereby endanger the very existence of the University. I wish to state categorically again that the Council will enforce the present regulations most rigorously and that the Vice-Chancellor or in his absence myself will not fail in our duty to call any of our colleagues who may run counter to these Regulations to order and if he persists to recommend disciplinary action to the Council.

A good deal has been said about 'academic freedom' in this controversy. I think we should stop confusing the issue. Members of academic communities have no inherent right of free speech which are different from those of other citizens. All freedoms must be exercised by all citizens within the provisions of the Law. In fact, well trained academic minds are expected to bring their superior training to bear upon the exercise of their freedom of speech and their criticisms are expected to be balanced and fair-minded and their assessment of any situation objective and analytical. Withall, they are exercising the same right to free speech as any citizen. I wish to clarify the position further by quoting from the recommendations of the International Seminar on Inter-University Co-operation in West Africa, held in Freetown, Sierra Leone, 11 - 16 December, 1961 which dealt with the ideal relationship between the State and the University and spelt out university autonomy:

"Further, the Seminar believing that the West African universities must be loyal, on the one hand to the standards and traditions of universities all over the world, and on the other to the intellectual and cultural aspirations of their own countries,

declares that their loyalties cannot be maintained unless universities are given autonomy within the framework of the State."

"Recognising that West African universities, like almost all universities in other parts of the world, are dependent on the State for financial support, and that accordingly their autonomy in academic affairs need to be acknowledged by the State, the Seminar

recommends, in order to ensure this autonomy, that the existing constitutions of West African universities should be interpreted in such a way that the academic body is responsible for

- (1) the admission, teaching and examination of students;
- (2) the appointment, promotion and tenure of academic staff;
- (3) the allocation of funds to the different categories of their budgets;

and that where universities are controlled by governing bodies which are not composed exclusively of university teachers, these bodies should be responsible for the interpretation to governments of the needs of the University, and for the interpretation to the university of the demands which the nation is making upon it, but should leave to the academic body the functions specified above.

The Seminar believes that these conditions are essential if higher learning is to flourish in the nations of West Africa."

We believe and hereby declare that as far as this University is concerned, the Government of Western Nigeria has left us to operate in the spirit of these recommendations. We, therefore, have autonomy and academic freedom in the fields judged by the consensus of opinion of representatives of the leading universities in West Africa to be essential and for this we are grateful.

I come now to a point which I touched upon earlier on - the position of our students. They have come here to learn and our community is principally that of teachers and scholars. We want them to have all the freedoms appropriate to their status as persons in statu pupilaris. It will do us no good to earn the reputation of a University where students' primary interests lay in the expression of factious opinions when those who send them here have entrusted us with the task of training them to be useful citizens with well developed minds. I am glad to say that I have the assurance of the student leaders that they will cultivate the objective approach in appraising national issues and that henceforth their energies will be spent more on their work than upon issuing press releases. The excellent relationship which has so far existed between staff and student gives me the confidence that the students will keep this ideal before them always. If, however, there is evidence of too much extraneous activity amongst the students, the authorities will not hesitate to take appropriate measures to protect the good name of the University.

Colleagues, I thank you for giving me a patient hearing. I know you all share with me genuine concern for the development of this University into a first-class academic institution. I have now declared the stand of the University, speaking as its present chief executive, and I am confident that you will not fail the University in your loyalty and devotion in this hour of need.

I declare this special Congregation closed.

ARCHIVES OF OYSC

COUNTER CK. NR.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS NIGERIA

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					By	

CHIEF AKINTOLA PREMIER WESTERN NIGERIA IBADAN =

NIGERIAN STUDENTS STRONGLY APPEAL USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES HELP
 DIGNITY STABILITY THE UNIVERSITY STOP WE STAND FOR DISCIPLINE
 CONFIDENTLY BELIEVE PRESIDENT AZIKIWE'S INTERVENTION WILL NOT
 JEOPARDISE DISCIPLINE STOP PLEASE HELP POOR UNIFE UNDERGRADUATE
 SECOND YEAR AGRICULTURE STUDENTS DESOLATE PROFESSORS SENIOR LECTURERS
 VERY SCARCE PLEASE MAKE UNIFE THRIVE UNDER YOUR REGIME =

Name and address of sender to be entered on back (Not to be telegraphed)

FGP H

NUNS +

107
212
CONFIDENTIAL

S.155/11/T/6.

20th Feb.1964.

The Secretary,
National Union of Nigerian Students,
C/o Students' Union,
University of Ibadan,
IBADAN

UNIVERSITY OF IFE

I am directed by the Honourable Premier to thank you for your telegram concerning the affairs of the University of Ife and, particularly, for the interest that your Union is showing in the matter. I am to say that the Government will do its best, short of interfering with the Authority of the Provisional Council, to help strengthen the staffing position of the University and to protect the interest and welfare of its students so that nobody will suffer as a result of the action which the Council has been obliged to take. I am to add that the Government recognises, however, that the Council is acting in the best interest of the country generally, and of the University in Particular.

sent
Jm
20/2

68
(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

7A.

UNIVERSITY OF IFE

A PRESS STATEMENT

The Authorities of the University of Ife wish to emphasize that the termination of the appointment of Professor V. A. Oyenuga, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, is a painful duty necessitated by considerations of discipline and not of politics as Professor Oyenuga has alleged during his Press Conference. The University has long been aware of the political activities of some members of its staff and at no time has anyone been questioned on those activities. In order to avoid any doubts on this point regulations have been promulgated and distributed to all members of staff on the expression of views in public within the law and only when such views endanger the interests of the University could the member of staff be called to order and, if he persists, appropriate disciplinary measures recommended to the University Council. Professor Oyenuga has not been dealt with under these regulations. The real difficulty with him has been his proneness to impute political motives at all times and his inflexibility once he takes up a position.

What then are the facts? There were the, not unusual, initial difficulties in establishing the University. Professor Oyenuga regarded every little delay in acceding to his requests as evidence of victimising his Faculty on account of his known political views. Despite all assurances to the contrary, he based his relationship with the Vice-Chancellor upon this false assumption and on one occasion he lost his temper openly with the Vice-Chancellor. Believing in the circumstances, that they could not work together harmoniously towards the development of the University, the Vice-Chancellor referred the matter to the Chairman of the old Provisional Council and that Council went thoroughly into the matter and

subsequently advised Professor Oyenuga to apologise to the Vice-Chancellor who is the Executive Head of the University. This he did, although not entirely with a good grace, and the Vice-Chancellor accepted the apology. In the meantime, the old Provisional Council had been dissolved and another appointed under the present Chairman who is also the Permanent Secretary of the Regional Ministry of Education. Professor Oyenuga saw in this combined appointment a sinister motive, and thus prejudiced, he was unable to view events in the University in their proper perspective. In fact, as he had admitted himself, he saw the dissolution of the old Council and the setting up of the new only as a means of encompassing his removal from the University.

Accordingly, a simple enquiry from the Vice-Chancellor as to his movements at a time when all academic members of staff were required to remain at their posts on account of sessional examinations though technically the University was on vacation was misconstrued as a "query" and in answering it he went beyond the required reply and launched an attack upon the Vice-Chancellor in seemingly polite language but with unmistakable impudence. As this happened during the long vacation of 1963 the Vice-Chancellor could not consult the Academic Board before referring the matter to the Chairman of the Council. Even so, the Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor were disposed to over-look the matter and it was decided that the Chairman should call in the Professor and inform him accordingly. Professor Oyenuga went to see the Chairman at a time convenient to himself but with the pre-conceived notion that he was being summoned to answer an "official Query" and he soon lost his temper with the Chairman. The new Council, therefore, received a report that the Professor had again been rude to the Vice-Chancellor and this time to the Chairman of the Council as well. It appointed a small

committee comprising a chairman, two members of the Council and two members of the Academic Board who were Deans of Faculties to go into the matter and report. The Committee did its work and being anxious to close the matter in the interest of the new spirit of co-operation prevailing within the University at the time, recommended inter alia that the Professor should withdraw the two offending paragraphs in his letter to the Vice-Chancellor and also to apologise to the Chairman. Professor Oyenuga refused point blank to accept the findings of the Committee which were accepted by the Council with only slight alterations, alleging that if he were to apologise a second time a pretext would soon be found for extracting a third apology from him and then "sack" him. The Council considered the matter again in January, 1964, by which time he himself had become a member of the Council appointed by the Academic Board and all efforts within the Council and without to persuade him to comply with the decision of the Council were stoutly rejected by him. The furthest that he would go was to offer conditional apologies, provided he would be given an assurance in advance that any apology that he might give would not be used against him in the future. This is clearly holding the Council to ransom and impugning the integrity of its members and in such circumstances no self-respecting Council would give such an assurance.

The crux of the matter, therefore, was that Professor Oyenuga was determined to flout the authority of the Provisional Council in the mistaken belief that he was being victimised on account of his political views. Most unfortunately by skilful propaganda within the University he mustered some lecturers who swallowed his interpretations of events and subsequently found themselves in such a corner that they had no alternative but to tender their resignations in sympathy upon the termination of the appointment of their leader. By so doing, however, they have condoned his act of indiscipline

III
216

towards the Council and having evidence of their inciting activities among the students, their resignations were accepted with immediate effect in the interest of discipline and peace in the University.

The Council has taken all these steps solely in the interest of discipline and conscious of the fact that if it were to fail in its clear duty it will enthrone insubordination to the detriment of orderly development and sound progress. An indisciplined staff will constitute a poor example for the students and with the students divided into bickering political camps, they will neither face their studies nor justify the high hopes reposed in them by their parents or sponsors. In order to ensure that the work of the University does not suffer and the interests of the students safeguarded, arrangements have been made to replace immediately the lecturers who have resigned with well qualified substitutes on secondment from Government service or by special recruitment. It is gratifying that outstanding offers are such that new appointments can be made with minimum of delay and far from producing poor results, the recent recruitment drive undertaken in Europe by the Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor has paved the way for a subsequent visit later this month which will produce a fine crop of new appointments for the next session.

Moreover, the Council wishes to thank the various Governments and well-wishers who have offered to assist the University during this period.

The Council wishes to thank most sincerely all the members of the faculties who have remained at their post during this regrettable episode and also the students who have shown such restraint despite intimidations.

In conclusion, the TRUTH is that Professor Oyenuka's departure from the University of Ife is entirely of his own choosing and it is the result of gross act of insubordination to the University Council of which he is a member and in dealing with this sad affair the Council neither received instruction from any extraneous source nor did it have regard to his politics.

PERSONAL

File LPA

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217

A direct letter to the Academic Staff of Ife.

I suppose this belongs to the genre of exercises designed to assist me and others in my position to believe and accept what has happened at Ife over the last few weeks. It is directly compelled by the fact that at Professor Oyenuga's house on Thursday, I witnessed yet another peace and goodwill delegation absorbed and intent on the eternal tread of futile cycles. And I began to wonder why, because I saw the same plodmarks on the now familiar ring. And I wondered especially at the pathetic face of the young American, caught in the ponderous coils of Yoruba diplomacy. You, coming from a nation that guards its freedom with hysteria, however ineffectually, should, it seems, be frankly contemptuous of the sentimental approach of your colleagues. Since you were not, it seems that you were either performing or simply senile before your time. For you are not like us, emasculated by paternalism, decking obsequiousness and cant of deference with false notions of humility. To be truly humble is to reduce your needs and your human claims before the next man. To ask a man like Professor Oyenuga to apologise before the council if he was given a second chance is not the act of humble people, it is a perverted demand of arrogance.

You know what the situation demands of you. It requires no courage, only firmness and a concerted will. It requires only a moment of truthfulness not hours and days of grave head noddings and self-perpetuating meditations. You have been humiliated and treated with condescension at several of these missions and yet you offer the same recipe for a solution, wilfully dead to the promptings of self-respect, to the demands of truth.

You create a destroying subterfuge when you give the impression that you are busy. And I suppose, so you are, but your business is the kind which circles nothing. And in the meantime you persuade others to do nothing, to wait, to hope because you, the wiser heads are busy working on something. And they are also anxious to wait because human beings do not like to act. They clutch at every excuse which relieves them of individual responsibility. And no excuse is more restful than the knowledge that others are active.

This is why I prefer the straight cowardice of the council member whom you approached to convene an emergency meeting of the council, the councillor who is your academic representative and whose hopes of a future professorship will not bear the slightest jeopardy. For 'personal reasons' he refused. But at least he is no busy fussing negotiator of nothing.

In order not to act, your colleagues panic and chase reasons. You now this. They believe all specious allegations about those who have resigned and spread them round others in order to derive comfort and reassure themselves that no one, no one at all, has so far acted on principles. Wole Soyinka has a fat job at the next University, so where do principles come in? Aluko and Oyenuga are salaried agents of the Action Group, so why talk of principles? Horton? Oh Horton....Horton has merely misunderstood some things. Marshall? Well why talk of Marshall. Odumosu? Why he....oh he probably has a nice nest-egg cached away somewhere. As for the others, didn't you know - they are communists.

I wish to assure you, the staff of Ife, that none of our individual actions were meant to rebuke you or make any statement whatever which concerns you. But as supposedly thinking people, you might try the habit of self-analysis sometime and discover why you have all become busy ~~little~~ propagandists.

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First, you have not the courage of inaction. Believe me, you do not ~~find~~ find excuses for inaction. Just say No, and let that suffice. Be like your would-be professor and take strength from the validity of ambition or of self-preservation. It is valid even to be simply bored.

Remember that Aluko and the others have never pretended to be martyrs. They have never pretended that they are making a sacrifice. I am personally happy now to be away from the feeble air of Ife and my mind is less encumbered. And all images of holier-than-you come simply from your guilt-flushed minds. But I assure you there is no guilt. There are no heroes in this or in any other struggle. Only individual conviction and self-satisfaction.

You send delegations to Fani-Kayode and to others, waiting in their ante-rooms until you are summoned in to the august presences. You leave your professional pride behind and inflate these balloon men to inordinate heights of megalomania. And you do this so that no one may accuse you of inaction. This is an act of sabotage. It is not conscious hypocrisy, I'll grant you that. But you know as well as I do that these tin-gods have delusions of power, and will the sight of you defeated, abused, deflated intellectuals divert their posturings? You, professionals, suing to hacks, to men who have always laboured under severe distortions of an inferiority complex and who must compensate by spitting on better minds since they cannot speak to them. You send delegations to the Vice-Chancellor bearing the olive sprig and a white banner, delegations of old men and old minds and old minds in young bodies. And each delegation nods and agrees and understands and sympathises and returns full of the burden of peacemakers but recollecting that even though futile, they are blessed.

And this has been the role of your delegations - delaying action until impulse is lost. Always waiting for explanations, for clarifications, for permission to bring more delegations.

I have often wondered at the passion with which you all decry 'rumour'. And yet time after time this so-called rumour has become a damning fact and then you passionately rationalise. And again and yet again you choose with passionate conviction - one of two statements and invariably your choice is the one which releases you from responsibility. This you embrace like impotent lovers declaring passionately that your febrile motions are as real and fulfilling as the orgasms of your opposing fanatic.

It is not the Council who has destroyed Ife, but you the staff. The lies and the circumlocutions, the cowardice that would not lie still.

So let us excise all remaining pretence. Delegations will continue but only because there are certain types of people who thrive on delegations, who wouldn't know what to do with themselves if there were no anteroom to wait in and no occasion for that long deferential walk on the sitting-room carpet. For the young it supplies the veneer of responsibility and of maturity, and for the old, it confirms them in their position of sagehood. You have all succumbed to the paternalism of our way of life, and you took to it readily because it freed you of the risks of decision. Nigerian and expatriate, young, old and mentally flatulent. It has been my despair to watch your faces refusing to believe, warning yourself not to believe, not to accept glaring instances of assault on your own person because to admit it would be to be forced to do something about it. Beginning from the new infamous 'General Orders' which a few of us wanted to burn publicly and which everyone now regrets was not indeed consigned to the pyre, right on to the equally famous CREDO speech, and now this latest assault on you through Oyenuga. (Incidentally, I would like to remind you that you voted to demand the complete withdrawal of those Rules and Regulations and oppose its integration into the Conditions of Service. And I wish to bet here that you will never find the courage to implement that decision, but that after ten to twelve delegations you will let it slide).

Everything slides. So will Oyenuga's cause. It will slide. The politicians understand this one psychology of the oppressed and so they have perfected the art of rule by slide. And you have all slid to the bottom of self-validity and the University has slid with you.

And all we ask is that you should go down if you must and stay down there, quietly and with conviction. It is true that for a short while some of us were tempted to play the missionary but we are now cured of all evangelism. Our zeal was aroused, not because we thought your souls worth saving but because we felt ours in danger and could not isolate what was happening at life with tendencies in the whole country. It was prompted purely by self-interest, the need to create an atmosphere in which it is possible for us to breathe. And finally by the fierce demands of professional pride. Professional pride is an unnecessary burden which you have rightly jettisoned, the rest of us simply lack the courage to do so. You should pity, not envy us. It is a futile exercise to try and prove that you are better men or equally good. The aesthetics of morality simply do not apply.

Be futile no more. Accept that which requires no explanation and carries no terror of failure since nothing is attempted - stay down. Be too bored even to discuss the issues, acquire a lofty distance or something, anything. But do not pretend to act. And do not aim too high. The Stoic's indifference requires more strength and discipline than you or I can hope to attain. And the times are inapposite.

Your ex-colleague,

Wole Soyinka.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA

Ibadan Branch

Ibadan

Vice-Chancellor :-

CLADELE A. AJOSE, O.B.E., M.D. (GLAS.), D.P.H., J.P.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor :-

S. O. BIOBAKU, C.M.G., M.A. (CANTAB), Ph.D. (LOND.)

Acting Registrar :-

T. O. SHOTUNDE, B.SC. (LOND.)

OUR REF. CS.1/314.

YOUR REF.

DATE 26 June 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir,

I wish to invite your attention to the need for a police post at this University.

The population on the campus of the University is estimated to be 1000 comprising 250 senior members of staff and their families about 50% of whom are expatriates, 275 members of the Subordinate staff and their families and 475 students. The population is steadily increasing with the yearly intake of students and the additional recruitment of staff members of all categories. The houses of the staff, the classrooms, the laboratories, and the maintenance workshops contain millions of pounds worth of personal and University property which need adequate protection apart from the need for the maintenance of law and order in such a mixed community.

The campus of the University has witnessed a number of violent house breaking and entry with increasing ferocity in spite of the presence of 30 night guards employed by the University. Although the burglary cases were reported immediately at the nearest police station, none of the property removed has been recovered nor any of the burglars apprehended.

You will no doubt see the urgent need for the establishment of a police post on the University campus. We would welcome an opportunity of discussing this request with you at any convenient time if you consider it necessary. (If required we are prepared to assist with the provision of suitable houses for the officers of the post).

An early consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

(Cladele A. Ajose)
Vice-Chancellor

The Commissioner of Police,
Police Headquarters,
Western Region,
Ibadan.

P.T.O.

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RECEIVED AT THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

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CS.4/314A

Ibadan,
26 June 1964

Copy:

The Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan.

For information, please. Any assistance
you can render in the matter will be greatly
appreciated.



Modèle A. Ajose
(Oladélé A. Ajose)
Vice-Chancellor

6. a. 15/7/64.

RSD

Please check if the police require
our intervention in any way, &
if not, what progress made.

W
T.O.E.
17/7
Spec / Discussed this with the
D.C. (Mr. Olufunso) on Saturday 18/7/64. He
informed me that the matter is well in
hand and that the Vice-Chancellor of
the University has been requested to
fix a date in order to discuss details

JS
20/7/64

RSD What progress, please?
18/7/64

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AN INTERVIEW HELD WITH PROFESSOR OYENUGA OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF IFE AND THE CHAIRMAN, PROVISIONAL COUNCIL OF
UNIVERSITY AT THE LATTER'S OFFICE ON 21/8/65

Professor Oyenuga called at the office of the Chairman on invitation at 9 a.m. on 21/8/65. The Chairman informed Professor Oyenuga that he has asked him to call at his office to discuss his (Professor Oyenuga) reply to the Vice Chancellor's letter asking him to explain why he (Professor Oyenuga) left the Campus during term time without his knowledge and permission.

2. The Chairman said that in his view, if Professor Oyenuga had ended his letter after explaining why he did not inform the Vice-Chancellor of his visits, he was sure the Vice-Chancellor would not have sent his reply to him. The 2 paragraphs added by Professor Oyenuga left much to be desired in tone and politeness to one's Vice Chancellor.

3. Professor Oyenuga disagreed and insisted that the letter was polite and that these two paragraphs were relevant because he had been issued with a query and he was not used to being served with a query and would reply again in similar tones if he was served in the future with a query.

4. The Chairman could not convince Professor Oyenuga that a courteous letter was at all times expected of Professors and indeed everybody in dealing with any other person, more so, if the particular individual holds a superior post, no matter in what sphere of life. The Chairman informed Professor Oyenuga that he thought he could settle this matter, but in view of Professor Oyenuga's attitude he would refer the matter to the Council. He told Professor Oyenuga that he would like him to know, as he was absent at a meeting held with the Heads of Faculties, that the University's progress is his paramount objective and he was prepared to remove all obstacles that may be in the way of achieving success. Professor Oyenuga said he regarded it as an insult to be called to the Chairman's office and be told that his letter was not polite and he knew what instructions were given to the Chairman when he was appointed. The Chairman asked him what he meant by this but he refused to amplify his inuendos. At this stage the interview was brought into a close after the Chairman had informed him that he would refer the matter to the Council.

L/c + pA

appointed at the age of 61 in October 1962. Esther IV, 14.

At the outset I wish to point out that because of the circumstances of my appointment on the staff at a time when I most needed a change of environment (owing to the lamentable death of my first wife after 35 years of married life), I owe it as a moral obligation to be loyal and helpful to the Vice-Chancellor of this University.

7. Again, if in the course of this letter during which I try to lay bare the chain of circumstances which led to the crisis I say anything that seems to be offensive to anybody, I assure you that I mean no offence; and, I tender in advance, a most unreserved apology for any such statement. Indeed both the Chairman of the Provisional Council and the Vice-Chancellor, who come in for much mention in this letter, are men to whom I owe some special debt of gratitude. The father of the Chairman, the late Rev. M. S. Cole, of blessed memory, was the person whom God used to make me what I am today; and to the Vice-Chancellor who afforded me opportunity of coming here, I am under a special debt of gratitude. They should, therefore, both be my friends; but as a wise man once said, "I love not my friend if I do not sometimes say what may displease him"; "when facing the truth, it is God who should be revered more than man." Any servant of God or leader who for fear of unpleasant repercussion failed to tell the truth is unworthy of his position.

8. If this my letter which has reconciliation as its main objective is considered late, I would very respectfully point out that before the crisis came to the open in February 1964 I had taken several steps to nip it in the bud as I will now proceed to enumerate.

9. In December 1962, in February, March and May 1963, I had gone to Professor Ajose to tell him what I think should be done to avoid this crisis. In one of these meetings I told him that as it was he who, as Vice-Chancellor, made it possible for me to come here I am morally bound to be loyal to him in all lawful things that he might be doing but reserved the right to come to speak frankly to him when, in my opinion, he is blundering. I said further that I placed my experience of some 45 years of connection with education in Nigeria (January 1918-1962) at his disposal for any legitimate use he may like to make of it. I told him too, that I did not like the fact that only very few of his African staff liked his administration; but that most of all, I was rather unhappy that he and two of his staunchest friends who did every thing possible to get him appointed, had fallen out with him. I referred to Mr. M. Ade George and Professor Oyenuga. The answer he gave me was rather ominous, because he asked me whether I remembered the Yoruba proverb which says "it is he who helps the king to the throne that the king first destroys." My surprise at this question could be better imagined than described.

10. On the 22nd of May, when I saw in the press that the object of the existence in Ife and Ibadan Universities of a body known as "The National Committee on Civil Liberties" is misunderstood and that six permanent secretaries in the civil service were queried about it I went to the Premier, Chief S.L. Akintola, to discuss with him (1) the object of that organisation of which I am a member, and (2) among other things, as in the paper attached and marked appendix 'B', I let the Premier know the sense of insecurity which the expatriate staff of the University are feeling because of the attitude of Western Government

particularly over the reported statement of the Premier to the effect that "Nigeria cannot yet find jobs for all the graduates coming out of Ibadan University and therefore hardly needs four more Universities." I told the Premier too, that I had gone to see the Vice-Chancellor over the same statement and I advised him to get the Vice-Chancellors of the 4 other Universities to go with him to the Premier, Western Region, with a view to clarifying the statement but I doubt if he acted.

11. On October 10, 1963, I got the Bishop of Ibadan, Rt. Rev. S. O. Olatola to collaborate with Dr. Agbaje by inviting to the Bishop's Court the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Oyenuga, Professor Okwarammi, Professor Igwu, Dr. Aluko, Dr. Odumosu, Mr. M. A. George and myself in order that His Lordship might use his good offices to settle the misunderstanding between Professor Oyenuga and the Vice-Chancellor.

12. The Bishop and Dr. Agbaje, after listening to long complaints succeeded in settling the misunderstanding between Professor Oyenuga and the Vice-Chancellor and others amicably.

13. The reaction of Professor Ajose to this amicable settlement was most encouraging and reassuring. In that, he visited every one of those who attended that reconciliation meeting and thanked them most sincerely; he gave all of us the impression that all the matter as far as he was concerned was over and that all of us, that is, the members of the staff and he should now cooperate.

14. If I am asked "why was the matter not ended there"? my candid opinion (which I told the Chairman personally) is that he, the Chairman (Mr. Somade) did not want the matter settled but was bent on using his position in manoeuvring Professor Oyenuga to a position which would bring about his dismissal. I will establish this point later.

15. Again, just before the crisis came to the open I fixed appointments with (1) the Minister of Education, Mr. D.K. Olumofin and went to see him on Thursday, January 23rd in his office at the Secretariat to reason with him as to why the matter of Professor Oyenuga should be allowed to develop into a crisis; in a later section of this letter I will mention two pertinent statements of the Minister which would show that it is the Chairman (Mr. Somade) who allowed this matter to develop to a crisis because Mr. Somade told me when I interviewed him that he disliked Professor Oyenuga and did not have any respect for him. (2) Again on Thursday, the 30th January, 1964, I went to interview Mr. B. Somade in his capacity as the Chairman of the Provisional Council in his office in order to remonstrate with him to avoid the crisis.

16. I told Mr. Somade among other things what the public was saying about him, namely, that he it was who made the matter of Oyenuga his personal concern, because he must have been told that Bishop Olatola had settled it and yet he (the Chairman) insisted on continuing it; for if he were not making the matter his personal matter why should he insist on the matter being proceeded with after the settlement of the misunderstanding between the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Oyenuga? or why should he refuse to allow the Oni of Ife who I heard sent for him to settle the matter out of the Council, when even cases already in the Supreme Court have been allowed to be withdrawn and settled out of Court? or why should he (the Chairman) say that he hated Professor Oyenuga? and why, since the Minister of Education had said the matter should be dropped should he (the

Chairman) insist that it must continue? and finally why was it that on 25th January, 1964, when the majority of the members of the Provisional Council insisted on Professor Oyenuga's (as an accredited member) remaining in the Council room while the matter was to be discussed, since both he the Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor were equally concerned in the matter, why, I asked, should he, Mr. Somade, as the Chairman, insist that Professor Oyenuga should go out, and why did he use his position to get the Council to bow to his decision?

17. In his reply to my queries the Chairman said it was too late when he had sent for him as it was on 23.1.64 that is, three days before the Council meeting. That he did not say he hated Professor Oyenuga but that he did not like or have any respect for him. That Mr. Olumofin could not have said that the matter should be discontinued with and finally that he only used his casting vote about Oyenuga's going out of the Council and did not exploit his position to make the Council bow to his decision as I alleged. The sum total of his answer was that he was adamant and determined about the issue of this matter, whatever the consequences.

18. I have related all these long stories of what part I had played in keeping with my Ministry of reconciliation in order that the Council may know that I am not, like a man just awake out of sleep, only now trying at a late hour to intervene in the matter and pleading for reconciliation.

19. And since the crisis came to the open, and as an Executive member of the AUTE, I have served on two delegations of the academic staff to remonstrate with the authorities of the Ife University to resolve the crisis. My experience on these delegations and my inside knowledge of the state of things make me to decide to write to the Council to warn it not to be lulled into a sense of false security that the crisis is over and that there shall be no adverse repercussion and consequences following it.

20. First I wish to let the Council know that unless this matter is reconsidered and amicably settled, a great majority of the present staff may resign and find other appointments for themselves before the beginning of the next academic year. The fact that applications for admission of students are coming in must not be taken as a sign that all is well.

21. As a proof of these, two of the only three professors now on the staff have begun to seek for jobs elsewhere. It seems certain that one has already secured an appointment, and the other has not, but the fact that he has applied at all shows that he is simply biding his time here and will go away as soon as he secured an appointment. He has paid off his car loan with a cheque. The third professor who resigned initially, is on secondment and augmented salary but may not return here after the 30th of September. There are evidences that many others of the expatriate staff are looking for jobs and may succeed before 30th September.

22. As for the African staff, I am aware that since a professor has been dismissed in a manner which violated all academic principles, and since the post of a professor is the highest ambition to which a young university lecturer may hope to attain, most of the African members of the academic staff are now much discouraged and the matter of their departure is only as soon as any of them can get job elsewhere in a more congenial

atmosphere and security.

23. If this is doubted, let the Council now make a new and special condition of service for both expatriate and African staff and ask them to sign an agreement to remain for 3 years and see how many would sign it. I very much doubt if the Council can get as many as one dozen to sign it.

24. Another reason why the Council should reconsider its decision is that many of the expatriate staff do not trust the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and it is an open secret that they feel the former at least is not the man to tackle the intricate problems connected with the starting of a new university. At one of the executive committee meetings of the AIUT which I attended as the only African member, it was stated, though not on record, that until the present Vice-Chancellor is removed the work of this university cannot go on satisfactorily; one of the expatriates who said this told the meeting he had already discussed this matter with the Chairman who, he said, agreed with him. The other expatriates at this meeting agreed with this frank opinion.

25. I have mentioned the last attitude of the expatriate staff for two reasons: first because although I was morally bound to be loyal to Professor Ajose in all lawful things, yet I should love more, this public institution so dear to the heart of the people of Western Region, and should not fail to sound the note of warning to the authority of anything likely to destroy its chances of success. After I shall have given the warning as I am now doing, if it is unheeded and any adverse thing happens, I shall have a clear conscience.

26. Secondly, the Provisional Council should probe further into the reason why Professor Oyenuga, who was once one of the staunchest supporters of the Vice-Chancellor, and who incurred for himself the enmity of many persons at the University of Ibadan and among some of the members of the Cabinet of the present Government of Western Nigeria over the appointment of Professor Ajose, why should this same Professor Oyenuga now violently disagree with him. Could it not be because the University which they all supported to found to be a showpiece was not being properly run? The Council should investigate this and hear from both sides.

27. As I write now it is an open secret that another valued and highly respected member of the academic staff, and one who has great respect for the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. T.O. Fayiga, has resigned his appointment for reason not unconnected with the dismissal of Professor Oyenuga. Dr. Aluko has the greatest respect for Professor Ajose for the way he had helped him (Dr. Aluko) in the past; Mr. M. Ade George is a most dear and personal friend of Professor Ajose; has the Council found out why they resigned in protest of the treatment of Professor Oyenuga? They certainly are no fools and they are among the officers of this University such as any university can boast of. Out of consideration for the students they teach, the lecturers resigned with effect from the end of the academic year; but the acceptance of their resignation was drastically accelerated on the ground that they were or might be inciting the students to revolt; this allegation or assumption if investigated will be found to be grossly incorrect.

28. Another reason why the Council should not only reconsider its decision but should probe this matter is twofold. First

it is because the present students are already suffering as a result of accelerated acceptance of resignation of lecturers who resigned to take effect on the 30th of September in consideration of the students. Each was given a stipulated very small number of days before he had to leave the Campus. Already the department of Economics has had to drop Sociology and this means they will be referred in this paper through no fault of their own. It is doubtful if second-year agricultural students could carry on satisfactorily for lack of lecturers who could teach them effectively. Secondly in spite of the loud protestations of the Chairman of the Council and the Vice-Chancellor and the Premier that politics had nothing to do with this matter, the general public, most of the African staff, and most of the students, are not convinced that it was not politics. Some of the reasons advanced are as follows:

The Premier told the delegates of AIUT that waited upon him on the 13th February that in March, 1963 the Vice-Chancellor wrote him to help to remove Professor Oyenuga, but that he, the Premier, handed the letter over to the then Chairman, Chief Williams, who amicably settled the matter without reference to him, the Premier. If that were so, why should such a Chairman and such a Council be dissolved and a civil servant (who under General Orders is bound to do what his government wanted) be appointed chairman? This is the only University in West Africa where a civil servant still in active service is chairman.

29. Again, one female expatriate member of the staff who seems to know everything the government is doing had said that the Council, of which Chief Rotimi was Chairman, was dissolved because Chief Rotimi Williams seemed partial to Professor Oyenuga. I quarreled with this expatriate member and reported her to the Dean for speaking with such deep rooted prejudice. Correspondence between us are still with me.

30. Again, if politics were not the cause of the removal of Professor Oyenuga, why was it that the Premier (as he told members of the delegation that waited upon him on February 13) on two or three occasions had had to send for the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to come to his office for settlement of misunderstanding between themselves, why should this same Premier, knowing as he did, that there was misunderstanding between the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Oyenuga, not send for them to settle the palaver in the interest of the University?

31. Could it not be because Professor Oyenuga is one of those the Premier accused of subversion and who he said would soon be got rid of?

32. Again if politics were not in the matter why should the Minister of Education, who on the occasion of his visit here had said that the matter concerning Professor Oyenuga should be dropped, allow the Chairman to continue to manoeuvre the matter to a breaking point? Of course Mr. Somade had said the Minister did not tell him so.

33. It is therefore either because as the Minister told me in his office "every body is in Mr. Somade's pocket." He as the Minister of Education "is in Mr. Somade's pockets"; "the Premier is in Mr. Somade's pockets!!! even God is in Mr. Somade's pocket"!!! Upon these most shocking remarks of the Minister of Education we parted.

Of course, these statements were not written down and can easily be denied, but God is witness between the Minister and myself that they were truly and indeed made.

35. Or it might be because the Minister is talking about discipline as if the relationship between two professors as academic colleagues is that of master and servant. As a man who had been Head of several secondary schools and Teacher Training Institutions I should not consider myself master to my assistant.

36. I very respectfully put it to the Council that Professor Oyenuga did not want to flout the authority of the Council; he is a man of deep conviction and after restating his case re his letter dated 4th January, 1964, a copy of which he sent to each of the Council members, he said he was ready to apologise if only to avoid giving the impression of flouting its authority, but the Chairman in his anxiety to get rid of Professor Oyenuga whom he said he did not like, just proceeded to determine his appointment with seven days notice as if he were dealing with a messenger or a junior clerk in a government office. Up till now, neither the African staff and many of the expatriates nor any of the Nigerian Press is convinced that the method adopted in terminating the appointment is in the best interest of the University. Indeed, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and the AUT, Ibadan, had passed resolutions and published them in the Nigerian press that a very important academic principle has been violated by the Ife Provisional Council which should go down to history.

37. The concensus of opinion of the Nigerian Press as in the Daily Times, the Pilot, the Daily Express, the Morning Post, the Nigerian Tribune, all these papers condemned the act. Even the London Times supplement is said to have had an article describing Ife University as a huge joke for sacking its Professor of Agriculture on a flimsy charge of being rude!

38. Some member of the staff who recently returned from England said wherever Nigerians went they were being ridiculed as belonging to a country where a Professor may be dismissed for being rude. In the opinion of many, Oyenuga's letter in question was not rude; and anyway, why leave leprosy to heal ringworm!

I therefore most earnestly plead with the Council first to reconsider its decision in the best interest of this University which has been made a laughing stock because of the high-handed manner in which the Chairman had manoeuvred the simple matter of a letter between two professors which ought not to concern the Council at all.

39. When the delegation of AIUT which waited upon the Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor asked why the letter should be sent to Mr. Somade as Chairman and not to the Academic Board in the first instance, the two answers given were -

(a) that he the Chairman came to the Vice-Chancellor's office one day and found the Vice-Chancellor reading a letter which made him frown his face; and upon enquiring what caused him so much unhappiness, the Vice-Chancellor gave him the letter;

(b) that the University was on its Long Vacation.

40. But one wonders what was urgent in the letter of one professor to another professor (who is just a "Primus inter pares") which should warrant such a haste? After all the long vacation would be over and this matter might easily have been referred to the Academic Board.

Again if the Chairman were not deliberately manoeuvring the case of the said rude letter to achieve a predetermined end, why should he send for Professor Oyenuga to come to see him at the Secretariat as if he were one of his clerks: the Chairman has an office in the University Campus, and the Provisional Council Chamber was available? Indeed the way professors and lecturers are handled in Ife University is most undignifying.

Again why was the rejoinder written by Professor Oyenuga to explain what happened between them (when the report of the same was found not correct by the professor) why should the professor's version not be available for the special committee to see? It was reported missing in the file and so the special committee did not get the full facts at that special meeting.

41. Another reason why the Council should reconsider its decision is that that decision has been condemned by the consensus of public opinion and by three out of the four other Nigerian Universities and by many members, black and white, of the Ife University academic staff as violating academic principles. The Meeting of Explanation held by the Chairman with the staff ended in a row and disgust.

42. The Council will have apologies from those concerned in order to uphold its dignity, but will be acting in the best interest of the people of Western Nigeria by saving this University from ruin. Please heed this warning.

43. The Council should in addition to reconsidering this most unpopular decision also institute an independent enquiry into the administration of this University and try to satisfy itself as to the following:-

- (1) why should Professor Kurth resign in the way he did ?
- (2) why should Mr. Towsey resign as he did ?
- (3) why did the Catering Officer who was a very close friend of the Vice-Chancellor resign on protest on account of Professor Oyenuga ?

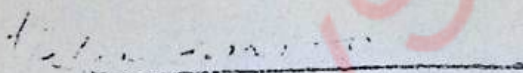
Altogether the University has already lost, as a more or less direct result of this affair, no less than eight senior members.

44. Finally, I must repeat that I am in the foregoing long letter not trying to apportion blame; but I simply tried to analyse the circumstances leading to or surrounding this unfortunate episode. Rather, my earnest plea is that the situation should not be considered to have passed remedy, but that in the true Yoruba fashion of "ti a ba fi otun pa omo n'igbe nse ni a fi osi fa a mora" which means "if with the left hand an offending child is brow beaten, with the right he should with filial affection be embraced". The Council should in keeping with this Yoruba philosophy send for these dismissed professor and others who resigned on protest, obtain their unreserved apologies and reinstate them. For be it remembered that God will not come down to speak to the Council but will

use man as His instrument. This should all the more be done because of the most damaging statement made by the Action Group during the unfortunate crisis that if the Action Group should win the next election all those sent away now would come back. The statement is most damaging because it means in effect that the University of Ife would be a football to be kicked about by politicians.

Please, lady and gentlemen of the Council, for goodness' sake, for the sake of Western Nigeria which we all serve, recall these dismissed men and earn God's approval on your services no matter what the world may think of you. "If the Master praises, what are men!"

Yours faithfully,


E. A. Odusanwo
Lecturer in Comparative Religion

DISTRIBUTION:

One official copy

One copy each to all members of the Provisional Council

APPENDIX "A"

Copy of the Resolution signed by 55 members of the A.I.U.T.

4th February 1964.

232

In view of the present state of unrest in the University of Ife involving

1. The termination of the appointment of the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture;
2. The accelerated acceptance of the resignation in protest of six members of the academic staff, and the likelihood of further resignation;
3. The state of restiveness and anxiety among the students, and the disturbed atmosphere in this university which render it impossible for staff or students to engage in fruitful work;

We the undersigned members of the Academic Staff of this University having carefully considered, from all the information available to us the circumstances surrounding the termination of Professor Oyenuga's appointment, are of the opinion that in view of the Professor's declared readiness to apologise to Council "provided that I am fully assured that this apology will not be used against me in the near future", the Council should reconsider its decision, in the light of the present sad state of affairs, and of the assurance recently given by the Western Nigeria Government of its determination to foster the growth of the University.

Sharing with the Provisional Council of the University and the Western Nigeria Government a "great enthusiasm for the task of building here a first-class university" we are in duty bound to say that we are highly apprehensive of the handicap that the present state of affairs constitutes to the progress of the university both as regard future recruiting of high-calibre staff, and the existence of the right university atmosphere;

We therefore ask

1. That the Council urgently reconsider its decision to terminate the appointment of Professor Oyenuga, and
2. following upon this the Council refuse to accept protest resignations from our colleagues.

Finally, we view with concern the lack of consultation between the Council and the Academic Board which has been a consistent feature of the sequence of events which have culminated in the present unrest.

Two copies of the original of the above Resolution signed by 55 members were delivered to the Chairman and Vice-Chancellor by a delegation of the A.I.U.T. that waited on them in the Vice-Chancellor's office, after office, during the week of crisis.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT, THE STATE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF OF BUREAU

article published in the Daily News about six Permanent
 residents who had been in the State Department of these people.
 Several articles have been published in the State Department of these people.
 the people have been in the State Department of these people.

Several articles have been published in the State Department of these people.
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ARCHIVES OF OXSOAC

Strictly Private and Confidential

98 In the file, p. 234
17/7
Rev. Canon E.A. Odusanwo,
University of Ife,
Ibadan Branch, Ibadan.

25th June, 1964.

The Heads of the Anglican Church in Lagos & Western Nigeria
" " " " Roman Catholic Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " Methodist Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " Baptist Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " Presbyterian Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " African Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " Apostolic Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " Seventh Day Adventist Church in Western Nigeria
" " " " Salvation Army Church in Western Nigeria

My dear Fellow workers in Christ,

For some two months now I have, by fervent prayer and fasting been wrestling with God to reveal to me what we can do to restore peace and happiness and prosperity to Western Nigeria, for quite a long time I had no reply at all, but I persisted.

On Saturday night to Sunday morning of June 20th, to 21st, 1964. I seemed to have received an answer in a vision which came to me between 11.30 p.m. and 3.00 a.m. says the voice to me, "Do you know, Emmanuel, that when God is going to do something wonderful, He begins with difficulty and if it is something very wonderful He begins with an impossibility", and, at the end of the long vision I was directed to go and read St. Luke's Gospel 1, verse 37 "With God, nothing shall be impossible."

And the vision continues to say, "If therefore the people in Western Nigeria are anxious to end strife in the Region, let Awolowo and Akintola be reconciled:" this says the voice, is humanly impossible, for, how can any human being conceive of the idea that Awolowo, (after being made to suffer so much) will think of his forgiving Akintola, yet says the voice that is the only thing that can restore peace, lasting peace, happiness and prosperity to Western Nigeria. As things stand at present, a situation has been created whereby an everlasting enmity has been brought between some sections of Western Nigerians and another. Several people have thought of several ways by which good leadership can be recovered in Western Nigeria, but there is no other way, the voice says, and any other way that may be tried will only be widening the gulf between the various sections."

My embarrassment at this vision could be better imagined than described, and my first reaction was that to ask "who will bell the cat?" Who will approach the two leaders and if even the leaders agree to be reconciled are there not many of their followers who will staunchly refuse to entertain such idea? Is there not a Yoruba saying:- that "relatives do not return from the law court of litigation to become friends again."

But immediately the voice came back to me saying, "It is the person who sends a man an errand he should fear and not him to whom the errand is to be delivered." Yoruba:- Eniti o ran ni nise ni a beru, a ki i beru eniti ao je ise na fun. I therefore decided to write this note to all those mentioned at the top of this letter to request that they should all meet, pray together and go to Awolowo and then to Akintola and tell them what God sends to them.

235

This letter is therefore addressed to the leaders of the Churches of God mentioned above and labelled strictly private and confidential for nothing of the contents must get to any News Paper at all until success has been achieved.

May I therefore very respectfully request that a meeting of all the addressees be convened by Bishop S.O. Odutola at any place he may choose for prayer and decision and a plunge to be made into this matter as soon as possible.

I would of course like to be left out of the picture for if anything is achieved, my attitude always is and shall be:- "Not unto us O Lord, not unto us but to thy name be glory, for the sake of thy steadfast love and thy faithfulness, why should the nations say, "where is their God?" Psalm 115 verses 1 and 2. The message I was sent to Chief Awolowo is Psalm 66 verse 8 to 12.

I have a message from the Lord Alleluiah, and to you dear fathers and brothers in Christ, I delivered the message and leave you to act promptly in this matter.

Yours because His,

LA. 1/8/64
PA.

PA.

SPEC,

Ref. your minute at bottom of P. 221. I enquired from Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Olufunwa) who informed me that no reply has been received from the Vice-Chancellor to their letter sent on 2/7/64 in reply to his letter dated 26/6/64, asking him to fix appointment to discuss the matter - I have spoken and you instructed that the Vice-Chancellor be informed of the position. Please see p. 237.

28
R/S. O.
7/8/64.

121

ARCHIVES OF OYSSA

SECRET

S. 155/237

7th August 1964

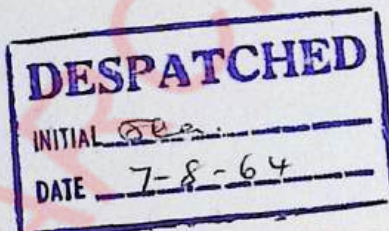
Professor O. A. Ajose, O.B.E.,
Vice-Chancellor,
The University of Ife,
Ibadan Branch,
Ibadan.

University of Ife, Ibadan Branch:
Request for Police Post

P. 221
With reference to your endorsement No. CS.1/314A of 26th June, 1964, I am directed to say that in reply to an enquiry, I am informed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police that a letter was sent to you on the 2nd of July, 1964 asking you to fix appointment to discuss the matter and that a reply has not been received from you.

J. O. SOBANDÉ

(J. O. Sobande)
for Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council.



SECRET

See P 238
78/8

See 7-7
10/8
7/8

238
THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE: IBADAN 22251

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'IFE VERSITY'

Vice-Chancellor:

Oladele A. Ajose, O.B.E., J.P. M.D. (Glas). D.P.H.

SECRET

IBADAN BRANCH,

IBADAN.

Ref No. VC./S.1/64.

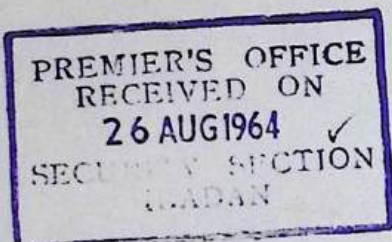
22nd August, 1964.

SECRET.

Secretary to the
Premier and Executive Council
Premier's Office
Ibadan.

S.155

For the attention of Mr. J.O. Sobande.



University of Ife,
Ibadan Branch,
Request for Police Post.

With reference to your Secret letter S155/237 of 7th August, I regret the delay in dealing with this matter; it was caused by pressure of work in our Registrar's Office.

Since receiving your letter, I have got in touch with the Ag. Commissioner of Police who sent his relief Mr. Bello to me to discuss the matter. It was agreed at the meeting that police patrol should be made available immediately, but that owing to lack of financial provision and inadequate availability of men consequent on the present emergency, it will not yet be possible to provide a police post. It is hoped however, that as the University has suitable office accommodation for use by the force, it may be possible to detail officers for 24 hours duty in the office.

Oladele A. Ajose
Oladele A. Ajose,
Vice-Chancellor.

J8
26/8

239

J.P.E.C.

P 238 for information ref. P 237
and previous papers. I propose to ask
C. J. P. as a ~~alt~~ X if he can arrange
this, pl. ?

J.S.
31/8

✓ PA.

WY
31/8

ARCHIVES OF OYSCA

240

THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA

TELEPHONE, IBADAN 22261

CABLES & TELEGRAMS: 'IFE VERSITY'

Vice-Chancellor:

Oladele A. Ajose, O.B.E., M.D. (Glas). D.P.H., J.P.

IBADAN BRANCH,

IBADAN.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref No.

VC.135/95

URGENT

18th September, 1964

The Secretary to the
Premier and Executive Council,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan.

Dear *Ejiwunmi*

241-242 Attached copy of letter received from Professor Krause,
Director of the Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Justus
Liebig-Universitat, Giessen, is forwarded for the information
of the Premier.

I was at the German Embassy yesterday and Drs. Urbanek
and Edger informed me that the letter from the Minister President
was being forwarded immediately through the usual Federal channels
to you. I would be most grateful if urgent action could be taken
in the matter to facilitate the arrival of the Professors and
Lecturers at our University before the 1st of October. Thank you.

Yours sincerely
Oladele A. Ajose

Oladele A. Ajose
Vice-Chancellor.



Justus Liebig-Universität
Giessen
Institut für Landwirtschaft,
Veterinarmedizin u. Ernährung
in den Tropen und Subtropen
Institutsdirektor

63 Giessen,
Johannesstrasse, 1.

September 9th, 1964.

To

Prof. Dr. Oladele A. Ajose,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife,
Ibadan Branch,
I b a d a n / Nigeria.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

yesterday morning I returned from my leave in which I submitted myself to a medical treatment. In the meantime the Minister President of the land Hesse, Dr. Zinn, has sent a note to his Excellency the Premier of Western Nigeria, the Hon. Chief S.L. Akintola, containing his offer to send eight scientists, 2 technicians, and one secretary to your University, and the conditions under which this action can take place. Of course I am very happy that we accomplished so much in the short time after my return from Nigeria and after reporting about Ife. I hope that the official answer of your Government will reach us very soon therewith the staff can be sent to Ife on time before the first of October.

Prof. Jung and lecturer Dr. Schmutterer, heads of departments of my Institute, will accompany the staff and remain at the University of Ife until the first of November. They will prepare our future research programme. I myself intend to revisit the University of Ife about one week after our staff left Germany, to discuss all open problems with regard to our partnership, and the science - and research - programme with you. I am very glad to see you then again, and I am sure that our joint efforts will be successful.

Enclosed you will find the requested list of the staff for Ife connected with informations about the branches, marital conditions, and number of children.

With kindest regards, also to the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Mr. Ige.

yours sincerely,
(Sgd) ? Krause

Prof. Atanasiu
(married, 2 children)

Dr. Ahlkamper
(married, 2 children)

Dr. Westphal
(married, 1 child)

Dr. Hochmuth
(single)

Agronomy
and soils :

- Geology and Pedology;
- Plant Nutrition;
- General Agronomy;
- Chemistry of Fertilizer and Soil Analyses;
- Agricultural and Field Experimentation;

Doz. Dr. Hinrichsen
(married, 3 children)

Dr. Gothe
(married, 2 children)

Animal Science
and Food Techno-
logy

- : -Animal Nutrition;
- Animal Production;
- Animal Health;

Dr. Ehrhard
(married)

Agricultural
Biology :

- Zoology;
- Entomology

Doz. Dr. Schulze
(married, 2 children)

Farm Machinery,
Mechanization
and Surveying

Technicians:

Mr. Schuppener

The second technician will be sent after the team has reported from
Ife which specialised technician is needed.

Secretary:

Mrs. Klein

243

CONFIDENTIAL

S.155/243.

22nd September, 1964.

Professor Oladele A. Ajose,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Ife,
IBADAN.

Dear Professor Ajose,

There is, I believe a standing arrangement about the procedure for appointment of expatriate staff to the University of Ife. Assuming that this arrangement still stands and is observed, I assure you that my office will do its best to expedite all necessary action at this end.

Yours sincerely,

(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
Secretary to the Premier and
Executive Council

RSD

To write, please, from p. 240.

WJ

T. O. EJIWUNMI,
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council

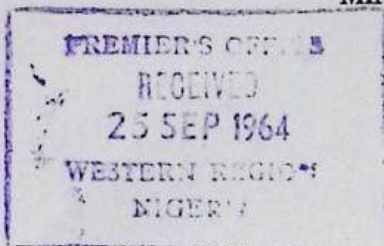
8.1.64

Noted, please

28/2579



Telephone : 26541 /45
Telegrams : External, Lagos



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

P.M.B. No. 12600,
LAGOS, NIGERIA

Ref : No. Bb 18/2/T/49

23rd September, 1964.

The Secretary to the Premier,
Premier's Office,
Ibadan,
Western Nigeria.

Partnership between the University
of Ife and the University of Giessen,
West Germany.

I am directed to forward herewith
a letter addressed to the Honourable Chief
S. L. Akintola, Premier of Western Nigeria,
by Dr. Zinn, Premier of the German Land of
Hessen on the above subject together with a
covering letter No. IV5-82.30 dated 17th
September, 1964, from the Charge d'Affaires
of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of
Germany in Lagos.

2. I should be grateful if you would
deliver the two letters to the Honourable
Premier.



(S. Aliyu)
for Permanent Secretary.

SA/CIE:

Note

Letter referred to above has
been forwarded to the P.P.S. with a copy
of this letter. 25/9.

c/s Please return the
letters. 10/9

3079.

Action taken. sep. 24 5 2/10

SPEC

Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany
IV 5 - 82.30

24

Tel. 24848/49, 24776
P. O. Box 728,
Lagos, 17th September, 1964

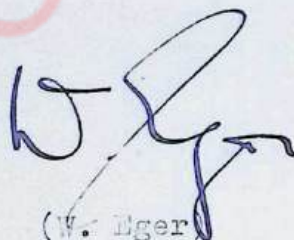
246-248

Mr. Premier,

I have the honour to forward enclosed hereto a letter of Dr. Zinn, Premier of the German Land Hessen, concerning the partnership between the University of Giessen and the University of Ife.

As the matter is very urgent the Hessian Premier would be very grateful for an early reply, if need be, by cable.

Please accept, Mr. Premier, the assurances of my highest consideration.



(W. Eger)

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

ARCHIVES



DER HESSISCHE MINISTERPRÄSIDENT

Wiesbaden, den 14. August
Bierstädter Straße 2
Telefon 5871

246
19 64

The Premier of Western Nigeria
The Hon. Chief S.L. Akintola
Ibadan / Nigeria
West Africa

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of your visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1961, I had the pleasure of meeting you in Wiesbaden, the capital of Land Hesse. Out of our meeting developed a relationship between the Western Region and Land Hesse which fits well into the overall Nigerian-German relations.

Land Hesse always tries to support the Federal Government at Bonn in its efforts towards friendly connections to Nigeria; with this aim in mind Land Hesse, in coordination with the appropriate Federal Government agencies, conducted a series of Scholarship projects for the benefit of the Nigerian Regions. At present there are 160 Nigerians in Land Hesse, 66 of which have been selected by the West-Nigerian Governmental agencies. They are now in Germany to receive on-the-job training, or to attend engineering schools or universities.

Instigated by your visit and the relations which developed subsequently, a number of professors from the University of Ife came to Hesse in an effort to form a partnership with the Faculty of Agriculture of the Justus-Liebig University at Giessen, to which is attached a department for Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine and Nutrition in the Tropics and Sub-Tropics.

After Professor Dr. Ajose, Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife, conducted discussions in 1963 and again this spring, Professor Dr. Kraus, the new head of the department was asked to investigate in Western Nigeria in what way a partnership between the agricultural Faculty, University of Ife, and the agricultural Faculty, Giessen University, might become feasible.

The report Professor Dr. Kraus submitted after his return from Ife last July revealed that both the Nigerian side and the German side

were interested in forming a partnership: The German scientists are interested in getting a chance of conducting research in Western Nigeria on their particular projects. The Nigerian side is very much interested in extending the agricultural Faculty, University Ife and to give students in their third year the chance to continue at Ife. However the Agricultural Faculty Ife is lacking the required faculty body to continue to educate after October 1964 the students which already have been at the Faculty for 2 years. The Faculty, therefore urgently requested that 8 scientists from the Giessen University be sent to Ife.

On principle, the subject of partnership relations with overseas Universities is a matter which has to be decided and financed by the appropriate Federal Government agencies at Bonn. Therefore my representatives and authorised professors of the Giessen university conducted appropriate negotiations at Bonn. It is understandable, that in the short time remaining until 1 October 1964 a binding financial commitment cannot be obtained from the Federal Government at Bonn. However, because I realise how urgent the University of Ife needs additional faculty members, I, in coordination with the appropriate Federal Government agencies at Bonn, would like to make the following suggestions:

- 1.) As of 1 October 1964, Land Hesse Government is ready to give leave to Professor Dr. Atanasiu (as team leader), 1 assistant professor, 6 scientific assistants, 2 technicians and 1 secretary (all presently members of the staff of the Giessen University) and to continue to pay their salaries until such a time when the Federal Government at Bonn has reached its decision.

This period of leave would extend in the case of the team leader for one year, in the cases of the other members of the team for two years; the decision whether the team leader, Professor Dr. Atanasiu can be granted a second year of leave rests with the Giessen Faculty; should he be urgently needed at Giessen, after a stay of 12 months in Nigeria, he will be exchanged in the second year for another professor of equal standing.

- 2.) Air transportation for the personnel and sea transport of the team members' belongings would be at your Governments expense. Also your Government would have to agree to pay air transportation for the team members' dependents (wives and children). Your Government would have to assign rent-free quarters to the team members, their families and the single secretary.

Also the permission would have to be given the team members and their families to take their personal belongings and one car per team member into Nigeria duty-free.

Further, assurance would have to be given that the team members and their families receive the required residence-and work-permits. Finally, there would have to be a binding statement to the effect that upon termination of the assignment return air transportation for the team members and their dependents and sea transport of their personal belongings will be paid by your Government.

3.) In order to insure proper and uniform development of the Agricultural Faculty Ife, it would be appreciated if assurance could be given that, if possible, no other foreign professors than Germans will be employed to teach at the Agricultural Faculty University Ife.

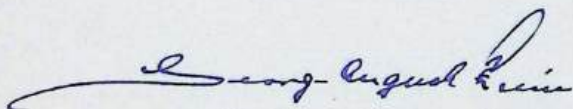
4.) Construction of the buildings required for the Agricultural Faculty Ife is up to the appropriate Nigerian agencies.

As soon as you confirm that your Government officially agrees in the partnership between the University Ife and the University Giessen under the above conditions and is willing to accept the financial and other obligations outlined above, I shall ask the Land Hesse Minister of Education to grant leave of absence to the above named teaching team.

Since preparations have to be made in such a way that the team can start its assignment in Ife on 1 October, it would be appreciated if you would let me know your comment on above suggestions as soon as possible.

Permit, your Excellency, the assurance of my continued high esteem

Very sincerely yours



Dr.h.c. Georg August Zinn
Minister President
Land Hesse

Head of Econ. Dept,

Enclosed in this file you will find certain papers containing proposals for some form of external assistance. The papers were forwarded through the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

2. You may wish to examine the proposals and advise the Hon. Premier on the terms of the offer being made by the President Minister of Land Hesse.

T.O. Ejiwunmi
(T.O. Ejiwunmi)
6/10/1964.

ARCHIVES OF OYSC

The Honourable Premier,

I have read through the letter addressed to you by Dr. Zinn, Minister President, Land Hesse, Western Germany, at pages 246/248, on technical assistance proposals for the University of Ife.

2. For some time now, the University of Ife has been considering technical assistance proposals from both West German and American sources, the former through the Universities of Giessen and Heidelberg and the latter through Wisconsin University. When the application for technical assistance from Western Germany was submitted to Lagos, the National Universities Commission inquired through the appropriate Ministry in Lagos "how the University of Ife will fit the application for assistance in agriculture from U.S.A.I.D. through the services of the University of Wisconsin with the application for assistance from the University of Giessen." This Department was then assured by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife that it was the intention of the University -

"to fit any assistance from Giessen into those from U.S.A.I.D. through the services of the University of Wisconsin. The University of Giessen has a Tropical Agriculture Department and are interested in linking with us (Ife University) to carry out research in tropical agriculture and teach. It is expected that two staff members will be sent out to us each year. In addition, we asked for Technicians who, as you know, are so very difficult to get, and the University is willing to train a few for us. We have asked for Fellowships and for equipment for laboratory research. Equipment supplied by Giessen will supplement those to be provided by U.S.A.I.D. We do not expect any difficulties between our

existing staff and those that may be sent under U.S.A.I.D. and I think this will hold true also of any scientist from Giessen. The University of Giessen is not being asked for capital to build the Department of Agriculture as is the U.S.A.I.D."

3. As a result of this confirmation, application for technical assistance for the Faculties of Science and Agriculture were submitted to the German Embassy in Lagos through the appropriate channels. In effect, therefore, the letter addressed to you by the Minister President of Land Hesse is an answer to this application from Ife as well as a fulfilment of the promise of assistance made to you personally by the Minister President during your Goodwill Mission to Wiesbaden in 1961.

4. However, I have no doubt that the Chairman of the Provisional Council has kept you duly informed, as Chancellor of the University, of the negotiations that have been going on with the U.S.A.I.D. authorities and the University of Wisconsin on the type of aid that the University of Ife will wish to have from America. I only have to add that at a meeting held in my office with the Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, at which the Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and the Dean of the Faculty of Science were present, both the Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Wisconsin and the University of Ife, and the tentative terms of the Partnership Agreement between the University of Giessen and the University of Ife, were closely examined with a view to finding out method of accommodation, if not complete absorption, of the technical assistance obtainable from the two Universities into the Faculty of Agriculture at Ife. It was agreed at the meeting that there was room at the University of Ife for both the Universities now keen to

assist our Faculty of Agriculture and that the agreements, with some modifications of that between Giessen and Ife, should be submitted to both the Senate and the Provisional Council of the University of Ife for consideration in the immediate future.

5. In the light of all this, I would advise that the assistance now being proposed by the University of Giessen, as contained in the Minister President's letter, be accepted in principle. There are, however, parts of the terms that would appear to conflict with the agreement of Technical Co-operation between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany: these are at X, page 247 and Y, page 248. Under the agreement under reference, the travel expenses between Germany and Nigeria will have to be paid by the German authorities both ways. Furthermore, paragraph 3 at page 248 would appear impossible in view of the understanding that Ife is now reaching with Wisconsin. I have raised this point informally with the Chairman of the Provisional Council, and he has confirmed that the proposal there was out of the question.

I. O. Dina
(I. O. Dina),
Head of Econs. Dept.,
8/10/64.

ARCHIVED

Ref. S. 155/T/253.

H.E.A.D.,

I formed the impression that Professor Ajose either negotiated the terms of the agreement being proposed by the Western German Authorities or else is in close touch with them, and, should, therefore, be able to secure reasonable improvement on the proposed terms without going through the formality of writing through the Ministry of External Affairs at this stage. I suggest that you invite the Vice-Chancellor and the Chairman of the Provisional Council to examine the terms and work out the best terms which I would myself put to the West German Government for its consideration.

2. Please let me have a draft letter to the West German Government embodying the revised terms after you have discussed with the Ife Authorities.

S.L. Akintola

(S.L. AKINTOLA)
Premier
17/10/1964.

Minutes of a meeting held in the Premier's Office on
Tuesday, 20 October, 1964, on Technical Assistance from
Western Germany and the United States

PLACE: Office of Head of the Economic Department of
the Premier's Office.

TIME: 8.45 a.m.

Present: Chief I. O. Dina, Head, Economic Department of
the Premier's Office
H. M. Somade, Esq., Permanent Secretary and Chief
Inspector of Education
Professor O. A. Ajose, Vice-Chancellor, University
of Ife
Dr. S. O. Biobaku, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University
of Ife
Mr. G. A. Ige, Head, Faculty of Agriculture,
University of Ife
Mr. E. O. Babatunde, Asst. Secretary, Economic
Department of the Premier's Office.

Chief Dina outlined the objects of the meeting which was called on the suggestion of the Honourable Premier, following a letter which had been addressed to the Premier from his opposite number in Landhessen, Western Germany, on the assistance which his Government and the University of Giessen were to make available to the University of Ife. He also traced the background to the negotiation with Western Germany mentioning such highlights as the visit of the Landhessen Minister of Economic Development to Nigeria, the visit of the Hon. Premier to Western Germany in 1961 and the two visits made by Professors from the University of Giessen in 1962 and 1964.

He dealt with the main points covered by the letter from Landhessen indicating the conditions under which persons from the University of Giessen were to be released for service at the University of Ife. These points were as follows:

- (i) provided other conditions were acceptable to the Government of Western Nigeria, leave was to be granted to one Professor, one Assistant Professor, 6 Lecturers, 2 Technicians and 1 Secretary to leave for the University of Ife for a term of two years except that the Professor who was to be the Head of the Team was not expected to stay longer than one year without the specific permission of the University of Giessen;
- (ii) the Landhessen Government would pay the salaries of the German staff until the Federal Government of Germany took over;
- (iii) air transportation to and from Nigeria was to be at Nigeria's expense and should cover staff as well as their dependents and personal belongings;
- (iv) free accommodation was to be granted for all members of the Team;

- (v) all personal belongings plus one car per staff were to be brought into the country duty-free;
- (vi) resident and work permits were to be issued by the Nigerian Government prior to the staff leaving Western Germany;
- (vii) a guarantee was to be given to the effect that no other foreign persons besides German professors were to be employed by the University authority;
- (viii) the construction of buildings for the Faculty was to be the sole responsibility of the Nigerian authorities.

Chief Dina reported that the Hon. Premier had forwarded the letter to him and requested his comments. In his reply to the Hon. Premier he had pointed out that the request for transportation at the expense of the Nigerian Government was in conflict with the provision contained in the agreement originally signed between the Nigerian Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Hon. Premier had therefore directed that a meeting be held with the authorities of the University of Ife with the object of arriving at acceptable terms of agreement which he would then consider and following which he would address a suitable letter to the Government of the State of Land-hessen. The Premier had also suggested that as much of this fresh negotiation as possible be conducted without bringing in the Bonn Government in the first place. The Premier thought that this meeting was necessary as he was under the impression that the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife had discussed some terms of agreement with the Professors from the University of Giessen.

The Vice-Chancellor expressed regret that he had been unaware of the original agreement signed between the Western Germany Government and the Nigerian Government. He added that although the Academic Board had already studied and accepted modified terms of agreement with the University of Giessen, the clause relating to the possible provision of transportation by the University authorities had been retained. He was anxious to make the contents of the original agreement available to the Giessen authorities as this has now completely altered the situation. He therefore suggested that in view of that original agreement, sections (b) and (c) of Clause 7 of the Giessen Agreement may have to be deleted. He also requested Chief Dina to make available to him a copy of the original agreement between the two Governments.

Chief Dina suggested that the first question to be settled was the condition under which the German personnel were coming to the University of Ife. He thought they would come out either as individuals or as a team under the provisions of the Technical Assistance Programme and if this was so, there was no question of transportation being provided by Nigeria. This was agreed by all. The Vice-Chancellor therefore suggested and it was unanimously agreed, that the whole of Clause 7 excepting the last paragraph be deleted from the draft agreement with the University of Giessen.

It was agreed that it was in keeping with the provisions of the original agreement that rent-free quarters be provided for all members of the German team and that this should be confirmed to the team.

Mr. Somade explained that it was possible for members of the team to bring in their personal belongings to the country on a duty-free basis but there was some reservation regarding personal cars. Cars would normally be allowed into the country duty-free under the Technical Assistance Programme provided the owner agrees not to sell the car for the duration of his stay in the country. If the car was sold in this country, full duty will have to be paid to the Federal Government. It was decided therefore to make the situation known to the German team.

Dr. Biobaku explained that no difficulty was anticipated in obtaining resident and work permits for the German team and that the University normally accepts responsibility for the necessary arrangements.

It was pointed out, however, that with regard to the exclusive employment of German professors and lecturers, the University could not give the guarantee required by the Government of Landhessen as it would be contrary to basic government policy. The Vice-Chancellor added that he had already informed the German Embassy unofficially regarding the present situation whereby negotiations previously broken off with the University of Wisconsin in respect to the USAID assistance had been resumed. He had also informed Dr. Kraus, the Head of the German delegation that visited the University of Ife in July this year about the situation. He wanted it noted, however, that at the time negotiations were proceeding with the University of Giessen, it had been assumed that assistance from the USAID through the University of Wisconsin had been completely ruled out.

The draft contract agreement with both the University of Giessen and the University of Wisconsin were then discussed. Beside the deletion of the major part of Clause 7 already indicated, the other modifications made on the agreement with the University of Giessen were as follows:

(a) after "changed" in line 5 of paragraph 1, add:

"...under the terms of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany";

(b) add after "all" in line 5 of Clause 5, "administrative";

(c) prefix to "students" in line 2 of Clause 9, "postgraduate";

(d) add after "all" in line 5 of paragraph 3(b) of the agreement with the University of Wisconsin, "administrative".

With these modifications the two agreements were accepted by the meeting as suitable bases for further action at government to government level.

Chief Dina indicated that he would forward a report of the discussions at the meeting to the Hon. Premier but would await a confirmation that the agreements were accepted first by the Provisional Council which was due to meet on Saturday, 24 October, 1964.

Before the meeting adjourned the Vice-Chancellor hinted that there was also a separate agreement in respect of collaboration with the University of Heidelberg. He added, however, that the terms of agreement were very similar to those of the University of Giessen. He also pointed out that a list of equipment required for the Faculty of Science with which the University of Heidelberg was concerned, had previously been drawn up and forwarded to the Heidelberg authorities.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 a.m.

EK
20.10.64

ARCHIVES OF

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JUSTUS LIEBIG-UNIVERSITY, GIESSEN
(HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS UNIVERSITY OF GIESSEN), AND
THE UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA, FOR AN ASSOCIATION BET-
WEEN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
GIESSEN AND THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF IFE

The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Giessen, and the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Ife, Nigeria, agree to collaborate with the aim of promoting the building-up of the Faculty in Ife and of organising reciprocal scientific exchanges under the terms of the agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The details of the organisation of the association are listed below:

Clause 1

The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Giessen, will endeavour as far as is possible:

- (a) to send University teachers to the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Ife in order to assist in building up the staff and to carry out research programmes;
- (b) to help in further training of young Nigerian University teachers, so that in the near future they may be able to pursue successfully and independently their fields of study in instruction and research at the University of Ife;
- (c) to help in an advisory capacity in the future development of the Faculty of Agriculture of Ife;
- (d) to train technical personnel for the University of Ife as may be required;
- (e) to arrange places for practical work in Germany for agricultural students of the University of Ife if necessary;

- (f) to augment the scientific equipment of the Faculty of Agriculture of Ife.

Clause 2

The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Giessen agree to send an initial team during the session 1964/65 comprising the following persons, namely:

- (i) Professor Dr. Atanasiu - Leader of the team, whose stay at the University of Ife shall be for one academic term
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| (ii) Dr. Ahlkemper | Agronomy | -Geology and Pedology; |
| (iii) Dr. Westphal | and soils | -Plant Nutrition; |
| (iv) Dr. Hochmuth | | -General Agronomy |
| | | -Chemistry of Fertilizer and Soil Analyses; |
| | | -Agricultural and Field Experimentation; |
| (v) Doz. Dr. Hinrichsen | Animal Science | -Animal Nutrition |
| | and Food Technology | -Animal Production |
| (vi) Dr. Gothe | | -Animal Health; |
| (vii) Dr. Ehrhard | Agricultural Biology | -Zoology |
| | | -Entomology |
| (viii) Doz. Dr. Schulze | Farm Machinery Mechanization and Surveying | |

Technicians:

Mr. Schuppener

The Second technician will be sent after the team has reported from Ife which specialised technician is needed.

Secretary:

Mrs. Klein

Clause 3

The University of Ife will further make known from time to time to the University of Giessen, the disciplinary areas in agriculture

...../

in which the University of Ife desires assistance and participation by the University of Giessen staff. The University of Giessen will make every effort to provide from its permanent staff, personnel in these disciplinary areas.

Clause 4

The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Giessen will as far as possible undertake to provide staff of suitable qualifications who can, if required to do so by the Academic Board of the University of Ife, assume for an agreed period the direction of research and teaching in any disciplinary area in accordance with the Regulations of the University of Ife. The University of Giessen staff will carry out their teaching in the English language and to the extent prescribed by the Board of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Ife.

Clause 5

If the University of Giessen so desires, they may designate a member of their personnel at Ife as team leader for administrative purposes. The functions of the team leader will be mainly that of liaison between the team and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife and between the team and their home authorities. All administrative transactions between the team leader and Nigerian officials and public departments shall be carried out through the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife or any other officer designated by him.

Clause 6

During his residence in the University of Ife, each member of the University of Giessen personnel will enjoy the same academic rights and privileges as any other member of the University of Ife staff of comparable status, including participation in the proceedings and discussions of the Board of the Faculty of Agriculture on all

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matters of curricula and academic standards. All relations between the University of Giessen personnel and other staff of the Faculty of Agriculture will be conducted in accordance with existing practice and procedure in the University of Ife or as may be laid down by the Vice-Chancellor and the Academic Board of the University of Ife.

Clause 7

The tour of service of the German team leader at the University of Ife shall last at least one year, that of the other German University teachers at least two years.

Clause 8

The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Giessen will in accordance with the wishes of the University of Ife endeavour to provide German visiting professors with the aim of advising the Nigerian teaching staff and of helping in the building up of the Faculty.

Clause 9

In order to achieve the aim of the association the German Government will assist in the training of post-graduate students. For this purpose the University of Ife will select, with the cooperation of the team leader, suitable members of the Nigerian teaching staff of the Faculty of Agriculture and send them to Universities in Bundesrepublik of Germany or in other countries for further experience. They shall normally work towards a higher academic degree. The Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Giessen will endeavour as far as is possible to make this training possible in its own departments.

Clause 10

The parties to this agreement are prepared at any time to re-examine any of the clauses of the agreement in the light of

experience of its working and to change or amend as may be necessary.

Clause 11

This agreement is made on an unlimited time basis. It will cease to have effect at the end of any calendar-year, if either party gives 6 months' notice of its intention to abrogate the agreement.

Clause 12

The University of Ife reserves its right to seek support from any other source. It is hoped however that the link between the two Universities will continue beyond the period of the formal agreement and ripen into close association between the two institutions of higher learning.

Clause 13

This agreement takes effect from On the German side the approval of the Ministry of Education of the Land of Hessen is necessary. On Nigerian side, approval of the Provisional Council of the University of Ife is necessary. The agreement is drawn up in the German and English language, and binds equally the two parties to the agreement.

The Rector of the
University of Giessen

.....

The Dean of the Faculty of
Agriculture of the University of Giessen

.....

The Vice-Chancellor and Principal
of the University of Ife

.....

The Dean of the Faculty of
Agriculture of the University of Ife

.....

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA
AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

having in mind the friendly relations existing between the two States and their peoples, firmly desiring to intensify those relations, considering their common interest in cultivating and promoting the technical and economic development of their respective States and recognizing the benefits to be derived by both States from closer technical co-operation, have agreed as follows:-

Article 1

- (i) The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to co-operate and support each other, within the limits of their capabilities in technical problems in the fields mentioned in Article 2 below. Such co-operation shall take place on a basis of equal partnership.
- (ii) It is intended on the basis and within the framework of this Agreement to conclude arrangements regarding individual projects.

Article 2

The arrangements referred to in paragraph (ii) of Article 1 above may provide that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall assist the Government of the Federation of Nigeria:

- (i) in the establishment of new technical training centres and model institutions or of new units in existing technical training centres and model institutions by providing at its expense German technical and related teaching staff and equipment;
- (ii) by providing at its expense German experts, consultants for specific projects, and advisers, whose salaries, wages and travel expenses between Germany and their destination in Nigeria it shall normally pay.

Article 3

On the basis of arrangements concluded under paragraph (ii) of Article 1 above, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall, moreover, endeavour to assist the Government of the Federation of Nigeria:

- (i) by affording Nigerian trainees opportunities to receive training at technical training institutions or industrial establishments in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- (ii) by promoting the advanced technical education of Nigerian specialists in the Federal Republic of Germany.

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Article 4

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria shall:

- (i) at its expense provide the necessary land and buildings including appurtenances for the individual projects in Nigeria;
- (ii) bear the costs of operation and maintenance for the individual projects excluding the payments provided under paragraph (iii) of Article 2 of this Agreement;
- (iii) provide at its expense indigenous technical and auxiliary staff required for the individual projects;
- (iv) provide and maintain at its expense adequate rent-free houses equipped with hard furnishings for the German experts, teachers and technicians and their families;
- (v) pay the cost of transport and defray normal hotel expenses that is to say full board and lodging, when the German experts, teachers and technicians undertake official journeys within Nigeria;
- (vi) make provisions for its part to ensure that, after an appropriate period of time, the German experts, teachers and technicians can be replaced by suitable Nigerian nations.

Details regarding the provisions of this Article shall be settled by the arrangements mentioned in paragraph 2 of Article I above.

Article 5

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria shall, for the individual projects in respect of which arrangements shall have been concluded under paragraph (ii) of Article I above:

- (i) grant the German experts, teachers and technicians and their families and other members of their household free of charge entry visas;
- (ii) exempt the German Experts, teachers and technicians from personal income or direct tax in respect of any emoluments paid to them by the German Government or its agency;
- (iii) exempt the articles and equipment provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for implementing individual projects from import and re-export duties and meet any public charges and the cost of handling such articles and equipment after arrival in Nigeria;
- (iv) accord to the German experts, teachers, technicians as well as their families first arrival customs privileges provided that articles and goods imported under these privileges shall be liable to import duties when sold within Nigeria;

- (v) Provide the German experts, teachers, technicians and their families with free medical facilities as for its senior officers.

Article 6

The Contracting Parties shall, on request, inform each other about training and working plans of interest for the implementation of the technical co-operation under this Agreement.

Article 7

This Agreement shall also apply to Land Berlin, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not made a contrary declaration to the Government of the Federation of Nigeria within three months from the date of coming into force of this Agreement.

Article 8

- (i) This Agreement shall be valid for a period of five years unless either Party gives the other six months notice in writing to determine the same.
- (ii) Prior to the expiry of the said period of five years and provided no notice has been given as stated in paragraph 1 of this article, the Contracting Parties shall reach agreement whether to continue technical co-operation in the manner laid down in this Agreement for a further period to be mutually agreed upon.
- (iii) After the determination or expiry of this Agreement any projects arranged under paragraph (i) of Article 2 above shall be carried to its completion under the continued application of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 9

This Agreement shall come into force on a date to be fixed by an exchange of Notes.

Done and Signed at Bonn on ^{25th}..... March, 1963 in four originals two each in the English and German languages, all four texts being equally authentic.

Signed. Z. B. Dipcharima
For the Government of
the Federation of Nigeria.

Sgd. ?
For the Government of the
Federal Republic of Germany.

OPY/

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

His Excellency Rolf LAHR

BONN
25th March, 1963

State-Secretary
Foreign Office
Government of the Federal
Republic of Germany

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement regarding Technical Co-operation signed today by us on behalf of our two Governments and to confirm that, in the course of the negotiations, the following understanding was reached as to the interpretation of the provisions of the following articles:-

Paragraph 4 Article 4:

"Hard furnishing" shall include all fixtures and movable house furniture and equipment including other things such as bed, mattress and mosquito net, refrigerator, cooker, chairs with cushions, fans and in addition an Air-conditioner.

Paragraph 5 Article 4:

"Cost of Internal Transport" shall include cost of air travel, rail travel, car hired as approved, and other such transport facilities that exist in Nigeria, basic and mileage allowance if own private car is used shall be paid at rates approved by the Government for its senior officials

Paragraph 4 Article 5:

"First Arrival Customs Privileges" means exemption from import duties on the personal effects of the individual experts as well as their families on their first arrival in Nigeria and within three months of such arrival, such personal effects shall include the following items:-

- 1 motor car, 1 refrigerator, 1 deepfreezer,
- 1 radio, 1 record-player, 1 tape recorder,
- 1 television set and minor electrical household appliances, as well as 1 air-conditioning appliances and 1 set of photographic equipment.

Paragraph 5 Article 5:

"Free Medical Facilities" means normal free medical treatment as provided by the Nigerian Government to senior officials, including medical and dental treatment but excluding the supply of spectacles and dentures.

I should be grateful if you would confirm that the above sets out the position as agreed.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sgd.
Alhadji Z.B. Dipcharima
Minister of Commerce and Industry
Government of the Federation of
Nigeria.

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Honourable Premier,

As suggested in your minute at page 253, a meeting has been held with the authorities of the University of Ife, and a decision has been taken on the terms of agreement between the University of Giessen and the University of Ife, and at pages 254 to 257 and 258 to 262 are the minutes of the meeting and the terms of the agreement respectively. You will wish to read these documents especially the latter in full.

2. In my previous minute to you, I pointed out parts of the terms proposed by the Minister President's letter which would appear unacceptable because they ran counter to Article 2(ii) of the agreement on technical co-operation between our Government and Bonn Government. You may wish to read this sub-section at page 263. These parts have been excluded from the terms agreed by the University authorities, which I understand have been approved by the Provisional Council at their meeting of the 24th instant. You will also observe that Clause 12 of the Agreement, vide page 262, has reserved to the University its right to seek support from other sources as against the President's proposal at Z, page 248. It is believed that the agreement, as now proposed by the University authorities and agreed by the Provisional Council, would be acceptable to the authorities of Giessen University, and therefor, the Minister President. I suggest that the terms be forwarded to the Minister President under cover of a draft letter at back cover, which is submitted for your consideration and approval.

Dina
(I. O. Dina),
Head of Econs. Dept.,
26/10/64.

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C/S

See how the draft at r.c. for the P.'s
signature.

W
T.O.R.
G.H./C

action
taken
10/11

Ref. No. S.155/T/269

6th November 64.

Dr. h.c. Georg August Zinn,
Minister President,
Land Hesse,
Wiesbaden, den,
WESTERN GERMANY

Your Excellency,

Please permit me the liberty to express my thanks for your letter of the 14th of August, 1964, and my immense appreciation of your willingness and readiness to fulfil, in a very remarkable way, the promise of German aid towards the establishment of our University of Ife which Your Excellency made to me during my visit to your country in 1961. I have read with considerable interest the proposals in your letter and, as necessary, I have asked the University authorities to examine them and advise me thereon.

I am very pleased to inform you that after careful examination, the terms proposed by you have, by and large, been found acceptable, as it is only in two respects that they have to be slightly modified;

- (i) Under the existing agreement on Technical Co-operation between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Government of the Republic of Germany, you are expected to provide, at your expense, experts and advisers whose salaries, wages and travel expenses between Germany and this country should be paid by you. Accordingly, I have to request that you accept the additional responsibility for transportation, to and from Nigeria, of German lecturers and professors, etc., whose services you are kindly placing at our disposal;
- (ii) The University authorities have made me to understand that they are adopting a liberal attitude towards external assistance, and therefore, have not found it possible to give an assurance,

as requested in your letter, not to employ foreign professors other than Germans to teach at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ife (vide Clause 12 of the terms of agreement enclosed). I hope, trusting in the versatility of the Germans, and in the spirit in which the offer of assistance is being made that your people will, nevertheless, make their services freely and readily available to the Dean of the Faculty so as to ensure the success of this our co-operative venture.

As far as possible the enclosed redraft of the Agreement, which has been closely examined and found acceptable by the Ife University Authorities, contains such of the proposals put forward by you as are within the ambit of the University powers to carry out. I am pleased to forward same to you for your consideration. There are, however, one or two points not stated in the Agreement on which I have to assure Your Excellency. These are in connection with:-

- (a) duty-free importation of personal belongings and one car per team member, and
- (b) resident and work-permits.

These are normal technical assistance routines in respect of which necessary action would be taken by ourselves, but which need not be embodied in the Agreement. I should underline, in this connection, that the sale of a car imported free of duty under technical assistance conditions is prohibited unless the permission of the Federal Ministry of Finance has been obtained and import duty paid thereon. Also, the provision of adequate rent-free houses equipped with hard furniture is a normal condition of technical assistance, and is obligatory on our part. All these items are covered by appropriate articles in the Agreement on technical co-operation between the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to which I referred above. I am sure your Federal Government authorities at Bonn will be in a position to provide you with fuller details of this Agreement.

I hope I have been able, Your Excellency, to satisfy your requirements as much as possible and that we can confidently look forward, in the near future, to the

Contd...

Universities concluding this Agreement. I do look forward to meeting with your men at the earliest opportunity.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Sgd.

(S.L. Akintola)
Premier
Western Nigeria

*sent
10/11
[signature]*

*Note
Copy of letter sent to
Dr. Babatunde, Econ. Dept.*

*[signature]
19/11*

P. A.

P 59 refers

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PREMIER'S OFFICE
IBADAN, WESTERN NIGERIA.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.155/1/272

November, 1964.

His Excellency,
W. Eger, M.P.,
Chargé d'Affaires A.L.,
Embassy of the Federal Republic
of Germany,
P.O. Box 728,
LAGOS

Your Excellency,

p. 269
I have the honour to forward through you the reply issued by the Western Nigeria Premier to the letter from the Hessian Premier, concerning the proposed partnership between the University of Giessen and the University of Ife. Forwarded under cover of your letter No. IV 5 - 82.50 dated 17th of September, 1964. It is regretted that this reply took so long before it issued.

With every sentiment of the highest consideration and regard,

I have the honour to be,

Yours sincerely,

(T.O. Ejienu)
Secretary to the Premier
and Executive Council

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ifir
1/10

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VC.135/114

21 November, 1964.
November, 1964.

Dr. H. G. Gnostke,
The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Kajola House, 62-64, Campbell Street,
Lagos.

Dear Dr. Gnostke,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 12th in which you informed me you transmitted to the University of Giessen copies of the agreements which the University of Ife proposes to make with the Universities of Giessen, Heidelberg and Wisconsin, and that the University of Giessen has informed you that they would not be ready to sign the agreement under the changed circumstances.

I write to confirm that as explained to you during the discussions I had with you on the subject in your office, there need be no conflict between the Giessen and Wisconsin terms given goodwill and spirit of cooperation on both sides. The acting head of the Faculty of Agriculture, who had discussions with the Giessen delegation during their visit to the University, assured me there is ample room for the two teams to work together. I believe that if any difficulties ever arise, the leaders of the team together with ourselves in the Faculty can easily resolve them.

I should be grateful if you would kindly convey the content of this letter to Giessen University and assure the University would be very grateful for their help.

Yours sincerely,

Gladiolus A. Ajeze
Vice-Chancellor.

PREMIER'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
23 NOV 1964
WESTERN A.C. C.
NIGERIA

DA

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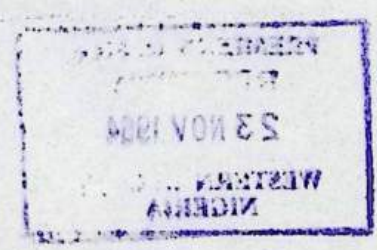
VC.135/114A

cc: Secretary to the Premier & Executive Council,
Premier's Office, Ibadan. 23/11/64

For information of the Premier.

Oladele A. Ajose
Oladele A. Ajose
Vice-Chancellor.

ARCHIVES OF OYSCA



/COPY/

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DER BOTSCHAFTER
DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Lagos, 12th November
1964.

THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Dr. E. G. Gnodtke

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter No. VC. 135/112 of 31st October, 1964, by which you have kindly transmitted copies of the agreements which the University of Ife proposes to make with the Universities of Giessen, Heidelberg and Wisconsin. As far as the arrangements with the University of Giessen are concerned this Embassy is still expecting a reply from the Hon. Chief S. L.

Akintola, Premier of Western Nigeria to the letter of Dr. Zinn, Premier of the German Land Hessen, stating whether his Government would agree to the proposals made by the Hessian Government. In the meantime the University of Giessen has, however, already informed me that they would not be ready to sign such an agreement in case agreements regarding the partnership with another foreign Faculty of Agriculture have been reached.

As regards future arrangements with the Faculties of Science and Mathematics of the University of Heidelberg I shall transmit the proposal of your University to the Rector of that University and ask him for his opinion in order to give a new impulse to that project.

Hoping to meet you in the near future, I am

yours faithfull,

(Sgd.) E. G. Gnodtke

Chief Dr. Oladele Ajose
Vice Chancellor,
University of Ife,
Ibadan.

PA.

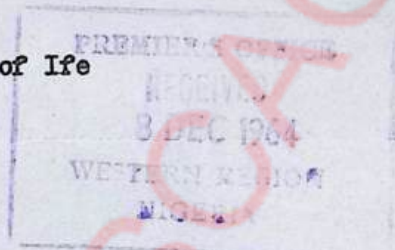
Justus Liebig-Universität
Giessen
Institut für Landwirtschaft,
Veterinärmedizin u. Ernährung
in den Tropen und Subtropen
Institutsdirektor

59
277
63 Giessen, 24. November, 1964

Johannesstraße 1

To

Prof. Dr. Oladele A. A j o s e
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife
Ibadan Branch
I b a d a n /Nigeria



Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

p. 269
I thank you very much for your kind letter, dated October 30, 1964, and for the enclosures. Visiting Gießen, Mr. James B. Davis from the US-Embassy of Lagos informed me, before I obtained your letter, that Mr. Biobaku on August 19, 1964, made Arrangements with the University of Wisconsin at New York. According to this arrangement an eleven-man-team of the University of Wisconsin will be at the agricultural faculty of the University of Ife for the future. Mr. Davis also declared that a Wisconsin-team departed to Nigeria already. I am very glad that the vacancies at your agricultural faculty are taken with the help of the American team, and therewith the pressing personal difficulties are adjusted. We arranged with Mr. Davis on behalf of the new situation not to send our team from Gießen - who was also ready to depart since September - for teaching purposes, because the conditions for a regular study of agriculture are given now by the help of our American colleagues. I couldn't say right at the moment if we shall do research work in the near future in Nigeria because we still didn't obtain the official answer from your ^{Premier} Prime Minister. As soon as we have his message we shall decide about this question.

With kind regards

yours sincerely

(SGD) Willy Kraus

cc: Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council.

For information of the Premier please.

p. 269 also refers
Oladele A. Ajose
Vice-Chancellor.
PA

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY OF IFE
IBADAN BRANCH,
IBADAN

Our Ref.No. CS.9/65.

29th June, 1964.

Chief Information Officer,
Ministry of Information,
Secretariat,
Ibadan.

For the attention of
Mr. J. S. Oloyede

Dear Sir,

I should be grateful if you would circulate the under-mentioned release to the press at your earliest convenience:-

" The Provisional Council of the University of Ife at its last meeting approved the promotion of the following members of its staff :-

"Dr. D. F. Ojo, aged 46 (B.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.)) as Professor and Head of the Department of Physics. Dr. Ojo was educated at St. Andrew's College, Oyo, Yaba Higher College, and the University of Edinburgh where he graduated B.Sc. (Honours) in 1952 and obtained the Ph.D. degree of the University in 1959.

In 1953, he entered the University College, Ibadan on Nigeria Government Research scholarship, was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Physics at the College in 1955 and Lecturer Grade I in 1962.

Dr. Ojo was first appointed to the University of Ife in February, 1962 as Senior Lecturer in the Department of Physics. He was Dean of the Faculty of Science during the session 1963/64 and has been unanimously elected for another term as Dean for the 1964/65 academic session. He has several publications to his credit.

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Note
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"Dr. H. I. Davies, (B.A. (Wales), Ph.D. (Cantab.)) from Senior Lecturer and Acting Head of the Department of Comparative Religion to Reader and Head of the Department. Dr. Davies took a First Class Honours degree in Philosophy at the University College of South Wales, Cardiff in 1930 and the Ph.D. of Cambridge University in 1935. He was ordained in 1936 and was curate of Merthyr Tydfil South Wales and Warden of Adult Education Settlement from 1936 to 1940. Since then, Dr. Davies has held several academic and pastoral posts. He joined the University of Ife in 1962. He is 55.

"Mr. R. S. Smith, M.A. (Oxon) from Lecturer Grade I to Senior Lecturer in History. Mr. Smith graduated in Modern History at Oxford in 1946, and was awarded the Master's degree of the University in 1948. He was Lecturer in History at the former Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan Branch before joining the University of Ife staff in 1962. He has published many papers. He is 45.

"Dr. G. J. A. Ojo, M.A. (Hons), Ph.D. (N.U.I), from Lecturer Grade II to Lecturer Grade I in Geography. Dr. Ojo took the B.A. degree with First Class Honours in Geography at the National University of Ireland in 1956 and the M.A. Honours in Geography of the same University also in the First Class in 1957. In 1958, he obtained the London University Diploma in Education. He received the Ph.D. degree of the University in 1963. Dr. Ojo was Lecturer in Geography at the former Nigerian College of Technology, Enugu Branch. He took up appointment with the University of Ife in 1962. He is 34.

"Dr. V. O. S. Olunloyo, B.Sc., Ph.D. (St. Andrew)
from Lecturer Grade II to Lecturer Grade I in Mathematics.
Dr. Olunloyo attended the University College, Ibadan and
later Queen's College, Dundee, where he graduated in 1958
with First Class Honours in Mechanical Engineering. He
obtained the Ph.D. degree of St. Andrew's University in
Applied Mathematics in 1961 and later that year was
appointed Assistant Lecturer and Lecturer in Mathematics
at the University Collge, Ibadan from where he joined
the staff of the University of Ife in October, 1961.
He is 29.

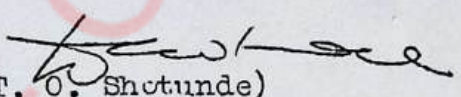
"Dr. A. Tella, M.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Liv.), from
Lecturer Grade II to Lecturer Grade I in Pharmacology.
Dr. Tella studied at the University of Edinburgh where
he graduated B.Sc. (Honours) in 1959 and M.Sc. in 1960.
He later attended the School of Tropical Medicine, Liver-
pool and obtained the Ph.D. degree in 1962. He was first
appointed Lecturer Grade II at the University in 1962.
He is a Member of British Pharmacological Society,
Member of British Society for Parasitology and Member of
Royal Society of Tropical Medicine. He is 36.

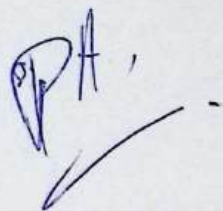
"Mr. S. A. Agboola, M.A. (Lond.), from Assistant Lecturer
to Lecturer Grade II in Geography. Mr. Agboola took the
B.A. (Hons) Geography degree of London University at the
University College, Ibadan in June, 1959 and obtained the
Master's degree in 1962. He was first appointed to the
University of Ife in February, 1963. He is 31.

"Mr. A. O. Lewis, B.A. (Econ.), from Assistant Lecturer
to Lecturer Grade II in Economics. After graduating B.A.
(Econ.) from Manchester University in 1960, Mr. Lewis took
a postgraduate diploma in Advanced Studies in Economic
Development. Before joining the staff of the University
in 1963, Mr. Lewis was an Administrative Officer in the
Federal Public Service. He is 30.

"Mr. E. O. Ogunlana, B.Pharm., from Demonstrator to Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Pharmacy. Mr. Ogunlana obtained the B.Pharm. degree of Nottingham University in 1963 and joined the University of Ife staff later that year. He is a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He is 23

Yours faithfully,


(T. O. Shotunde)
Acting Registrar and Secretary to
Provisional Council.



ARCHIVES ONLINE

No. P. 3782/112.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
PRIVATE MAIL BAG NO. 5005,
IBADAN . WESTERN NIGERIA.

31st August, 1964.

The Registrar,
University of Ife,
Ibadan Branch,
Ibadan.

Secondment of Staff to the University of Ife

The Commissioners have had under consideration for some time the arrangements governing the secondment of public officers to the University of Ife. Recent events have brought to light the need for a formal statement of the principles involved.

----- 2. As you are probably aware, the normal secondment policy of this Public Service is stated under the Western Nigeria General Order 02701, especially Appendix 2 thereof. A copy of the above-mentioned General Order together with the relevant Appendix is attached to this letter for ease of reference. Under this arrangement the officers' salaries are normally paid by their respective Departments which in turn raise secondment charges against the borrowing Authority. Had this policy been adopted in the case of the officers seconded to your University, it would no doubt have been clear to the University Authority that the officers concerned belong essentially to this Public Service and are basically subject to the rules and regulations of the Public Service.

3. It is observed in a number of cases that officers seconded to the University by this Public Service are offered letters of appointments, stipulating the terms and conditions of their service at the University, these being, apparently, the same as the ones offered to direct appointees by your University. The terms and conditions are, as it were, superimposed on the subsisting terms and conditions of service which the officers have validly accepted as public officers. It is noted that whenever these officers wish to leave the Service of the University, they submit letters of resignation direct to the University Authority for the purpose of terminating their agreement of service with the University. In almost all cases, these letters of resignation are accepted without the officers being reminded of their primary obligation to the Western Nigeria Public Service.

4. The procedure in the preceding paragraph is considered unsatisfactory. Whenever a seconded officer has cause to end his service at the University, such an officer should be reminded of his primary obligation to the Western Nigeria Public Service and referred to this Commission for appropriate consideration regarding his subsequent service.

5. It is not intended to alter the present arrangement whereby the University is exempted from the payment of secondment charges. It is also appreciated that there may be cause for offering the officers concerned the terms and conditions governing their service at the University. To make such officers realise their subsisting obligation to this Public Service, it is suggested that their offers should be suitably amended to reflect the fact that their appointments, being on secondment, are subject, whenever appropriate, to the usual rules and regulations applicable to seconded officers of the Western Nigeria Public Service.

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- 2 -

6. On the strength of this, resignations from such officers at the University should be referred to the Commission for necessary action regarding the determination of their secondment and the consequential reversion of such staff, if necessary, to appropriate posts in the Public Service.

7. Copies of this letter are being forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information and guidance.

(Sgd). A.A.K. Degun
Secretary,
Public Service Commission.

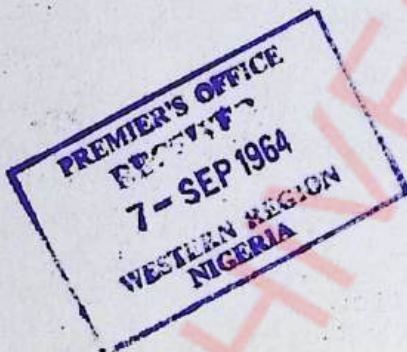
No. P. 3782/113A.
Ibadan, 31st August, 1964.

COPY TO:

ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

For information and guidance.

A.A.K. DEGUN
Secretary,
Public Service Commission.



Seen, 1/PA.

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UNIVERSITY OF IFE, IBADAN BRANCH

PA / w
9/1/64

The Committee of Deans together with the Masters and the Mistresses of Halls have carefully considered a request from the Students' Wing of the United Progressive Grand Alliance in the University for the use of the Assembly Hall for a Lecture at 8.00 p.m. on Sunday, 25th October by one of the leaders of the Alliance, Dr. the Hon. M. I. Okpara, Premier of the Eastern Nigeria and have come, regretfully, to the decision that the request should not be granted.

The University Authorities wish to make clear the considerations that have led to the decision. In view of the unfortunate incidents which occurred in the University during the last session, the Authorities are determined to avoid any situation that might precipitate another crisis. The visit of a major political leader to a section of his supporters at the University in the electioneering atmosphere consequent upon the impending Federal General Election will inevitably exacerbate division among the student body and might inflame passions. It will also lead to an influx of persons who are not students of the University and might result in political demonstrations and uncontrollable rowdyism. In the circumstances, the University Authorities are not able to guarantee in advance that a peaceful atmosphere would prevail and would not wish to embarrass an august visitor such as the Premier of a Region of Nigeria.

Accordingly, the University has refused permission for this particular meeting and in the interests of the students themselves and of tranquility within the University, no meeting of any political party will be allowed in the University Campus. In imposing this ban on political activities within the University, the Authorities wish to emphasise that it applies only to political activities of outsiders, irrespective of their party affiliations and does not extend to the normal activities of student groups or of individual students as citizens of the country provided they are not unruly.

The student leaders have been informed of this ruling by the University Authorities and the reasons carefully explained to them.

Oladele A. Ajose

(Oladele A. Ajose)
Vice-Chancellor.

19 October 1964.

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