



VOL. VIII No. 466. ELETI - OFE LAGOS, SATURDAY, MAY, 5, 1956. KỌBỌ MEJI (2d.)

Awolowo Tu Igbimo Ijoba Iwo-Orun Ka

Irohin kan wa wipe Oloye Awolowo, Apesin Ijean se atuka awon igbimo Ijoba iwo orun (House-of Assembly) ni lbadan. Nigbati a se abero wo wipe pantia ti oro na fi ni latije be? Esi ti o sifun wa ni wipe, chun ti o fa ki on to gbu olola Gomina Rankine ti Ijoba Iwo Orun ni imoran wipe ki o se ituka igbimo na, nipe eto ti o mbe ninu igbimo na nisaisiyi, ko to lati le gbe ofin titun ti a se se nfe ebe jade, ati wipe ki Gomina na se ikede wipe so dibo miran ni ojo kerindinlogbon osu May 1956, lati yan awon atata enia sinu Iebimo ki asiko ti ao lo se eto ofin titun miran nilu Oba to to.

Awon ijoba ile miran ni Nigeria ti gba lati se idibo yan awon enia miran sinu igbimo tiwon ki nwon to lo si ilu Oba, sugbon ijoba N.C.N.C ni apa Ila Orun Nigeria take wipe, rara lawon ko si dibo yan enikan ayafi bi awon ba pada de lati ilu Oba. Egbe Afenifere (A.G) si ti gba won nimoran ti o dara, sugbon nse ni nwon ran'ri.

Olola Awolowo so wipe Dokita Azikiwe je eniti ko ndan awon enia re wo

ki o to ko won lo si igbimo ilu Oba nigbati awon ba de ohun tan ni nwon ma bere si se kabakaba. Bi Ogbeni Dr Azikiwe ko ba se gogobi egbe A.G. ti se yi, o daju wipe Ijoba N.C.N.C. ko le se ohun ti opolopo awon ara ilu orun se.

Bi a ba se akiiyesi daradara, Olola Awolowo so wipe nibiti gbogbo rogodiyan ti gbe sele ni Iwo Orun, nigbati ijoba wadi wo nipa tani goiti o jebi, awon omọ egbe N.C.N.C.

ni ijoba nfi konkogbi ru Eyiye fi han daju gbangba wipe eto ti egbe Afenifere (A.G.) nse ni o toju ni nipa titu igbimo ijoba



SIR JOHN RANKINE

won ka, ti won si nse eto fun yiyan awon enia titun ki ipade Igbimo Ilu Oyinbo to to, Egbe Afenifere fi han wipe Ijoba olododo ni won nse.

Edibo Fus Egbe Afenifere Vote For Action Group

re lojemoju.

Ilu Gesi ko tobi to ile Nigeria rara sugbon o nra koko Ekoru, Oggede, Owu, Eka, Epe ati ekan bayonni Koko ti awon nra lowo wa ni nwon nyipada ti nwon fi se ayin - adun ti nwon si tun nwa fa fa awa na papa. Chun ti egbe yi fe se ni wipe ki awon ti o nise ayin - adun yi kuku gbe ero won wa silẹ Nigeria, nibiti a ti nse ogbin Koko, nipa bayi, awon omọ wa yio fi ri ise se, tobe nigbati o ba se awon omọ wa yio mo ise na patapata. Nisije bayi iye owo ti so fi ranse silẹ okere lati ra iru akan bayi yio dinku, ao si ni owo pupo lowo.

(Koitl pari)

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Bi o ba fe je onisowo pataki ao ran o lowo nipa wipe ao to o si Owa ti o dara, ao la oju re si Owa owo lati ilu Okere wa
Bakanna si ni a tun nse iranlowo fun gbogbo oja ile wa ti anta si agba iye.

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Egbe W.R.P.D.B. Se Gudugudu Meje Nile Yoruba

Awon ise ti Ijoba ile Yoruba se ati eyiti nwon da silẹ ifihan wipe daju-daju ohun cere yio sele nilu wa yi lojo aipe

Agbajo owo ni a fi so aya tele tele awon agbe ile wa ko ni ifowo-sowopo sugbon egbe W. R. P. D. B. lo fi imoran yi le tele tobe ti awon Agbe ile wa kuro si akuse, eyi nikan ko awon egbe yi ni aragbabu oko nla kan Iona Ijobu ti awon si gba awon alababes sinu re to ntoju

VOMICURE

Egbogi stata fun obirin ti o mbi ninu oyun, ti ko le jẹun daradara, ti isale ikun re ba ndun ati gbogbo aisun to ma ni yo ab oyun l'emu

Kosi awu fun illo re, za re lgo kan ki o si ma gbedun alafia ara re.

Obi ni yoni—
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ati awon Şobu Ebogbi Kakiri.

WESTERN REGION PRODUCTION

The Board's Part in the Region's Industrial Programme

Politicians are always telling you that Nigeria is a land full of milk and honey. So it is, and the Western Region has rather more milk and honey than the other parts of Nigeria. However, it is not enough to tell you that you have milk and honey and leave it that. A number of things have to be done. First of all, you have to find the milk and honey, then you must harvest it and you must also make arrangements for storing it and for transporting it from one place to another. Finally, you may get tired of just milk and honey and would like to process it in some way to give some variety and to be able to sell it overseas. At the same time, you must take steps to make sure that you are not using all the milk and honey without replacing it. You would also try to find out if there are ways of improving the quality and quantity of the milk and honey of the Region.

Of course, when you hear that our Region is full of milk and honey, what you really mean is that it is full of such products as palm oil, cocoa, rubber, cassava and other local crops. Also in these modern days, it is necessary for us to buy a lot of things from overseas such as iron and steel, cement, paper, and all these things are what we need for our daily life and, in fact, are our "milk and honey."

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Last Saturday, we told you that although agriculture is the most important feature of the Region's economy, the Government has recognised the fact that industries are necessary and profitable and they have given a lot of thought to the problem. Finally, they prepared a Five-year plan covering the period from 1955-1960 for it is necessary for the industrial programme of the Region to be carefully planned and controlled.

One of the most important needs of the Region is to secure the assistance of those who have experience in setting up industries in other parts of the world. Thus, the Premier, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has himself covered thousands of miles to meet those experts and to invite them to come to Nigeria to give us their advice. In some cases people have come and they have been so impressed by the opportunities of industrial development in the Region that they have expressed the wish to take a financial interest in the projects.

This is not only to their advantage but to ours for it is always a good thing when your technical partner has a financial stake in the venture. Where you are both sharing profits, you can be sure that he will do his utmost to get high returns from the venture. Moreover, the Region does not have unlimited money and the Government must plan its development programme (whether it is industrial or agricultural) according to how much money it has available. If somebody from abroad is willing to bring money into

the venture, it will enable us to put some of our money into other enterprises and so it will increase the number of activities which the Government can undertake.

CONSIDERABLE

You have recently read of the Economic Mission led by the Premier and all the praise its plan received all over the world wherever it went. This was because before we can interest overseas expert to associate themselves with our plans, we must satisfy them that what we suggest can be achieved. Thus the Government was able to tell the experts:

(a) What the Region requires and what it is prepared to pay;
(b) whether the raw materials are available locally or whether they have to be brought from other parts of the Region or even from abroad;
(c) whether there is sufficient land, water and electricity, transport and storage facilities;

(d) whether it would be possible to find the necessary labour and what is to be done to train and to house them, if necessary.

A factory which did not make full use of Nigerian labour would not be a good thing; (e) there will then be financial problems such as how much it would cost to build the factory and keep it working. Also how long it will take for the factory to get into full production and earn profits and it is most necessary to try to estimate what the profits would be over a period of years.

Some of these problems were considerable. In order to find out whether raw materials are available it has been necessary for the Government to carry out research and detailed investigation in the Region. One of the accomplishments of the recent Economic Mission was to arrange for an aerial survey to be made of the Region to find out where we are most likely to find the raw materials we need. Having found the raw materials such as rubber, etc., tests may

have to be carried out over several months before we are certain that they are of the right quality.

Another difficulty is the supply of labour and the training of Nigerians to do skilled work. This takes time and training schemes must be undertaken before factories are erected so that the men are ready to begin work when the factories are completed. In some cases it is necessary to bring from abroad skilled labour for the first few years to train Nigerians on the spot.

MAJOR POINTS

Having given much thought to these problems, the Government of the Western Region then prepared its comprehensive Five-year plan of which two major points were:

(i) that the Government would welcome investment of capital from abroad and

(ii) that the industries of the Region should be broadly divided into:

(a) Those which could be carried out by private individuals without assistance;

(b) those which could be carried out by private individuals with assistance by way of loans possibly from the Government via the Finance Corporation;

(c) those, which because of their size and importance, must be established in conjunction with a Government agency, of which the Board is the one who would take a direct financial interest.

Amongst those industries which the Government considers might be undertaken by private individuals are Biscuits, fibre projects, furniture-making, glass, bricks and tiles, and garment manufacture.

In the case of these industries, assistance in approved cases may be supplied by the Regional Finance Corporation.

Those industries which the Government considers could be undertaken in conjunction with a Government agency are:

- (i) Cement
- (ii) Textiles
- (iii) Tyres and Tubes
- (iv) Iron and Steel
- (v) Tanning.
- (vi) Leather Boots and Shoes
- (vii) Paper
- (viii) Matches.

It is these last industries in which the Board must interest itself and which have already formed the basis of detailed thought and negotiations. The following is an account of some of the steps taken by our Board in the past few months in connection with the establishment of such industries

within the Region.
PLASTICS

You will have recently read in the press that the Board in partnership with the United Africa Company Limited and the Yorkshire Copper Works Limited (who have more than hundred years experience in water piping and who are one of the foremost experts in plastics piping) will erect a plastic factory in Ibadan. A lot of work has been carried out over a period of months unknown to the general public and senior executive staff of the Board visited factories in Europe before the Board finally decided to undertake the Project. Construction work will begin soon and the factory is to be developed in stages.

In the first phase, the factory will limit its production mainly polythene tubing which will replace water piping previously made of galvanised steel as a cooper plastic water hose piping and conduit. The annual production of the first phase is estimated at 237,500 ft. of water pipes, 112,000 ft. of plastic water hose and 100,000 ft. of plastic conduit.

The use of plastics for water piping is a fairly new development and it has been widely adopted in the United Kingdom and other countries abroad.

It is estimated that the establishment of this Factory will bring about substantial savings in the cost of water piping in the Western Region. Up till now, it has been necessary to ship the pipes from abroad and the cost of shipping is always high as shipping takes up so much room. For plastic piping produced by the factory it is necessary to import only powder which is then converted into pipes in this country.

Another advantage of plastic water piping is that it is flexible and can stand heavy weights without being broken or damaged.

FIRST PHASE

After completion of the first phase, the factory will extend its output of piping and at the same time give consideration to the production of other plastic products.

As this venture is the first of several which the Western Region Production Development Board is to undertake in conjunction with technical partners from abroad who will also have a financial interest, representatives of the United Africa Company flew to Rome recently so that the Premier, Chief Obafemi Awolowo could witness the signing ceremony (to mark the occasion).

(Continued on page 12)

Introducing WESETRN REGION PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT Board

There is an English proverb which says "never count your chickens before they are hatched" which means that wise people do not boast of what they are doing until they have something to show for it. Every language to be heard in the Western Region of Nigeria has a similar proverb which reflects that people everywhere understand its wisdom.

Thus, it is that the Western Region Production Development Board, instead of publishing promises of what it proposed to do for the people of the Western Region of Nigeria, has been guided by the wisdom of ages and has carried out its work silently and efficiently.

Unlike other organisations, the Board has not seen the necessity of employing a high-powered publicity man or setting up a publicity department to publicise non-existent projects or extravagant past achievements. Instead, like the present Government of the Western Region, the Board is content to be judged by their real achievements and those the people can see for themselves.

But now that the Board has reached its fifth year under the guidance of the present Government, we feel that the time has come to account to the people for our stewardship and to give them some idea of what we have done and are doing.

Firstly, we should mention the main tasks which the Board set itself when it was first set up. Of course, and its work was to develop the Western Region of Nigeria, and the following are the most important ways that this could be done.

(i) To improve the Region's agricultural programme by improving and extending the crops which were already the main backbone of the Region's economy and also by encouraging new crops. The reason we wanted to encourage new crops is because until now, the livelihood of the Western Region has depended upon cocoa (all of which is exported) so that we were completely dependent upon the price of cocoa for our standard of living. By encouraging new crops, we hope to make the economy of the Region less dependent on cocoa. Then a fall in the price of cocoa would not affect the people of the Region so much. There might even be an increase in the prices of the other crops which would enable us to keep the same standard of living.

(ii) The Board recognised that for many years to come, the agriculture of the Region would be the most important feature of its economy but at the same time it is well known that higher profits arise more from the processing of the crops and by the setting up of industries. For instance, England is a country which is much smaller than Nigeria,

It has no big crops like cocoa, palm, banana or cotton, yet it is a wealthy country because for hundreds of years it has purchased these raw materials from other parts of the world and made them into such things as chocolate, soap, oils and cloth in the many factories in England. For this reason the Board decided from the beginning that we should set up factories in Western Region either to make use of the raw material of the Region and make them into goods which are necessary all the world over or else to buy cheaper raw materials from outside and make them into goods used here. The result of this would be to increase the money we would get for selling to countries overseas and to reduce the money we would have to pay for goods purchased from abroad by the people of the Western Region.

(iii) One of the quick results of developing our agriculture and setting up factories would be to cut down unemployment in the Region and we can say straightaway that the Board has considerable helped Government in its efforts to do this. Altogether we employ about 7,000 people at present, of whom all but 31 are Nigerians.

We actively encourage our own people to play an increasing part in the management of our affairs. In 1951, Senior staff numbered thirty. All of whom were expatriates. Now in 1956 our Senior staff number fifty-four, of whom twenty-three are Nigerians. Of a total of seven Heads of Departments and Sectional Heads four are Nigerians and three expatriates.

(iv) For the Western Region of Nigeria to take its rightful place in the Modern world, one of our main problems was to train Nigerians to become experienced in all trades and professions. This could be done

partly, by scholarships, some of which would mean sending some young men overseas, while a lot more could be accomplished by training staff in our plantations, factories and offices.

Our Record for employment of Nigerians in senior posts is a proud one. We have laid the foundation for making this possible in other parts of the Region by collaborating with the Government in granting scholarships.

It is worth noting that before 1935 no scholarships were ever awarded to Westerners by previous Nigerian Governments and between 1936 and 1952 a total of only five scholarships were granted to Westerners but from 1932 to 1956 when the present Government took office in four years 1,027 scholarships were granted. Of these, this Board awarded 262, of which 239 were for outside Nigeria. The total cost to the Board for these awards will be about £400,000.

(v) The Western Region Government realises that it is not sufficient to set up factories and plantations and grant scholarships. The best thing to encourage the development of our Region is to make it possible for people to move about freely so that they too can extend trade and so make the life of the people more prosperous. For this reason, both the Government and the Western Region Production Development Board have spent a lot of money on the tarring of the main roads in the Region and building feeder roads which would make travelling from the main roads to smaller towns and villages easier.

Altogether we have spent £1,166,000 and most of the programme is complete.

In the meantime, our brother Board, the Western Region Finance Corporation, which was set up to assist in the development of the Region, has granted loans to many who were prepared to provide transport vehicles. As a result, the road system in the Western Region is the finest in Nigeria and travelling these days is almost any part of the Region is much easier than it has ever been before.

(vi) The Western Region Production Development Board, like the Government, has realised how important it is that the people should enjoy good housing and health in our plantations, we are building villages and fine houses for the workmen and staff and all our employes whether they be daily paid labourers or permanent staff enjoy free medical attentions as do their wives and children.

Our Region was the first to increase the minimum wage rate and the Board is glad to report that we accepted and implemented the Government's recommendation to pay a minimum of 5/- a day from the very beginning.

5. These then, were our targets. In these reports we are going to tell you how we have achieved them.

6. In 1952, the present Government appointed members to the Western Regional Production Development Board under the 1949 Ordinance. This Board continued in existence until June 1955 when a new Board was set up with the slightly different title of Western Region Production Development Board. The members of the present Board will continue in office until June 1958.

7. In late 1954, the need for a full-time executive Chairman was recognised. The duties of the Chairman had previously fallen upon the Development Secretary of the Western Region who, as a Government officer was only able to devote a part of his time to the Board's affairs. Accordingly, on the 1st October 1954, Mr. R. A. Crofts was appointed Chairman. On 1st February 1956, Mr. A. O. Rewane was appointed full-time executive Deputy Chairman.

8. It is obvious that with the large number of projects that our Board has on hand, Members could not give detailed attention to each one in the course of the periodic Board meetings. Therefore, at the same time as the Western Region Production Development Board was set up, it was decided to set up four committees who would take a more detailed interest in the Board's schemes.

Three of these committees limit their attention to one scheme each, namely, the Lafra Fruit Canning Factory situated at Ibadan the Ipokos Rubber Processing Factory situated at Benin and the big 12,000 acre plantation of the Board sited at Apoji near Ijebu Igbo. In the course of these reports we will be

(Continued on page 9)

IRORA LAKURGBE

Iwosan Re Niyi

Bi enia ba nfe gba ata iy kuro
wisa Iwosa Lakurgbe o dara ki
oluna ef wa iwosan ti o dara nigbati
ididi ara ko ba fi ayi jade ylo se
idabowok; fun Kidirin tabi Olo-
isa lati siye re dzedze aipa be a
la lati fi egbogbi ran lowo ki o ba
le gbe daradara Eghog: DE WITT
le dara fun illo.

Awon egbogbi na dara o si afo
tan enia mo nipa ijeki Kidirin
gbe daradara tobi laipe gboibo ara
ylo pada bi siyo kiakia egbogbi.



DE WITT'S gboibo egbaibe lo ti sio o, o si ti siye iwosan fun
dopolop enia to bi si awon ko iwa duppe igboi wa a tori
egbogbi na ti o gba won kuro ninu Iwosa Lakurgbe. Epe ti a fi alaya
lati dawo fun arun ife? Epe ni saba biyi awon ata egbogbi
Eghog De WITT'S yi a se nipataki.

ARUN GEHINGEHIN ARUN
IGBAROKO ARUNGUN IWO
RA si LAKURGBE



Ohun ti o dawo loja ni wipe
egbogbi DE WITT'S je eyiti a se
toisoti ti a si fi egbogbi atata se

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**ADITU !
Ta'fo le se?**

I. Emi ni Oba Alase ekeji
Orisa, beni emi ko nde Ade
Akoko-bere Orukọ mi je
ohun kan ti o niu jade lori

- atitan ti awon nje. Ape-
gbehin oruko mi je ilu nla
nile Nigeria. Kini oruko
mi?
2. Bolu nla kan wa. ti
gboibo eda enia ngba, su-
gbon akciti ri eniti o gba
wole, tabi ki o gba de opin.
Kini Bolu na?
 3. Ona merin ni a le tumo
"Baba" si. So oruko ona
mererin na, ki o si fi itumo
re si.
 4. Moje olotofoto, mo si je
oluko, emi kanna je oniwa-
su, akokpo pe oruko mi da-
bi ohun ti Ehoru fi ngbo-
ran, spegbehin dabi nija-
fara. Kini oruko mi na?

**Awon Oyinbo Nwa
Ona Onje**

Awon oyinbo meta kan jado
wa lati ilu Oba lati wa se iwadi
wo geggbi nwon ti npa cpa si,
bi awon ti nje cpa si ati ita
iranlowo ti nwon lo se ki onjo
le ma fi ile Nigeria wa.
Bi awon alejo meta na ba ku-
ro nlu Eko, nwon o tun lo silu
Accra, nitoripe ibe si awon tun
opa cpa geggbi ile Nigeria.
Ogbeni O Bademosi lo gba
won ni alejo.

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polowo oja sinu re,
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E mu irohin wa tabi ohun to ba je edun
okan yin, ki e si ma ka lwe ELETI-Ofe
nigba gboibo.

**FUN FIFO EHIN FUNFUN DARA-
DARA ATI IGBADUN ENU**



**Ma Lo
Egbogi
Chlorophyll Ti A Fi Nfo Ehin.**

Ma fi egbogbi Colgate Chlorophyll ti a fi nfo ehin fi
ehin re nigba gboibo. Ise iyanu re ko mo lori ki ehin
re ma baje, ki o mo, ki o si fun-fun nikan, o tun ape
kokoro ehin, ko si ni jeki akokoro yo'au.
Ri daju pe o nlo egbogbi Colgate Chlorophyll ti a fi
nfo ehin nigba gboibo. Egbogi alawo ofefe ti
nho bi oye



Bere egbogbi ti Colgate alawo ofefe ti a fi nfo ehin

Western Regional Notice NO. 232

GOVERNMENT LOTTERIES LAW, 1955

(No. 10 of 1955)

It is notified for general information that, in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Government Lotteries Regulations, 1956 (W.R.L.N.25/1956) the Minister of Finance has given authority for

1. The Director of Government Lotteries to promote and conduct the first Western Region Government Lottery;
2. The issue of not more than 250,000 tickets;
3. The distribution of thirty-three prizes as following:-
 First Prize — — — — — £5,000
 Second Prize — — — — — £2,000
 Third Prize — — — — — £1,000

10 prizes of £100 each — — — — — 20 Prizes of £50 each.

4. (a) Authorized sellers appointed in accordance with Regulation 4 (i) of the Government Lotteries Regulations to receive a commission of 3d for every subscription collected; this commission, to cover all postage charges and poundage on postal orders incurred by authorised sellers.

(b) Authorised sellers to receive a bonus of £100, £50 or £25 in the event of a ticket sold by them securing the first, second or third prize;

5. Agents appointed in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Lotteries Regulations to receive a commission of 5 per cent on the sale of tickets for which agent is directly responsible.

Oro Awori To Lati Fi Sero

Oro awon Awori ti o mbe ni agbegbe Ojo to skoko ti a ni lati fi si ero. Nitope a ti se akiyesi wipe awon ilu nana bi Shoba, Okokomaiko tele ri ti tun pada di ile

ti enia ko wopọ siseu re mo.

Nigbati a ti fi ara balẹ wadi orọ na wo a se akiyesi wipe eru riru ati ona jija si oja ni o njeki awon ojo enia fi abule ti a gbe bi silẹ lati lo se alipo nibomiran ti o sunmo oja.

Lelinti a ti fi orọ yi

lo awon ojobon tan imoran ti nwon fun wa ni wipe ni won igbati ko si oko Moto tabi reluwe ohun ti o dara ni pe ki awon ara abule kọkan dawojo ki won lo se kekẹ omoanke kọkan.

A fi eyi ki se si Councillor Temumu wipe ki o fi to awon eola na leti.

Ki awon abule uwonyi ni omelanke kọkan lati mu fi ko eru lo si oja. Ki jere Oniroke Abule Oshun Ashogun awon awoyi miye leju oja tara

Awon ara Shoba Ityba Abule Ado Nasarawa I ati II Alade Adunleke won le mu emolanke ti won gba abale Ko jere nwon o si jani Owode

Dipo eyiti enikan fi aru eru aruworan o le ko spon adu mejisa siseu kekẹ omoanke le kan yio si gba enia mejitabi meta kua ara re awon o si ti i do oja

Eyin Awori Ojo se mape jafara utiripe bi o ba ngbe gbe gbe gbe bi iwọ ko ba tete ba won gbe ehinkunle oluwa re ni awon o gbe ju si gboabo enia lo nwa ilosiwaju ilu re.

Ikomo To Larinrin

ABA AKODA-OYO: NI ojo ketadin-gun, a sju kerin odun yi (17:4:56) ni Olorun fi omokomis kan ta Ogbepi Musilaf. Oremo ni ore. Oruko iya ero na si ni Aulomota Mawafa. Igbati o di ojo keto fi omo tuntun ya de ile enia ni a ko jide.

Isin isomoloruko gerin esin Imale bere ni derin ag so mejo owuro Al Abudu Raimi lati O lehinna ni o so omo na. Masiacin Aremu Musilaf, ki Olorun jeki a mo omo na mo oruko re amin.

Awon Alfa ti o tun soro nibi isomoloruko na niyi: Alfa Raimi Alebiosu lati Oyo, Alfa Lasisi Arileleria Alfa Busari, Alfa Solami lati Ijado, Alfa Tujani, Alfa Bursimoh Ayoku (Awẹ), Alfa Akadi Kelani (Alfa Taosiri) ati Alfa Tujani. Awon Iyafin ti o wa nibe ni: Ajibabi, Afolabi Salsomtu.



Read this list of popular titles

- JZ 5873-Aliburada/Waka Ruwa Alfa Yinusa Mujiawa (Hausa)
- .. 5918-Governor's Cup/Modesty Mambo
- .. 5919-Alafin/Ejire Modesty Mambo
- .. 5921-Oruko Oluwa/Bisi Durosinimi-Yesufu Olatufi & His (Sakara) Band
- .. 5922-Orimolusi/Sanusu)
- .. 5923-School Disaster/Mogaji Ayinde Bakare & His (juju) Band
- .. 5924-Agbehala Tehino Awon Oba (Ilorin)



- .. 5924-Gbajumo Ilu/Aisiro-in S.O.A. Ladipo & His Kronic Group
- .. 5927-Olugbenube/Gbon Ojobomo Sule Arigbe & His (Parente) Band.
- .. 5929-Eko Ofe/Rece-Ijeun Mambo Orchestra
- JUP 105-Baba Prado/Ama Kane
- .. 106-Way Ting Na Me I Do/Kron Kroo)
- .. 107-Ewuruba Betty/Comfort Samba)
- .. 108-Hwia Ma Ahemamu/Samba) King Bruce & His Island Beats

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Ese Ti Igbagbo Ko Kuku Gba Esin Imale

OLOTU.

Jowo Alagba oro ni ru mi loju ese ti awon elehin Igbagbo ko kuku ade wa gba esin Imale nigbati wno mo duju wipe imale a ma kigbe pe Olorun a si ma da won loju?

Nigbati siye awon omo Israel fi enikan ba je Onigbagbo ti o si nfe ohan kan loju Olorun yio to awon Ju lo lati se adura fun won ati lati ye nkan wo.

Sugbon loni Olorun nfe Imale o si nge adura won; Olorun ti pa Israel ati Ju ti ko si gba adura won mo.

Nje nigbati oro ri bayi ese ti awon Igbagbo ko kuku ma ko loju ona ti Olorun fe? Nitoto pe awon Igbagbo ese aforawe awon Israel a lakua gbagbo omo Israel ti di imale gbagbo ilu won ni Olorun ti jogun fun Muhammad, Ibi Jerusalem ti di ti Imale Baitil Mikdasi ni won isipe Ihoii Abrahams Jacob David ati Ii Solomon oha si mbe nibe titi di oni fun mi lesi.

Emi ni
Lemoyu Ajakuta

Awon Omo Ilewe Ilu Oyinbo Fe Se Onigbonwo Omo Nigeria

A gbo irohin wipe awon omo meji kekeke kan mbe sinu ile iwe awon oyinbo Oniwasi ni lu Gidiri ni lu Hausa ti awon oyinbo oniwasi na gba te. Okan je okunrin, ekeji si je Otanrin.

Awon omo mejji na je eniti ori re ro si Eko ti awon o si wulo lehin wa oia fun ilu won. Sugbon obi awon omo na, ko ni owo to lati fi ko won ni eko fun iluwaju.

Nigbati okan oina awon Oyinbo oniwasi yi de ilu oha, o rohin fun awon omo ilewe kan ti a npe ni Ansdell County Secondary Modern School ti Ly-

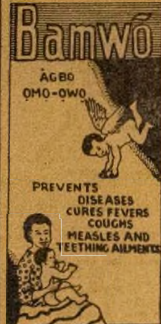
than, St. Ames, niti Lancashire nipa awon omo de Hausa mejji na.

Anu ge awon omo ilewe na olukuluku si pinu lati si agbara re lati fi ko awon omo de na leko. Eniti o ni toto, sisi, kobu ati epiani yio ma daa jo. tobe ti awon o fi ma ri to Poun mo kanlelogun san fun awon omo na lodun

Awon omo de na mbe la-be eko awon Oyinbo Oniwasi S. L. M. wnon si wa ni Boda, awon ko sjade lo kakiri lati ko ekojeko.

Ma ka Iwe Irohin ELETI - Ofe Ki o si ma Po lowo oja Re Sinu Iwe Irohin Aladun na.

OPIKI BAMWO



Bamwo de, alajala omode agbomo la bi orisa, akokoluko ogun ti sda' mo l'ekun igbons, atata ogun ti n'po tuta re wansura a je bi idan, a gba bi oto l'bon. O'abiku di ikugbagbo, o'omo ti n'hehin l'ore. Iko ri i sa. Iba ko l'ona tegiri. sipori ri d'ekun l'yan Olugbala l'omo ti nyagbe orin o kapa inu wo, o lu jodi l'alepa. gbagbo abiyame nyo ope, Ela ri i roju. Ororo ri i o na gba bo'ra, Eyl na'lemo lodilesu, oro l'oko, kope-mani awon abiyame, oni arabe ajaju ra. O de'ni l'bo, o deya, o de'le Hausa, o d'oba, gbagbo Onigbasa l'o so pe ko lebe, gbagbo omode lo nfe a fun l'era.

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Awon Orisa Ti Ile Yoruba

(Lati Owo N. B. S.)
 Awon orisi eda meta ti a npe ni Orisa nile Yoruba. Ekin ni awon enia ti Olorun da ti won se ohun ti a ko le gbagbe laitan nigba ijoun. Ekeji ni awon omo ti a bi pelu ami, ti o yato si ti elege won yeku. Ekefa ni awon Egbra tabi Alijonnu ti mbe ninu igi tabi omi. Sugbon kini idi re ti a fi npe won ni Orisa? Itumo Orisa ni eniti orisa da yato si awon elegebere yeku, ni ode isalu aise, nitoripe gbagbo Yoruba ni igbagbo wipe, lowo Eleda ati Ori ni ohun gbagbo wa; nwon a si ma wipe, Eleda ati Ori awon enia patakidi ni o sa da won yato si awon eni ti o ku. Eleyi ni idi re ti awon Yoruba fi ma nkoru bayi wiper-

Ori lo mo'ja ju won o,
 Ori lo mo'ja,
 Eri ori da, ko lafarawefo,
 Ori lo mo'ja ju won o.
 Nipa bayi ni a se ma nwipe eniti o ba se nkan ala ti a ko le gbagbe laitan, ti a si ma nranti re nigba gbagbo ti di Orisa. Eniti Ori-sa-da.

Gegbebi a ti so siwaju lowo Eleda ati Ori ni ohun gbagbo wa. Eleda wa si ni Oluwa Olorun, Olodumare, Eleda Orun on Aiyé, a le ri bayi wipe, awon Yoruba mo iyato ti o wa lafin Eleda ati Orisa, nwon ko si fi okan pe ekeji.

Awon Orisa ile wa po pupo, ti a ko le daruko won tannisisiyi. Bi o ba di igbamiran ao ma so nipa won lokokan.

Awon orisa eda kan tun wa ti a npe ni Irunmole. Awon Irunmole ni awon eda bi Angeli ti Oluwa Olorun ma nran nise wa si aise, tabi si awon enia. Sugbon nigbamiran, okokan ninu won a ma so ara di enia wa si aise, a si bi won gegbebi omo enia; awon apere ti Oluwa ma nfi han awon enia igba na ni won ma fi smo won. Iru awon Irunmole bayi ni a tun ma npe ni Orisa. Lati fi se apere; nigbati Orumilá wa ni Eni, ti akodi bi gegbebi omo enia, Oruko re a ma le Ela; Sugbon nigbati a bi gegbebi omo enia; ni oruko

re di Orumilá.

Ona mejì ni a pia awon Irunmole wonyi si; igba (200) ni a pia si ege otutu igba (200) ni a pia si ege otutu. Ela ti o npe olori won lo kun won si okan leni-inawo (40). Eyi nidi re ti awon babalawo ma fi nwipe "Igba Irunmole Olukotun, igba igba Irunmole Olukosi."

Bi o si ti le wipe, awon ti a npe ri Orisa se awon eda ti won ti se nkan ola sehin, nigbati nwon wa ni enia laise nitorina, a ma nse iranti won. Iorisi-tisi

ona. Eyi ti a npe ni "Bibo" Orisa Ona iranti na nita orisa na lore, tabi fifi akan lore ni'ori re. Ojo marna marun ni a si ma nse iranti na.

Ibiti o, ti nse iranti Orisa ni a ma npe ni Ojubo Orisa kan si yato si ti ekeji. Ohun ti nwon fi nse ami ojubo Orisa kokan ni awon ohun ti enia mo mo orisa na nigbati o wa laise gegbebi enia, iba se ohun ti o fi nse ise se tabi eyit o m nmu daai, tani, tabi eyiti o nwo si ara ise yannu ti o se si aise ni ogun. Nipa

bayi lo se se wipe "Iris" ni awon fi nse ami Ojubo ti Orisa ti o nse Ogun nitoripe nigbati Ogun wa ni enia, ni aise, ise Iris lo ma nse. Ko nse awon ohun ohun ti awon fi Sami Ojubo yi ni awon mbo, awon okan awonyi kan se ami ibiti nwon ti nse iranti Orisa ni.

(Kiriti pari)

AFIHAN NIYE:
Wipe bi a ba nfon omi egbogbi s'ara ohun Ogbin, o nfa owo wa.



- X. Nigbati o ba nfi Ero **FOUR-OAKS** fon egbogbi s'ara ohun ogbin deede, yio tunbo jeki owo wo inu apo re ati awon nkan mere - mere miran ninu ile re-
- X. Ero afon-ogun **Four Oaks** yio dabobo awon ohun ogbin re, ko si ni jeki arun adu ati Kokoro ba eso **KOKO** re je.

X. Nigbati o ba nfi Ero **FOUR OAKS** fon ogun, iwo yio jeki ohun ogbin re ma gb'eru siwaju, yio si jeki ere eso **KOKO** re po si.

Beni, o njeki owo eni po - nigbati o ba nlo Ero afon-ogun **FOUR-OAKS.**

Ero afon-ogun **Four Oaks** ati awon irin ise re mbe ni Sobu Ajumose Onisowo Cooperative Supply Association Ltd. tabi lodo Cooperation Produce Marketing Society tabi Union,



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VOL. VIII, NO. 466

LAGOS, SATURDAY MAY 5, 1956.

Kita-Kita Komo Ti Arisiki

Ki a siye bi gru ko dankan, Owe Yoruba pataki yi ni a siye ti se esin oru wa lose yi lati fi gba enyin okawe wa ni iyanju niwon iba siki.

Igbesi siye omo enia fe ohun ti o kun fun orisi-risi edanwo, nigbati igba ba yipada fun enia kan, kakaki iru eni be se suru, ki o si ni ifarada fun asiko idanwo re na, okaniwa siye ko ni je, wahala ati ipalawa ni yio gbe le ara re lowo, ti yio ma se kita-donyin, ayafi bi on ba se bi Awolowo (Oloye tiwa) tabi bi Sardauna ti Sokoto Omo alahusa, ni igbagbe wipe, Olotu ni Oluwa Eleda se eto igbese siye ti olukulu enia fode siye.

Akunleyan ni adaiye ri, Eniti Olorun koiti si ona owo sile fun bi enia ba so pe on fe ni owo na pelu agbara tipa-tipa, aiol ri rara ni yio pelu fun Oluwa re, agbare-gbare, oluwa re yio rasu. Eniti o ba duro d e akoko ti Olorun l'eniti o kogo ja. Jesu omo Maria sa ko wa bayi pe ki a ni suru bi adaba sugbon ki a gbon bi ejo. Owe Yoruba si so pe agba to ni suru, ohun gbogbo lo ni.

OKANJUWA NI BARA OLE

Kosi ohun to fa ibaje wo'nu siye tiwa oni yi ju okanjuwa lo, ki a ma le lo mo siwon iba ipin ti Oluwa yan fun wa, eyi ni ohun na to nfa iwa buhuru, bi ki a yi iwe owo pada, tabi ki a ma se alumpokoroyi owo Olowo, ni ona eru, ashinwa-aschinbo, gbogbo re, bi asiti na ba tu, wahala de, awon eniti ko mo wo yio m'ese nitoripe awon obi oluware ko ni le dake lasa.

O to o si ye ki Olukuluku enia l'omode-l'agba ni iteloran fori aye ti Oluwa Eleda re pase fun u.

Kosi eniti Olorun ko se fun, ranti wipe ika owo re ko dogba, nitorina feki tire to o, mase wo ti enikeji ti o tayi tire.

MORAN FUN ENYIN ABIYAMO

Enyin abiyamo e wa ra OMORELA o dara pupo fun awon omode.

Ama je ki omode ti orun sun daradara o dara fun otutu, iko ati orisirisi arun miran ti o ma mba omode ja ni asiko ehin. Opolopo abiyamo lo ti lo egbogbi yi fun omo won ti won si so wipe odara pupo fun awon omode

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Lakuregbe fun o?
fi egbogbi aje bidan
yi pa ibiti o ndun o

ELECTRIC Balm

Western Region Production Development Board Agronomist.

The Western Region Production Development Board, Ibadan Nigeria, invites applications for the position of Agronomist. The duties of the successful applicant will be to maintain liaison with all West African Research and Soil Survey organisations and to co-ordinate all cultural, fertilizer, and sundry experimental work required in connection with the Board's commercial plantations of Cocoa, Rubber, Oil Palms, Citrus and other tropical crops. Candidate must possess a good degree in Science, or Agriculture, preferably honours, with some knowledge of Chemistry or Soil Science, and should have several years post graduate agronomic experience preferably in the tropics.

Salary will be in the range of £1,800 to £2,100 per annum (including inducement allowance where appropriate), point of entry depending upon candidate's qualifications and experience.

GENERAL TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

Out fit allowance £60, free medical service, free passages for wife, also free passages once each way per tour for children up to three in number from birth to the age of thirteen, up to 10/6 per Provident Fund. Home leave on full pay at the rate of 5 days per month Overseas service normal length of tour 18/24 months partly furnished quarters provided at a rental rate of 8/3/0 of Officers salary up to a maximum of £150 per annum.

Applications, preferably in the candidates' own handwriting stating age, family, qualifications, practical experience in chronological order, present salary and address should be forwarded to:

The Personnel Secretary,
W.R.P.D. Board,
Secretariat,
Ibadan, Nigeria

to reach him not later than 12th May, 1956

Western Region Production Development Board

ACCOUNTANTS

The Western Region Production Development Board has vacancies in its accounting organisation for a Senior Accountant and an Accountant.

Candidates for the post of Senior Accountant should possess a recognised Accountancy qualification and should have had at least five years' experience in a professional office since qualifying including work on re-organisation, introduction of a new accounting system and budgetary control. Commencing salary, excluding inducement allowance, will be in the range of

£1,360 x 60 — £1,590.

Inducement allowance is £300.

Candidates for the post of Accountant should have had at least five years' professional and commercial experience, including the preparation of financial and cost accounts and designing of cost systems. Commencing salary, excluding inducement allowance will be in the range of £902 x 62 — £1,070.

Inducement allowance is £240.

It is essential that candidates should have sound knowledge of costing and cost systems.

2. The terms of Service includes partly furnished accommodation at 8/13/0 of the basic salary; free medical service, outfit allowance, free passage for wife and also free passages once each way per tour for children up to 3 in number not over the age of 13. Employees are required to contribute up to 10/0 of salary to a provident fund. Home leave at full pay at the rate of 5 days per month on overseas service. Normal length of tour 18-24 months.

3. Applications in duplicate, together with details of age, experience and qualifications and the names of three personal referees should be sent to:

The Personnel Secretary,
W.R.P.D. Board,
Secretariat, Ibadan, Nigeria.

to reach him not later than 12th May, 1956.

Western Region Production Development Board

(Continued from page 3)

giving you more detailed particulars of these important enterprises.

9. The fourth of our committees is responsible for all the Board's other agricultural projects, none of which have yet reached a stage of completion as is the Apoje Plantation. Later on, however, the Board will have several enterprises as big as the Apoje plantation and at some stage, it will probably be necessary to appoint special committees to take over the detailed work.

10. In appointing members of the Board and the committees the Western Region Government have sought the services of some of the foremost businessmen in the Region. The following are the members of the present Board and its committees.

BOARD MEMBERS

Mr. R. A. Crofts (Chairman)

" A. O. Rewane

" L. Omole

" S. O. Shonbare

" A. M. Adedule

" S. Y. Eko

" A. O. Ogedengbe

" E. A. Sunda

Prince Adedeke Adedoyin

Chief J. O. Kashiwoso

Chief Industrial Officer

Department of Industries

Ibadan

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Finance

Western Region Ibadan

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Agriculture and

Natural Resources

Western Region Ibadan.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

COMMITTEE

Dr. V. A. Oyenuga (Chairman)

Rev. S. A. Adeyefa

Mr. M. B. A. Aderinto

" M. T. Awo

" J. T. Ogun

The Director of Agriculture

Western Region Ibadan.

UEBU FARMING PROJECT

COMMITTEE

Mr. Ayo Ogunsheye (Chairman)

" A. A. Bisan

" J. Akinkade

" M. B. Sule

" S. Osonanya

Prince Sofide Ounloye

The Director of Agriculture.

Western Region

LAFIA CANNING FACTORY

MANAGEMENT

COMMITTEE

Mr. M. A. Ogun (Chairman)

" S. A. Oloko

" Ayo Akinnanya

" S. O. Lanlehin

" J. L. Omigbodun

The Registrar of Co-operative

Societies Western Region.

RUBBER PROCESSING

MANAGEMENT

COMMITTEE

Chief Arthur Prest (Chairman)

Idogo II

The Olokope of Okpe

Mr. W. A. Falaye

Mr. M. A. Alasin

" M. Y. Eko

Chief R. O. Olan

The Registrar of Co-operative

Societies, Western Region.

This introduction is the

beginning of a series of reports

which we are to

publish every Wednesday

and Saturday giving an

account of what we have

done project by project.

Before we deal with our

existing projects, we will

first let you know what

we are doing to establish

new industries in the

Region and to so follow up

the good work done by

the recent world Economic

Mission.

Ejo Awon Oyo Parapo Ja Tile

Ejo kotemiloran ti awon enin meta ti Kotu ju s'ewon osu merin nigba ejo rogbo-diyari lu Oyo ni osu September, 1954, ni kotu ko ejo won na.

Awon ena na ni Lawani Adeyemo R'imi Faco ati Layiwola Ajani ti won da lebi wipe won ba ile onile je'lasiko igba rogbo-diyari ija Oyo na.

Agbo Agbotan Egun, Ija L'o Nda Sile

Iwe ti Oyinbo kan ko si wa lo bayi-

Olotwo

Nee Amerika mo rhee eway Eleti Of Awraw enaw rea je yorubar. Mar fee eway nor ransee simme. K. Jones

Iru ede ti o so yi ko tete ye wa nigbati a wa fi oju agba wo o a ri wipe ede yoruba lo nfe ko chun ti o si ni ayi-

Olotwo. Ni Amerika ni

mo ti ri iwe Eleti Of

ti ofu inu re je yoruba

Mo nfe iwe na ma fi

ranse simi.

Roghodiyin Be Sile Ni Kamaru

KAMARU Irohin ta si wa leti wipe awon ara ile Kamaru gba ina je laipe yi tobe ti nwon yo igi ati kumo si ara won. Ninu ija yi nwon lu enikan pa bamu-bamu awon enia bi wwon adota si fi ara gba ogbe tobe ti a ni lati gbe won lo sile Alaisan

Ohun ti a gbo wipe o da roghodiyin na sile ni okunrin olokiki kan ti nwon ape ni Nsindise ti o ti nhuwa tiko dan mo awon ara ilu ninu. Nigbati Ijoba ri pe wiwa larin ilu okunrin na kole mu ote tan ni nwon ba wa lo kuro larin ilu. Lehin wiwa lo re ilu simi ko si ote mo

Dide ti okunrin na tan pada de ilu tun bere si daru. Kawi kafe ija be sile tobe ti Ijoba ni lati ranse si awon olopa lati Enugun ki ija na to rele.

Kere o!

A ti ni oriigisi ogun Germany to sege de, fun onfururu aisan tokunrin tobinrin. Tete wa ra tire k'o to san.

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Polowo Cja Re
Sinu Iwe Irohin
Eleti-Ofe

Awon Ebi Ogbe Alaya so wipe

OVALTINE

wa fun ilera ati inudidun!



AWON EBI OGBE

ti nwon gba ebin ti apapo Egebe kede sinu "Sunday Times" fun idiye awon ebin ebi re ba ni inudidun ju se awon eto inudidun kan ti ko mu inira dani. Je onje arata, sun ifanfon, ki o ma si je wahala! Beni awon Ebi Ogbe nnu OVALTINE lemeji lojum, laro at lala. OVALTINE ni gboibo awon ohun ti o le fun ni ni alafis ati ilera kun onje ti o ba nje, o nfun ara ni okun an idera ati igbadun orun. Wa si ji dide pelu isodogun agbara ati alafis. Se afarawe awon ebi Ogbe, ma a mu OVALTINE niton ilera an inudidun.



Gbigbono tabi tutu

OVALTINE

-ko si ohun ti o dara to!

Oloye Obafemi Awolowo



Eniti a nwo yi ni, Eni-ola Oloye Obafemi Awolowo, Apesin ilijun ati Apesin Oshogbo etc. on ni asiwaju egbe Afenifere. On lo so wipe bi e ba sranfi daradara, igbimo

ijoba Iwo-orun ti a pare yi ti mba ijoba yi bo lati bere odun 1952. Gagebi ofin si ti wi, oni lati wa be fun odun marun, eyi ni ibere odun 1957.

Oloye Awolowo so wipe idi marun pataki lo wa ti o fun on lagbara lati tete dibo ki asiko na to to. O je asi fun gbogbo ijoba ile aye lati ma dibo ki ojo ituka igbimo toto.

Ekeji ni wipe, ijoba Afenifere ti apa Iwo-orun Nigeria ti gise re, o si yan ju kedere pelu iranlowo Olodumare gagebi eri ti o so fun gbogbo enia ni odun 1951.

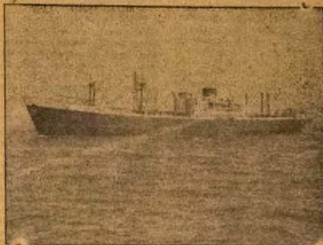
E DIBO FUN OPE

Ni ojo kejidinlosobo oju May yi ni ojo idibo lati yan awon enia titun sinu ajo Igbimo As'ofin Iwo-orun.

A fi eyi ke si enyin enia Iwo-orun wipe ki e dibo fun egbe Afenifere (A.G.) ki a lo jere anfani ise ti nwon ti so sile.

EDIBO FUN OPE

Oko titun kan Sese de si Eko



Awon Oyinbo Oloko ti a npe ni Palm Line Ltd Sese gbe oko Oyinbo titun kan de ti a npe ni M. V. Bamenda. Nwon ma oko yi wa nito i owo gise (Trade) ti o ngheru siwaju nile Nigeria eyi lo jeki awon Oyinbo Oloko senawo lati gbe oko na jade. Owo ti a fi kan iru oko yi ko din ni ogorun oko Pound (£2,000,000).

Oko yi, bi o ba ru eru tan patapata, o le ko 7275 tons, o si le gbon epo to to egbea iwon (600 tons). Aye wa ninu oko ma ti a le fi ko nkan tata ti ko firi baje, aye ti a ti a le fi gbe ero relowe tabi oko Oyinbo kekere.



Aworan yi ni ti awon omo ile wa ti a ran lo ko ise Hosiwaju ninu Olopa nilu oja, oruko won niwon yi lati apa osi-Inspector Ezadwiugu, Ojeme, Dikson, Forjoo ati Oyinbo oga Olopa T. Barratt.

Gbogbo asiko ti awon Olopa apa ile wa nihin fi so ikose won na to oju marun gbako ki awon to pada wa si ilu wa. Awon ni e nwo ti awon mba Olori Olopa ti ilu Oyalabo soru yoo.

Igbimo Awon Oba / Ati Ijoye Nile Yoruba



Ise ti awon igbimo yi ni lati so ni lati ma bojuto stefia ati idagbasoke awon Oloye ti o mbe ni agbe-gbe Iwo-orun ile Nigeria

Awon enia ti a yan si igbimo na ni wonyi. Ni Abekuta Oloye Adegunle Soetan Aro gbogbo egba. Ni Egbado J. O. Akapo Olofin Ado Ode

IBINI

Oti Ofolue keji Ubuluku Asaba Oloye A. K. Momu oturu keta ti Auchi O. N. Igbon Oloye Ina Ibinu oja Onogie ilu Igbuhen

COLONY

Oloye C. O. Akran oloye Ahelu giwa keji ti Badagry S. M. A. Balogun Balé Ejirio.

DELTA

Oputa keji obi ilu Aboh W. E. Mowarin oloye Ofo-ela ilu Agbadu ati Unu ti Cetral Isobo Erejuwa keji Olu ilu Warri Sapege obi oloye Pere ilu Kabowe.

Eniti anwoyi ni Ogbese Omoja Adesiko Adegovin, okan ninu awon enia ti a yan lati lo so asoju fun agbe-gbe Ijebu Remo ninu igbimo House of Assembly.

Gegeli eni-okawe ni Ogbese Omoja Adesiko Adegovin ni ile-ile akoni enia ni ile, o si ni lakaye oro siso,

on ni eniti egbe Afenifere yan a'ode fun ibo yin.

Western Region Production CEMENT

Reports have been received for a long time that there was a vast deposit of limestone in the Region but on detailed investigation, it was found that it was not limestone but kaolin commonly known as China clay. Kaolin is found all over the world and although it can be used for pottery and for producing paper, there is so much that it has little or no value in the world market. It is certainly of no use whatsoever for cement.

The Region's need for cement is very great indeed and it was decided therefore to enlist the help of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited, one of the largest cement manufacturers in the world. The first task was to try to find millions of tons of limestone of the proper quality and it was necessary for this limestone to be near the main towns where it was required so that it could be mined and cement produced without high transport costs.

In 1955, two technical experts from Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers made the first broad survey and the result of their investigation was sufficiently encouraging for the Board to decide to investigate thoroughly throughout the Province.

NO BOUNDARY

In March of this year, Mr A. M. Spurr who is a graduate of London University (B.Sc. Hons.) and a Fellow of the Geological Society, arrived and concentrated his search upon the region lying between the Lagos-Ibadan Railway and the border of the French Dahomey Geology knew no territorial boundary and consequently, Mr Spurr was anxious to know what the French Geological Survey had found in Dahomey. He paid no less than three visits to Dahomey and on each occasion, was given the greatest possible assistance by the French authorities.

LARGE DEPOSITS

As a result of his research, he found encouraging surface signs of large deposits of limestone in the Epehio Division.

The next step in his investigation was to ascertain the depth and quality of these deposits.

He has recently been joined by two Drillers with the requisite drilling equipment. Drilling will shortly start and the results of this, the third stage of the investigation, are eagerly awaited by all concerned. If these deposits proved satisfactory, the various experts concerned will then prepare a Blue Print of a scheme providing for the manufacture of cement in the Western Region.

In view of the many factors

which have to be taken into account, this will obviously take some months of hard work when to the layman, nothing appears to be going down.

TYRES AND TUBES

More than 95 per cent of Nigeria's excellent rubber is produced in the Western Region. The Board has done much to improve the quality and the quantity of this valuable crop and we will be reporting to you later about our rubber plantations and our factories for making sheet rubber. Once this rubber is produced rubber goods can be manufactured and the Board, noticing the great increase in motor vehicles in Nigeria since the end of the war, has investigated the possibility of producing tyres and tubes from Nigerian grown rubber. We have even arranged for our rubber to be made into tyres and tubes in America and these tyres and tubes have been tried out on Nigerian roads. These tests have shown that Nigerian rubber is as good as any other in the world for making motor vehicle tyres.

The Dayton Rubber Company of Dayton, Ohio (which is a well-known firm of tyre manufacturer and has been responsible for advising on the erection of tyre factories in various parts of the world), was invited by the Board to send a team of experts to Nigeria in order to carry out a detailed investigation. The team was headed by Mr Louis Wolf, the firm's legal advisor, who was accompanied by Mr Reel and Mr Rosenberg, both experts in their own fields. The Board is eagerly awaiting the report to be submitted by the Dayton team. It will be recalled that members of the Economic Mission recently met high ranking executives of Dayton Rubber Company in Washington.

IRON AND STEEL

The Western Region of Nigeria like other developing countries, uses a lot of iron and steel goods. In some cases, it might be cheaper for the Region to import the raw iron and steel and make the necessary tools and implements and other steel goods out here using Nigerian labour.

With this in mind, our Board recently invited Rhein Stahl Industrie Planung, Dusseldorf, to send a team of experts to the Western Region in order to investigate the possibilities of establishing an iron and steel fabrication plant. Rhein Stahl Industrie Planung is an offshoot of Rhein Stahl Werke which is the largest organisation of its kind in Germany and whose works members of the Economic Mission, headed by the Premier, recently visited. The Rhein Stahl representatives, Messrs Arndt and Punks, Economist and Engineer specialising in iron and steel fabrication respec-

tively, recently visited the Region. They are now preparing the report.

TEXTILES

Nigeria imports very large quantities of textiles a lot of which are cotton goods and yet at the same time produces the raw cotton. Most of this cotton is at present grown in the Northern Region but it is likely that it can also be grown in large quantities in the Western Region. The Board therefore thought that it would be a good idea to investigate whether we should not make our own cotton into cloth in the Region and sent its executive staff to Europe to investigate.

As a result, Barber Textile Corporation Limited recently sent a two-man team to the Western Region. The leader of the team, Mr. J. G. Barber Lomax, Vice-Chairman of the Barber Textile Corporation Limited, was accompanied by Mr P. Williams, a financial expert. During their visit to the Western Region, these gentlemen made a thorough study of the types of cloth required by the Region, the prices at which they were sold, and the methods of distribution the suitability of Northern and Ibadan cotton lint, water supplies, electricity supplies and many other factors. They also arranged for samples of Nigeria cotton to be analysed, and tested in one of their eight factories.

HOUSING

As we mentioned in our article of last Saturday, the Board, like Government has realised how important it is that the people should enjoy good housing and health. The Government has therefore made a special loan to the Board of £500,000 and the Board is to put up a further £500,000 making £1,000,000 in all for the establishment of a Housing Trust. This will mean that the Board will build a number of houses which will be sold to the people with arrangements whereby the purchase price will be paid in monthly instalments over a period of years.

In September 1955, Mr J. Burgess, a member of the Institute of Building Societies and General Manager of the Federal and Colonial Building Society Limited, Singapore, was invited to visit the Region. Mr. Burgess was particularly well fitted to advise the Board because of his outstanding success in Singapore and Malaya where his Company was instrumental in providing thousands of houses for people who had not sufficient capital to buy them outright. Mr. Burgess's recommendations were accepted by the Board and the Government is taking steps to smooth out certain difficulties.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

The Board is also intending to set up an Industrial Estate which will make it easier for those who wish to go into industry to ensure a factory with all the necessary services such as electricity, water, etc. Mr Burgess who advised us on the Housing Trust is also experienced as a Manager of such an Industrial estate in Singapore and he has given us the benefit of his advice.

We are pleased to report that after Mr Burgess had advised us, the Federal Government asked permission to seek his advice on Federal housing problems. Permission was granted.

MATCHES

Over a period of several months, the Board has made contacts with various Match Companies and negotiations with one of them have now reached an advanced stage. Arrangements have been made for an expert investigator, Mr Konrad Schuster, to visit the Western Region early in May. Mr Schuster is at present engaged upon the erection of a match-making factory in Accra for the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation.

It is thanks to the co-operation of the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation that we are able to come to the Western Region. He has had wide tropical experience and has erected match factories in India, Singapore and Malaya using machinery supplied by the firm of Roller, Berlin.

To make this scheme possible we must find sufficient quantities of suitable timber locally.

TANNING

At present, practically all hides and skins resulting from slaughtering in the Western Region are exported and sold to Tanners overseas. The Board is anxious, if at all possible, to set up a tannery in the Western Region and, in this connection, has made preliminary contacts with firms in the United Kingdom, Europe and Japan.

BOOTS AND SHOES

By far the greater part of Nigeria's requirements of boots and shoes and sandals are imported. The possibility of establishing a boots and shoes factory is being investigated.

Altogether, the Board has made preliminary investigations into industries in the Region (all of which were covered by the recent Economic Mission led by the Premier) which if undertaken will cost over £7,000,000.

Next Saturday, we will be telling you something about our Canning Factory at Lafia near Ibadan.