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UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN

ADDRESSES AND CITATIONS IN
SUPPORT O HONORARY GRADUANDS
AT THE LIBERTY TADIUI , IBADAN
ON **FOUNDATION** DAY

1971

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ADDRESS BY THE CHANCELLOR SIR KASHIM IBRAHIM

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY LORDS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to this special Congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees and presentation of graduates. In particular, we welcome our two distinguished guests, Dr M. G. Candau, the Director-General of the World Health Organisation and the Venerable Archdeacon Dr J. Olumide Lucas, the Emeritus Archdeacon of the Anglican Diocese, Lagos, both of whom the Senate and Council of the University have agreed to honour this day. Much will be said of these men in their respective citations, but I wish to say how very proud we are of them and how appreciative the nation, and indeed mankind, is of their distinguished contributions and achievements.

I should also like to congratulate our Pro-Chancellor, Sir Samuel Manuwa, on having been awarded the Fellowship of the American College of Surgeons. This is a signal honour and reflects the international esteem in which Sir Samuel's professional and administrative abilities are held.

Last year, we ventured to experiment on the "town and gown" idea by holding a Congregation in this very venue, the Liberty Stadium. Both the Management of the Stadium and the University of Ibadan are agreed that it was a worth-while venture. It is little wonder, therefore, that Senate resolved that this year's ceremony be held here again. I would like to thank the Management of the Liberty Stadium for giving us this second opportunity of reaching out to the people in this way.

At the close of the last academic year, both the Vice-Chancellor, Professor T. Adeoye Lambo and the Registrar, Mr Nathaniel K. Adamolekun, resigned their appointments. Professor Lambo has since taken on a new assignment as

the Assistant Director-General of the World Health Organisation, and Mr Adamolekun is currently preparing himself for practice as a Legal Practitioner. These two gentlemen have been paid appropriate tributes on other occasions. Nevertheless, I wish to restate that the University appreciates their loyal service over the years and their individual contributions to the development of the institution. We wish them both every success in their new careers.

This academic year is a crucial one in more than one way, and it is in this connection, therefore, that I wish to assure the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor G. M. Edington, and his administrative and academic assistants of my personal support for their untiring efforts to keep the University running smoothly before substantive officers are chosen to fill the places recently vacated.

I will leave the Acting Vice-Chancellor to report on the activities and achievements of the University during the past year. I would, however, be failing in my duty if I did not make some reference to the unfortunate incident of 1 February 1971, during which a student of this University lost his life. The incident put the entire nation astir, and His Excellency, General Gowon, the Head of State, appointed a Commission of Inquiry into the incident. While we await the final report of the Commission, I must urge that there be a good deal of introspection on the part of everybody in the community of the University of Ibadan. There must obviously be many lessons to be learnt from that incident; but, in my humble opinion, the incident underlines the need for tolerance and understanding in a community as complex as that of our University. I do fervently pray that we all try hard to avoid similar circumstances which can lead to paying such a high price as the life of a member of the community.

I wish now to congratulate all the new graduates whose degrees will be conferred this morning. You are graduating at a time when paper qualifications are under severe attack

and are at best viewed with considerable scepticism. You are now going into a society which has become more and more suspicious of the stance and role of intellectuals. The University believes that it has given you not only paper qualifications but also moral and spiritual equipment which will enable you give of your best in the service of the common man and for the development of your nation. May God continue to guide you.

I now call upon the Acting Vice-Chancellor to present his address.

**ADDRESS BY THE ACTING VICE-CHANCELLOR
PROFESSOR G. M. EDINGTON**

MR CHANCELLOR, PRO-CHANCELLOR AND CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL,
YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MY LORDS, KABIIYESIS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

First of all, I should like to welcome and thank our guests who are present this morning, particularly those who have travelled from distant places, including our Honorary Graduands. We are honoured to have you here this morning to pay tribute to our successful students who have been found worthy to be awarded degrees and certificates of this University.

Vice-Chancellor Lambo, in last year's Foundation Day address, reviewed in depth the history of this University. My address this year, therefore, will be limited to a review of the progress of the University during the past academic session with some speculations, perhaps, on our future plans in the decade to come.

Firstly, however, I should like to refer to the resignation of Professor T. A. Lambo, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan, and of Mr N. K. Adamolekun, the Registrar. Professor Lambo was the recipient last session of the Haille Selasie I African Research award in recognition of the merits of his research and achievements in Africa. In addition, he was selected by the Jacques Parisot Foundation as the 1971 Parisot lecturer. Professor Lambo is a member of numerous international scientific committees, including the Chairman-ship of the Scientific Council for Africa. He has now been appointed to the Assistant Director-Generalship of the World Health Organisation, and I am sure that Congregation would wish me, on their behalf, to send their warmest greetings and heartiest congratulations to him on this appointment.

Mr Adamolekun resigned after nineteen years service in the University of Ibadan and he has been the Registrar of the University for the last eleven years. He is desirous of continuing his legal career and I am sure we all wish him well in this admirable profession. His sage advice and pithy and incisive comments will be sadly missed in the higher administration of this University.

May I say at this stage, how deeply honoured I myself feel at having been given the privilege to act as Vice-Chancellor even for a short time of this internationally recognised and, indeed, world famous University. I shall earnestly try to do all that I can during my tenure of office to enhance this reputation and am deeply conscious of the confidence which higher authority has shown in allowing me to act in this capacity. I would also like to pay tribute to the staff, at all levels, in the University for the support and help they have given me in these first few weeks in office. I should also like to say that during this interim period, I am extremely happy to have as the Acting Registrar Mr S. J. Okudu-who is well known to most of you here today. The machinery for the election of a successor to the Vice-Chancellor is already under way and the post of Registrar has been advertised.

This morning, 37 Doctorates and 15 Masters degrees are being awarded-a total of 52 higher degrees. It should be mentioned that, for the first time, Doctorates of Philosophy are being awarded in the Departments of Forestry, Political Science and Sociology. We extend to them our congratulations. Yesterday, a total of 220 Diplomas and Certificates were awarded in our six Faculties. The previous highest total of postgraduate degrees awarded was 28 in 1968/69. When we consider that there are also a number of our postgraduate students studying and obtaining higher degrees overseas, it is evident that the postgraduate programmes so carefully planned in the sixties by Dr Dike and continued by Mr J. Harris and Professor Lambo, supported by a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, are indeed reaching fruition-and

I think it can be said that this University is fulfilling its duty in training high-level manpower for the expanding educational programmes in Nigeria both at the University and College levels.

We are also honouring 801 students who have successfully obtained their Bachelors degrees. For the first time, over 50-indeed 56-doctors have qualified with the M.B.,B.S. (I badan) and it is noteworthy that there are 598 undergraduates in the Faculty of Medicine and the intake this year exceeded 120. In the Faculty of Agriculture, the intake has exceeded 150. A total of 1,230 new students have been admitted this session and our undergraduate enrolment stands at 3,600. This is, of course, creating problems within the University both for the administration and the students.

I feel that, here, I must mention the tragic events of 1 February 1971 in which a student lost his life. The University is deeply conscious of its duties to students and has been and is thinking seriously of the actions it should take to prevent such an occurrence ever again happening in the University. Our hands, unfortunately, are still somewhat tied as we are still awaiting the publication of the results of the Kazeem Commission which we presume will make some recommendations which will, no doubt, affect certain aspects of students life in the University. We in the University, however, cannot wait much longer as we consider it essential that early in this session, the administration should have frank and open dialogue with the student executive in order that some of the outstanding problems can be solved. There is no doubt in my mind that increased student participation in many facets of this University's administration-using the term in its broadest sense-is justified and necessary.

Apart from the problems of students accommodation, accommodation within the University campus is continuing to exercise the minds of the authorities. Agricultural land for expansion is an urgent necessity and has been for some considerable time the subject of negotiations with the

Government of the Western State of Nigeria. New building complexes have been grouped around the playing field and the most recent of which, Phase one of the Faculty of Social Sciences, has just been completed. The University is grateful to the early planners and architects for the excellent detail and overall unifying concept which has made this University one of the most admired in tropical Africa. Nevertheless, we have to think of the future and there are many problems. Serious thought is being given to them at present by the Building, Works and Sites Committee in order that orderly planned expansion for an enlarged student body can be similarly successfully achieved.

The buildings of the first phase of the new Faculty of Agriculture complex whose foundation stone was laid by General Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government, at last year's Foundation Day ceremony are nearing completion and it is hoped will be occupied before the end of this academic year. The second and third phases, at a total cost of £0.8 million, are due to commence in a few weeks time and will provide the permanent home for the departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Sciences and, it is hoped, release the temporary buildings in which they have been housed for the last 21 years-for nothing is more permanent than a temporary building-for other urgent projects.

The Medical School is embarking on a major expansion programme which will include the provision of the Pathology/Clinical Science complex, a new Medical Library, a lecture theatre, animal house and postgraduate centre. Some capital funds are already available for part of the complex and outside support for the others is being actively sought.

Expansion in Faculties and Departments

During the last session, a number of new projects have been instituted-two of these perhaps holding pride of place. I refer to the Jos Campus Project and the Institute of Applied Science

and Technology. The Jos Campus Project has now been care-fully considered by Senate and Council and unanimous approval has been given to the initial planning. The University of Ibadan welcomed the invitation of the Government of the Benue-Plateau State to extend the University's academic activities to the State by establishing this campus. This development is in line with the University of Ibadan Act which states that it shall be the general function of the University to encourage the advancement of learning throughout Nigeria.

The University over the years, has increasingly concentrated on graduate training and research. It is hoped that the Jos Campus, for the first few years, will relieve the University of Ibadan, to some extent, of the load of undergraduate teaching in order that even greater attention can be paid to graduate development. Secondly, the Campus at Jos should make it possible for the large North-Eastern part of Nigeria to have easily available a centre of learning which will provide a strong incentive for more scholars to take an interest in the education of the people, its cultures and its economic possibilities. It is also hoped that the Jos Campus will widen the horizon of students being trained there and that new friend-ships and new relationships will prove of everlasting value not only to the students themselves, but to Nigeria as a whole. We are grateful to the Government of the Benue-Plateau State for providing the financial assistance which has made this project feasible.

I have been authorised to appoint an acting Principal of the Jos Campus, and I am happy to say that Professor E. A. Ayandele has kindly agreed to undertake this task. It is hoped that classes in preliminary Arts subjects will commence in January 1972 and in Science and Education shortly after-wards. I should like to pay tribute to the many members of the University who have worked so hard to bring this scheme to fruition, especially Vice-Chancellor Lambo, Professors

Ayandele, Barbour and Bamgbose, the Chief Engineer Mr Igiehon, and the Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor, Mr A. M. Babalola, to name but a few.

To further emphasise the role which this University feels it should play in the advancement of learning throughout Nigeria, the Institute of Education is involved in the planning and administration of the new Advanced Teacher's College in the Rivers State in Port Harcourt which is affiliated with this University.

In addition, the Institute of African Studies is maintaining two field studies of Nigerian traditional culture at Nri in the East Central State and at Oturkpo in the Benue-Plateau State. During the past year, the Institute has also launched a new series of high-fidelity gramophone discs, called *Nigerian Cultural Records*. In this series, there have already appeared complete recordings of three Yoruba operas, traditional Ogun drum-music and chants, and a record of traditional Idoma music from the Benue-Plateau State. These recordings are accompanied by full vernacular texts and translations, and they make possible a far deeper study of Nigerian poetry and music than heretofore. In this connection, I might also mention that the Institute has a large and valuable collection of traditional art and that the provision of proper museum facilities on our campus is an outstanding problem.

With regard to the Institute of Applied Science, we are hoping to obtain considerable outside aid for this project which is being discussed, at the moment, and the formative plans are already far advanced.

At a special meeting of Senate on 8 November, it was agreed that a Board of Management of the Institute of Applied Science and Technology be set up to recommend to Senate courses and syllabuses of study within the Institute for its consideration. It was approved that the following programmes be established :

Agricultural Engineering;
Forestry Engineering;
Wood Technology;
Petroleum Technology; and
Food Technology.

Here, I must pay tribute to Dr Andrew Stewart and the Canadian Government for the help they have given-at our request-to the initial planning of this project which we hope will increase the efficiency of the utilisation of the enormous potential in this country of food, wood, petroleum and other natural resources-thus obviating the need to import expensive processed materials and reducing the necessity to recruit experts from overseas.

In addition to these projects, this year the M.Med-a higher professional qualification-has been initiated in the Faculty of Medicine to enable young Nigerian doctors to obtain their professional qualifications in Nigeria without the necessity of taking overseas examinations which has been the standard practice to date. The M.Med. course will, in content, be virtually the same as the Fellowship of the Nigerian Medical Council.

The New Department of Archaeology in the Faculty of Science is now teaching students drawn from the three Faculties of Arts, Science and the Social Sciences, so helping to bridge the gulf between the Arts and the Sciences. It is hoped that the training of Nigerian archaeologists will lead to more intensive exploration and the preservation of Nigeria's heritage.

In the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the Degree courses in Hausa and Yoruba, teaching in Igbo has now been implemented.

A B.Ed. degree with Adult Education as one of its subjects has been approved and, of great importance to the University, and in-service training scheme for the Intermediate and Junior Staff in general education has been instituted in the same department this year. Assistance is also being given in the teaching of Science as an extra-mural subject at the G.C.E. (0) level throughout Nigeria. A new certificate course in Trade Unionism and Industrial Relations has also been established.

The Department of Library Studies is aware of the national need for highly trained librarians and an expansion programme has been initiated both at graduate and non-graduate levels. The new certificate course in Library Studies has been well supported.

Postgraduate Diplomas in Crop Protection in the Faculty of Agriculture and in Nutrition in the Faculty of Medicine have also been established during the session.

Lastly, in this context, in addition to new Diploma and Certificate courses instituted in the various Faculties, I should mention that this is the first year in which our students will complete their full clinical training in Veterinary Medicine in the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science in the University of Ibadan.

Tribute to Distinguished Colleagues

Many of our staff have been appointed to National and International Councils and have attained Fellowships in many learned societies during the past session. It would be impossible to mention all so honoured but, this connection, I would like to make an exception-namely, our Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, Sir Samuel Manuwa, who has been elected, in his own right, as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. May we extend our heartiest congratulations to him today.

We must congratulate Professor D. A. H. Taylor, Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, who has been

awarded the Doctor of Science degree by Oxford University for research work done at the University of Ibadan.

Professor Thurstan Shaw, Head of the Department of Archaeology, has been awarded the Amaury Talbot Prize of the Royal Anthropological Institute for 1970 for his book entitled "Igbo-Ukwu". The prize is awarded to the author or authors of the most valuable of the works of anthropological research which are submitted in the Competition.

Professor J. F. A. Ajayi, in the Department of History, was honoured by being asked to give the inaugural lecture at the formal inauguration of the University of Makerere, Uganda. The title of his lecture was "African Universities and the African Tradition".

Dr F. B. A. Giwa, Lecturer in the Department of Physics, has been awarded the First W.H.O. Research Award for Regional Association on the basis of the merit of his paper on "Response Curves in the Theory of Atmospheric Oscillations". Mr M. S. Ibianga, a Postgraduate Diploma student in the Department of Forestry, is among the winners of this year's world-wide essay competition on *The Student's Views on Forestry Education*.

Dr A. S. Sagoe, Medical Research Training Fellow in the *O p a c % \ o tiaama\o\o% was b^pe~ aua~dea 'se* Charlotte Brown Prize by the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine London for published work which has been undertaken in Ibadan.

Professor H. C. Kodilinye, Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Professor T. A. I. Grillo, Head of the Department of Anatomy, has been named as *Dean of the new Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Ife*.

Dr E. U. Emovon has been appointed Professor and Head of Department of Chemistry in the Institute of Technology, Benin City. Dr S. J. Una has been appointed Professor and Head of Department of Chemistry and the first Deputy Rector of the College of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt.

The University congratulates all its members on these outstanding achievements.

Benefactions

We are grateful to the Federal Military Government which, through the National Universities Commission, is responsible for our recurrent and capital income. However, our resources are limited and our staff development and postgraduate programmes would have had to be seriously curtailed if it were not for the generous help given to us by various Governments, Foundations, International Agencies, Companies and individuals. We are especially grateful *to the British, Canadian, French, Japanese and West German Governments* for their help in staff and agricultural development during the year. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have continued their generous help in the fields of Virology, rural health, agriculture, and supported research and training programmes in the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. A strong link has been forged between the Faculty of Agriculture and the Inter-national Institute of Tropical Agriculture which adjoins our campus.

The Medical Research Council of the United Kingdom has helped in research projects in the Faculty of Medicine. The World Health Organization, UNESCO and F.A.O. have continued their support.

The Oil companies-especially Shell-BP, Gulf Oil, and Mobil Producing Nigeria have given generous help in the fields of Geology and Petroleum Technology. Mrs Ransome-Kuti and Bishop S. C. Phillips have donated generously to the Library, and Miss J. M. Bray, a visiting lecturer in the Department of Geography, has donated a bursary to that Department.

To all our benefactors may we express our sincere appreciation and thanks.

Many Universities throughout the world are anxious to have student and staff exchange programmes with us-mainly in the field of African Studies-this is especially so

in the United States. We are anxious to foster these inter-national links but problems of funds and accommodation have of necessity drastically curtailed our response in this direction-and indeed we have had to refuse many approaches made to us. We are anxiously seeking outside support in order that these programmes can be extended.

Before I close, may I re-echo the Chancellor's good wishes to all our graduating students and to those of you fortunate enough to have obtained the "golden fleece" of a postgraduate degree. I would emphasize that this University does not consider that its responsibility to its students ends with the granting of such degrees. We have a Careers Board which, I hope, may be of help to you in the future. We are most anxious to strengthen the Alumni Association and the administration is thinking seriously about how it can keep more closely in touch with its graduates-perhaps through a newsletter or perhaps by enlarging the scope of the excellent journal "Ibadan".

At last we have managed to obtain finance through the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation to undertake research into the careers of our graduates from the date of the foundation of this University. This information should be most helpful to our Careers Board, to the University and, I hope, to the Alumni Association. I would commend this association to you as a means of preserving the friend-ships you have made during the course of your studies here and also of extending permanently your contacts with graduates on a national basis.

Finally, on behalf of the entire staff and students of this University, may I wish all of you the greatest success in your future careers.

CITATIONS IN **RESPECT OF**
HONORARY GRADUANDS

Read by

THE PUBLIC ORATOR

PROFESSOR T. A. BAMBOSE

Presenting

DR MARCOLINO GOMES CANDAU

for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science, honoris causa

CHANCELLOR, I PRESENT DR MARCOLINO GOMES CANDAU, Director-General of the World Health Organisation, scholar, able scientist, seasoned administrator and the *eminence grise* of international public health. We here today are in the presence of a man who in the last two decades has contributed more than any other single individual to the general health and well-being of mankind.

Marcolino Gomes Candau was born sixty years ago in Rio de Janeiro. Atypical Carioca, he radiates warmth, humour and is almost an incarnation of the Rio mind and philosophy. He received his medical education at the University of Brazil and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in the United States of America. He completed his studies in 1934 and subsequently held various posts in the public health services of his country. During the next nine years, he rose to become the State of Rio de Janeiro's Assistant Director of the Department of Health and still holds, on the basis of an indefinite leave of absence, a teaching appointment as Assistant Professor of Hygiene in the University of Brazil. In 1938, he was nominated by the Director of the Rockefeller Foundation in Latin America, in consultation with the Brazilian Government, to head a team to wage war against the anopheles mosquito which at that time had invaded the north-eastern part of Brazil. This was one precondition to his eventual nomination to a Foundation Fellowship, the other being that he should lose ten kilos in weight. It is on record that he succeeded not only in eradicating the Anopheles within a year but more than accomplished the desired objective by shedding fourteen kilos in the process-so his papers went through. Between 1943 and 1950 he was

Director of Division, Assistant Superintendent, and eventually Superintendent of the Service Especial de Saude Publica, a cooperative health service established by the Brazilian government together with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

We now come to the phase at which his genius was to flower into international dimensions and receive the custom of world-wide recognition. In 1950, he entered the service of the World Health Organisation at Geneva as Director of the Division or Organisation of Health Services. Within a year, he became Assistant Director-General in charge of Advisory Services. In 1952, he moved to Washington as Assistant Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, from where he was elected by the World Health Assembly in 1953 to become the second Director-General of the World Health Organisation.

For nearly twenty years, Dr Candau has adorned this strategic post, dispensing his expertise with effortless ease and bringing to it a remarkable gift of perceptiveness, adroit organisation and consuming dedication. We are all witnesses to the vast and varied array of international activities by this world body aimed at a palpable improvement in the general standard of health and welfare of nations. His inspiring leadership has generated a true international *esprit de corps* within the diversity of background and culture which constitutes the establishment of the World Health Organisation.

Both developed and emerging nations are greatly in the debt of this remarkable man, but perhaps Africa and the rest of the developing world have reason to take special pride in honouring someone whose sole mien is at once so consonant with our own sense of priorities and so relevant to our national health objectives. Dr Candau's medical career fittingly epitomizes the philosophy of the World Health Organisation to fight disease on a broad front every-where. He has skilfully established a smooth machinery for the retrieval and collation of medical information, coordinated

research into preventive measures, proposed advice and assistance to governments in strengthening their health services, sent out demonstration and training teams, and, in emergency, sent direct help to those in need.

Two ready examples of international co-operation in Africa spring to mind—the Congo experiment and the recent cholera epidemic. In 1960, he was *prima donna* in the prevention of an outbreak of pestilence, organisation of medical services and training of African doctors in a Congo (now Zaire Republic) in the grips of physical chaos, thus salvaging distinction from near extinction. More recently, and the memory of this remains fresh in our minds, the World Health Organisation has through his dynamic leadership moved swiftly by co-operating with affected member states to halt the cholera epidemic, a scourge that almost assumed a conflagration in many African states only a year ago.

Dr Candau has put his finger on the problem of health in the African environment by laying emphasis on the need to improve medical manpower. There must, he insists, be a deliberate effort to train more doctors, paramedical and auxiliary personnel. And being a realist, he stresses that we should be prepared to accept that the standards we are accustomed to are not necessarily either the only possible standards or the best ones.

Since Tropical Africa's indigenous population is predominantly rural, and our major diseases largely preventable, he lays due emphasis on public health education and preventive medicine, underlining the importance of developing these not as a separate service, but as an integral part of a general health service.

He next sees the need for adequate and accurate vital statistics to serve as a guide to the magnitude of specific health problems, for no country can begin to plan effectively until it knows the size of its consumer population.

The problem of epidemiology, maternal and child health, nutrition, communicable disease, environmental health,

tropical medicine and health education thus constitute major challenges in the context of the developing country and Dr Candau is continuously at the hub.

It is this outstanding general in the war against disease, this doyen of public health and preventive medicine, an honorary Doctor of Laws, of Medicine and of Science of more than a dozen distinguished institutions, and, above all, it is this major plumber and skilful interpreter of international health that I request you Chancellor, by the authority of Senate and Council of this University, to admit to the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*.

Presenting

THE VENERABLE DR JONATHAN OLUMIDE LUCAS

for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa

CHANCELLOR, I PRESENT THE VENERABLE JONATHAN OLUMIDE LUCAS, Emeritus Archdeacon of Lagos, revered dignitary of the Anglican Province of West Africa, and Church historian of the Lagos Diocese—a renowned scholar, an eminent school-master and educationist, an accomplished organist and church musician, and an ardent nationalist and social reformer.

Olumide Lucas was born in August 1897 in Lagos where he received his basic education. In 1920, at the Fourah Bay College, he took the Bachelor of Arts degree of Durham University in Classics, and immediately proceeded with postgraduate training in theology and education, obtaining within the next year the Diploma in Theology and the Licentiate of the College of Preceptors. He was recalled home from his post as Lecturer at Fourah Bay College to teach at his alma mater, the C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos, where he served for fourteen years as Tutor and later Acting Principal. He then became the Vicar of St Paul's Church, Breadfruit, Lagos in 1936 until his retirement twenty-six years later in 1962.

He was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church in 1924, and served mainly in the Lagos Diocese. For many years, he was the secretary of the Synod, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lagos, Chairman of the Theological Board of Advisers to the Anglican Province of West Africa, and after his retirement, he was appointed Emeritus Archdeacon of Lagos and the Diocesan Church Historian.

In the midst of his busy life, Dr Lucas made academic pursuits his main hobby. By private study, he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity with honours as an external

student of London University in 1934; and eight years later, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Durham University for his thesis on the 'Religion of the Yorubas'. He has since extended these studies to include the religious practices, languages and cultures of some other West African communities, demonstrating their relationship to each other and also adducing evidence indicating possible links with Ancient Egypt. These studies have resulted in several important publications. In recognition of his academic work, he was appointed the Visiting William Paton Lecturer at the Selly Oak Colleges of the University of Birmingham for the session 1957-58.

Archdeacon Lucas is particularly well known for his contributions to education. A keen teacher, he inspires many young persons who come under his influence to emulate his insatiable thirst for knowledge. He consistently strives to increase and improve educational opportunities, and because of his concern about the limited schooling available especially for girls, he has assisted in the founding and in the initial running of six new schools in the Lagos area. In collaboration with his colleagues, he has consistently worked for the advancement of the teaching profession. He was the founder of the Lagos Union of Teachers and co-founder of the Nigerian Union of Teachers. He was, for many years the President and National Vice-President of these bodies. He was also for many years, President of the Old Grammarians' Society and the King's College Old Boys' Association.

As a gifted musician, he was a church organist and choir-master at various churches and institutions, giving organ recitals of Classical music on pipe organs. He was co-founder and President of the Association of Church Musicians which aims at the promotion of indigenous music for church use.

A fervent nationalist, Archdeacon Lucas was always deeply involved in social issues of public concern. He was often called upon to serve on national bodies. For many

years, he has been a member of the Antiquities Commission. As a member of the Federal Government Labour Advisory Board, he maintained the confidence of the workers and the respect of the government. In recent years, with characteristic social and humanitarian concern, he has worked energetically for the welfare of prisoners; he is currently the President of the Nigerian Discharged Prisoners' Association, a voluntary organization which looks after the welfare of prisoners and assists their rehabilitation on discharge from prison.

Although he took no active part in party politics, Arch-deacon Lucas participated in non-partisan progressive nationalist movements in the pre-independence era. It was in this context that he was elected as the first National Vice-President of the National Convention of Nigeria and the Cameroons (the N.C.N.C.), which at its inauguration was a united front embracing a wide spectrum of nationalist organizations dedicated to national independence and national unity.

The Yoruba say, 'If our masquerade dances well, our heads would be swollen with pride'. Archdeacon Lucas is a masquerade that has danced very well.

It is this renowned scholar, educationist, musician, church historian, social reformer, and venerable gentleman that I request you Chancellor, by the authority of Senate and Council, to admit to *the degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa*.