



A History of the

University of Lagos

(1962 - 2012)

Edited by R. T. Akinyele & Olufunke Adebayo

Chapter 25

The Journey So Far

R. T. Akinyele and Olufunke Adeboye

As could be expected, the University of Lagos has passed through many phases and experienced several challenges in its fifty years of existence. The University is now in its fifth stage of historical evolution. The first is the Era of the Pioneers, 1962-1965. It began on 5th June 1962, with the inauguration of the eleven members Provisional Council and ended with the expiration of the term of the first Vice-Chancellor, Professor Eni Njoku in 1965. The landmarks of the era include the setting up of an appropriate administrative machinery to direct the affairs of the young institution, the admission of students and recruitment of staff into the three Faculties of Commerce and Business Administration, Law and Medicine. The era also witnessed the commencement of the second phase of the Development Project, with the establishment of the Faculties of Arts, Education, Engineering and Science in 1964.

The impressive achievements of those early years were, however, overshadowed by the crisis that marked the end of the era. The disagreement over whether the Vice-Chancellor should be re-appointed or not pitched the Council against the Senate and divided the staff against the students. In the end, five deans were sacked and many of the loyalists of the Vice-Chancellor resigned their appointments. The University was temporarily closed down and the future appeared very bleak. However, the University received a new lease of life under Professor S. O. Biobaku who succeeded Professor Eni Njoku as Vice Chancellor. This is why the second phase, 1965-1971, is often referred to as the Period of Renewal.

This period was distinct from the former period in terms of change in personnel and in concrete achievements. Those who

were sacked or had resigned had to be replaced and for the first time, the Medical School and the University were brought under the same Governing Council. The structural integration also resulted in the merger of the former Federal Advanced Teachers College (FATC) with the University as the Faculty of Education in 1967. In addition, the Institutes of Computer Science and Mass Communication, which were later to evolve into separate departments, were founded in 1967. The high water mark of the period was the holding of the first convocation ceremony on 15 January 1968. At that historic occasion, the first Chancellor of the University, Chief Jereton Mariere was installed and conferred with an honorary doctorate degree with six others. The University also awarded first degrees to 279 graduands.

This second phase was followed by the Period of Consolidation, 1972-2000. As in the previous eras, the new age was heralded by the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor, in this case in the person of Professor J.F. Ade-Ajayi. One of his first assignments was to streamline the "unwieldy and confusing academic structure in which the Faculty system operated alongside the school and collegiate systems."¹ The period was also notable for rapid physical development. Altogether, twenty-one academic and service buildings were erected during that period. They included those of Arts, Advanced Legal Studies, Chemical Engineering and Mass Communication. The impressive University Auditorium, the Conference Centre and Guest Houses, the Health Centre as well as hostels for male and female students were part of the legacies of that period. But as in the first period, the pace of development was arrested by the "Ali Must Go" crisis of 1978 that has been analysed by Dr. J.G.N. Onyekpe. The crisis resulted in the removal of the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ade Ajayi. The rancour that accompanied the selection of his successor, Professor B. K. Adadevoh, slowed the pace of progress. Nevertheless, the School of Postgraduate Studies was established during that period while the outreach programme of the Institute of Education was strengthened. The appointment of Professor Akin Adesola as the new Vice-Chancellor in April 1981 brought hope and peace to the University community. The tenure witnessed the building of the new Halls and the impressive 12-storey Senate House which redefined the campus landscape.² Professor Adesola's tenure ended in 1988 and he was succeeded

by Professor Nurudeen O. Alao, an accomplished scholar who brought his gentle nature to bear on the university administration. The peace and tranquillity was what the University needed at the time to consolidate the achievements of the earlier periods.

The University was taken to a new level during the tenure of Professor Jelili Omotola, 1995-2000. His goal was to register as much impact as possible within the shortest possible time. Almost overnight, the physical environment was transformed with the rehabilitation, renovation and painting of existing structures. Even the ornamental trees had coats of colours splashed on them. Under his leadership, the Newest Halls and the Multi-purpose Hall were built. An apostle of the doctrine of using what you have to get what you want, he infused the University community with an entrepreneurial spirit. Unfortunately, he could not escape the crisis that had similarly marked the end of the tenure of many of his predecessors. Apart from the Korea Saga for which he was criticised, some of his colleagues resented his overbearing posture and dictatorial attitude. But irrespective of the personal opinion one may hold on the personality of Professor Jelili Omotola, it can hardly be contested that his tenure was a period of Rapid Infrastructural Development.

Following the Omotola Era was the Period of Re-Engineering, 2000-2007.³ The entire period coincided with the tenure of Professor Oyewusi Ibidapo-Obe, first as Acting Vice-Chancellor, 2000-2002, and in the substantive position. By the time he was firmly in the saddle, he was perceptive enough to realise that the University has become a "challenging academic enterprise" and that the first step towards making the University of Lagos "First Among Equals" would be to give the institution the vision and mission statements.⁴ His own analysis of the situation reveals great challenges particularly in the following areas:

- Expansion to meet the growing student population.
- Financing of new initiatives occasioned by Information and Communication Technology.
- The need to cope with the emerging Knowledge Economy
- Staff Development Programme.⁵

To meet the rising population, the Ibidapo-Obe administration made a formal request for a *phase of the Federal Secretariat*,

Ikoyi to accommodate the Law Faculty and the assimilation of the School of Radiography, Yaba into the University. It was during his time that the Julius Berger Lecture Theatre, Afe Babalola Hall, and Erastus Akingbola Hall were donated to the University. The administration also grappled with the shortage of student accommodation by building the Honours Hall and Emerald Hall, just outside the main gate on Build, Operate and Transfer basis. The administration also upgraded the ICT Infrastructure on campus. To supplement the subvention from government, the administration tried to boost the internally generated revenue. To achieve this goal, all the income generating units were brought under the University of Lagos Development and Investment Company (UNIDEV). And, as has already been mentioned in the chapter on linkages and partnerships, the Ibidapo Obe administration did not only achieve impressive records in the expansion of academic programmes but was remarkable in the signing of agreements with foreign institutions to enhance staff development.

Professor Oye Ibidapo-Obe was succeeded by Professor Tolu Odugbemi whose tenure, 2007-2010, has been appropriately described as the Era of Rapid Transformation. Odugbemi was, to a large extent, a good blend of the deep reflections that characterized the tenure of Professor Nurudeen Alao and the prompt action that was the hallmark of the Omotola Administration. Before he even became the Vice-Chancellor, he had set an agenda for himself. He stated:

Prior to my appointment as the Vice-Chancellor, I have been reflecting on the popular perception about our image and perception of the public on our services, just what we are and what we should be, we may be joyful at being number one in Nigeria but there is still the need for urgent improvement particularly when viewed from the current reports on the world-wide university ratings by some research organisations. We intend to make UNILAG not only number one in Nigeria but one of the top ten in the world.⁶

His ideas and plans of achieving the goals were written down in a book titled, *Actualising the University of Lagos of Our Dream*. The topics discussed in the "Green Book" included Academic

Planning, Exchange Programmes, setting a new Research Agenda, CIT, Social and Physical Infrastructure, Power supply, Sports and Security, as well as the Collegiate System. All of these were to be vigorously pursued within the context of what he described as "ethical re-armament."⁷ Under his administration, the University entered into linkages and partnerships with many institutions. He upgraded the ICT facilities on campus and for the first time, the University undertook electronic post-UME screening test. To boost the visibility of the University and its global ratings, the Vice-Chancellor implemented the Laptop for All (Staff and Students) project. During his time, the Parks and Gardens Unit worked round the clock to execute the beautification projects of the Vice-Chancellor. The Lagoon Front was rehabilitated as well as the Botanical and Zoological Gardens that had been for long neglected. The rehabilitation work was extended to the Main Auditorium and the Staff School Hall. The entrance into the University was redefined with the construction of the UBA – UNILAG Leisure Park. The "Green Revolution" has been sustained by his predecessors in this new Era of Achieving Global Excellence.

The 10th Vice-Chancellor, Professor Adetokunbo Babatunde Sofoluwe took office on 31 January 2010 with the mission of ensuring that the University of Lagos is ranked among the first 100 universities in the world by 2015. Before his sudden death on 12th May 2012, he had stamped his personality on the character of the university administration. First, as a computer scientist, it becomes understandable why he was so passionate about the computerisation of results and the Electronic Document Management Systems in general. He was also able to upgrade the power supply to the campus. Among the list of the projects he commissioned were the N25.4 Million Terratem Base Equipment for the Department of Geosciences and the Ultra Modern English Language Laboratory. The type of cooperation that existed between his administration and the Alumni Association was reflected in the number of projects undertaken by the association during his period. These include the building of the Alumni Centre at the College of Medicine Idi-Araba, the reconstruction of the Commercial Bus Terminus and the on-going Alumni Jubilee House in Partnership with G.T. Bank. It was during his time that the National Universities Commission (NUC) conducted the first

Institutional Accreditation of Nigeria Universities in November/December 2011. The result, which was released in early 2012, granted the University full institutional accreditation for the next seven years. Not only that, the webometrics ranking of universities, released on 16th July 2012, placed UNILAG in number one position in Nigeria, 2nd in West Africa; 16th in Africa and among the first 1000 in the world.⁸ Although the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Professor Rahamon Ade Bello, has continued along the same line, much still has to be done to transform the University into a world class university.

Although scholars may not agree on the definition of a world-class university, it is generally believed that the attributes include the ten listed below:

- Highly qualified faculty
- Excellence in research
- Quality teaching
- High levels of government and non-government sources of funding.
- International and highly talented students.
- Academic freedom
- Well-defined autonomous governance structures
- Well-equipped facilities for teaching, research, administration and student life.
- International reputation of the university
- University's contribution to society.⁹

It is evident from the contents of this book that the University of Lagos has made rapid progress since its establishment in 1962. The landmark achievements include the following:

- The College of Medicine, in collaboration with LUTH, recorded the birth of the first test-tube baby in West, Central and East Africa in 1989. This was achieved by Professor O. F. Giwa-Osagie of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Professor O. Ashiru of the Department of Anatomy. Professor E. E. Emuveyan also pioneered a new method of treating pregnant HIV/AIDS positive mothers and their unborn babies by preventing the passage of the disease by vertical transmission.

- Professor Akachi Ezeigbo of the Department of English won the NLNG Prize for Literature in 2007 for her novel, *My Cousin Sammy*.
- Staff of the Department of History and Strategic Studies and the Department of Political Science have served the country in various capacities. These include Professor G. O. Olusanya, Akinjide Osuntokun and Alaba Ogunsanwo who were Ambassadors to France, Germany and Botswana respectively. Professor Ade Adefuye is the current Nigeria's Ambassador to the United States. Dr Walter Ibekwe Ofonagoro was one time Minister of Information. Others include Dr. Kayode Fayemi, the present Governor of Ekiti State and Mr. Olugbenga Ashiru, Nigeria's current Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the moment, the Departments of Political Science and the Department of History and Strategic Studies jointly run a Master's degree programme in International Relations and Strategic Studies strictly for staff of Foreign Service Academy.
- Many of the country's Nollywood movie stars are products of the Department of Creative Arts of the University.
- The Department of Mass Communication has not only trained majority of the Editors of major Newspapers, Radio/Television, Public Relations and Advertising Agencies in Nigeria, the first winner of the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism in Africa, Mr. Dele Olojede, also graduated from this Department in 1983.
- The Faculty of Law has produced the highest number of Senior Advocates of Nigeria (SAN) in Nigeria. The products of the Faculty have also blazed the reputation of the University beyond the shores of the country in various capacities. They serve the nation as Judges, Ministers, and Consultants to local and international organizations. The alumni of the Faculty include: Professor Amos Utuamah (SAN), former Attorney General of Delta State and currently, Deputy Governor of Delta States; Mr. Odein Ajumogobia, former Minister of External Affairs of Nigeria; Prof. Yemi Osibajo (SAN), former Attorney-General and Commissioner of Justice, Lagos State; Mr Ade Ipaye, serving Attorney-General and Commissioner of Justice, Lagos State; Senator Ndoma Egba (SAN), Majority Leader

of the Nigerian Senate; and Prof. Akin Oyeboode, former Vice-Chancellor, and legal Consultant to the African Union (AU).

- The Faculty of Engineering has also achieved some feats. The late Prof. Ayodele Awojobi of the Mechanical Engineering Department developed a hybrid vehicle christened Autonov I with ability to achieve highest speed in both forward and backward directions, which would be of immense value in military campaigns when fully developed. Most recently, Prof. Akpoveta Susu and Dr. Kingsley Abhulimen of the Department of Chemical Engineering developed a novel leak detection system in pipelines for which they won the maiden edition of the Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG)'s Nigeria Prize for Science in 2004. Also, in 2008, Dr. Ebenezer Meshida of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering invented a 'lateralite', a stabilisation flux for fine grained lateritic soils to solve the problem of road pavement destabilisation and make roads more durable through the elimination of gullies and potholes;
- Significant discoveries have equally been made by some members of academic staff of the Faculty of Science. In the early 1970s, the Department of Chemistry under Prof. S. O. Odeyemi blazed the trail in presenting research results on locally brewed gin – "Ogogoro" that changed the fortunes of alcohol production industry in Nigeria. The Department, through the efforts of Prof. B I. Alo, has become a point of reference on environmental and ecosystem management and sustainable development policies in Nigeria and globally. New discoveries have been made in the biological sciences too. For instance, new species of amphibian frog was discovered by Dr. A. B. Onadeko and named *Phylobatrachusreingwentheri*. The voucher specimen of the new species was deposited in a Museum in Berlin and in the University of Lagos, Zoology museum. Dr. A. A. Otitoloju is a recipient of the 2004 Development Co-operation Prize by the Belgian Government and the World Laboratory Fellowship by the ICSC Switzerland for his innovative research on mixture toxicity of heavy metals; several staff are recipients of the international coveted Prizes and Fellowships. For example, a 25.3 Million Naira Agriculture

Research Grant Scheme project with Professor O. T. Ogundipe as lead Consultant on Molecular study of Arid plants was recently awarded.

- The University's Department of Architecture was the first in Nigeria to be validated by the Commonwealth Association of Architects in 2009. This has made its Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) degree and Master of Environmental Design (MED) degree programmes 'equivalent to CAA Part I and CAA Part 2 Certificates respectively'. With this validation, the Department is duly recognized 'by all Institutes, Schools of Architecture and Authorities of Architects in Commonwealth Countries;
- The University of Lagos Ultra-Modern Sport Centre, which was built in 1975, has facilities for various sports. It hosted the West African University Games (WAUG) in 2006 and only recently played host to some of the sport men and women during the just concluded 18th National Sports Festival, hosted by Lagos State in December 2012.
- The University's 11-storey Senate House housing the administrative organs of the University stands out as the tallest structure in any Nigerian University.

What then are the areas that need improvement? What agenda can we set for the next decade in this age of globalisation and the internationalisation and commodification of education?

To begin with, it is the high level of subscription of JAMB candidates that has transformed UNILAG into the University of First Choice in Nigeria. At the same time, the rapidly expanding students' population has placed undue stress on the existing facilities particularly in view of the underfunding of the universities in Nigeria. A former Vice-Chancellor of the university, Professor Nurudeen Alao, had this to say on the subject in the Convocation lecture he delivered on 13 January, 2011:

Unilag came on board at the same period as a cohort of new British universities of the early 1960's called plate glass universities. These universities bore missions comparable to Unilag's and set out on academic paths that were structurally similar as well. In certain dimensions, especially student population growth, however, Unilag

has outclassed members of this cohort. To take just two examples: Warwick and Sussex. Warwick, which opened in 1965, has a student population of about 17,000. Sussex, which opened in 1961 has a student population of about 10,000 (according to websites of each university). Unilag born in 1962 now has a student population of 38,000 a figure, which is more than twice the student population of each of the other members of the cohort.¹⁰

There is, therefore, an urgent need to reduce the yearly intake or at least place greater emphasis on postgraduate education as the Vice-Chancellor had suggested in his address at the Convocation Ceremony on 16 February, 2012. The advantage of this is two-fold. It will bring more funds to the University and place the University in a vantage position to train the staff for new universities and other tertiary institutions in the country.¹¹

The new knowledge economy demands that the University must begin to take a critical look at the type of research being undertaken, at least the relevance to the larger society and the industry in particular. In this regard, the triangular cooperation involving the University of Lagos, the Kansas State University and the Business Advisory Council with respect to the training of the students of Faculty of Business Administration is strongly recommended. The practice of this Triple Helix of University/Industry/Government is done on a large scale in the Silicon valley in the United States and is one of the selling points of Soochow University in China,¹² one of our latest partners.

The subjects of quality teaching, excellence in research, well equipped faculties and international reputations are all closely connected and can be addressed from two directions: internally and externally. To start with, quality research and teaching can only take place in a conducive environment. In spite of the rapid infrastructural development, a few faculties, notably Social and Environmental Sciences, still do not have sufficient spaces for lecturers' offices and studios. This has to be urgently addressed.

In the recent past, several new departments have been created and new programmes are still emerging. One danger of this is the institutionalisation of disciplinary specialization, which can

hinder free flow of ideas and multidisciplinary research. The cost implication of this can be enormous, as Nurudeen Alao had noted.

The research cutting-edge in the experimental domain can be highly capital intensive and highly expensive. A useful short-run strategy is to tilt research resource allocation to encourage intensive activities in the theoretical domain where lower capital intensity requirement strengthens our competitive posture. We should simultaneously foster cooperative experimental research where joint use of equipment can be systematically organised.¹³

In this age of globalization, access to information is not only determined by the dexterity in the use of the computer but also the proficiency in international languages. Sadly enough, many of the lecturers in UNILAG only speak one international language, namely English. This has, for instance, limited our interaction with our colleagues in Francophone West Africa. It is, therefore, suggested that the University should as a matter of policy encourage members of the academic staff to learn a second international language. To achieve this goal, the Department of Modern European Languages should be empowered to teach staff, on part time basis, French, Russian and possibly German. The Confucius Institute can also add Mandarin Chinese.

The global ratings of the University will, to some extent, be determined by the diversity of the student and staff population. As already noted by some of the contributors to this volume, there was a sizeable number of foreign students and lecturers at the early stage of the evolution of the University of Lagos. The figure began to drop as a result of unfavourable government policies and the Structural Adjustment Programme. It is however significant that since the tenure of Professor Tolu Odugbemi, increasing number of Unilag students are being sponsored to attend seminars and workshops outside the country. Some of the countries already visited include USA, England, Germany and Uganda.¹⁴ Many of the postgraduate students and staff have also benefited from exchange programmes between the University and foreign institutions. And, as the Dean of the School of Postgraduate Studies has said, this opportunity can be further explored to provide practical solution to some of the problems of higher education in Nigeria, especially those relating to finance and

access to research equipments. The full potentials of these linkages cannot be fully harnessed without proper monitoring and evaluation. The office of Linkages, Partnerships and Prospects, as presently constituted, cannot perform these functions effectively. It has neither the personnel nor the competence. What is required is the administrative structure recommended for DIREP by the task force on linkages and partnerships in 2008¹⁵. Besides, the level of insecurity in the country is enough to discourage foreign students from coming to Nigeria.

The Library and ICT constitute the soul of a university just as the Senate building represents the heart. The chapters on the Library and ICT have shown that remarkable progress has been made in the recent past in terms of Library acquisition and the upgrading of ICT facilities on the campus. As at now, the University is one of the few institutions offering 24-hour reading services in the country. The University has an electronic library, donated by MTN Foundation that provides researchers, students and staff access to several databases and the Library of Congress. In addition, the University is building a High Technology Digital Centre and Library that will link the institution with other high technology digital centres in the world.¹⁶ The ultimate goal is that a person should be able to access the classroom at Unilag from any part of the world.

The University of Lagos has come of age. In its fifty years of existence, it has experienced some difficulties and achieved remarkable feats. The future is bright but the challenges are many, particularly in the areas of funding and the provision of accommodation for staff and students. The extent to which the problems can be solved will depend largely on the funding and endowment the University is able to attract and the level of support of the Alumni Association. Happily enough, the National President of the Alumni Association, Professor Olaide Abass, recently restated the support of the Alumni Association for the University of Lagos. The commitment, as he told the audience at the Special Golden Jubilee Award Night, is:

- To make it a world-class university where leaders of tomorrow get solid foundation.

- A centre of critical mass innovations and connections that forges links with community, industry, other universities, and government at all levels
- A place that integrates successfully, a student focused approach, scholarship and research excellence.¹⁷

The major task is for the management of the university and the leadership of the Alumni Association to work together to put in place appropriate strategies to actualize the noble dream.

Postscript

On 29 May 2012, while delivering his 'Democracy Day' national address, President Goodluck Jonathan announced the renaming of the University of Lagos. According to him:

After very careful consideration, and in honour of Chief M. K. O. Abiola's accomplishments and heroism, on this Democracy Day, the University of Lagos, is renamed by the Federal Government of Nigeria, Moshood Abiola University, Lagos. The Federal Government will also establish an Institute of Democratic Studies and Governance in the University.¹⁸

This announcement was greeted by mixed reactions. Students immediately denounced it and took to the streets in protest. Major roads such as the Third Mainland Bridge and Ikorodu Road were blocked as part of this protest. Many University teachers and UNILAG alumni also denounced the change of name. On the other hand, members of the Abiola family and a few People's Democratic Party (PDP) politicians, applauded the move. Due to the tension generated on campus, students were given a two-week break by the University authorities in order to calm their nerves.

But beyond the street protests, students of the University filed a suit at the Federal High Court, Ikeja, Lagos, challenging the propriety of renaming the institution through a broadcast by President Goodluck Jonathan. The Alumni Association of the University also instituted another suit against the Federal Government challenging the legality and constitutionality of the name change. Meanwhile, an interim order was given by the Federal High Court restraining the Federal Government and other concerned authorities from changing the name of the University

of Lagos to Moshood Abiola University, until the determination of the case. The court also ordered that the two separate suits be consolidated.¹⁹

On June 6, 2012, President Goodluck Jonathan sent a bill to the National Assembly seeking to formalise the renaming of Unilag.²⁰ The last is yet to be heard on all these developments.

Notes

1. See University of Lagos, *University of Lagos in a Nutshell*, (Lagos: University of Lagos Press, 2010), 7.
2. This monument is adjudged to be the most impressive achievement of his tenure.
3. Several books have been written on the Ibidapo-Obe administration. One of them is *Re-engineering the University of Lagos, 2000 – 2004* (Lagos: University of Lagos Press, 2004); see also the collected speeches of Prof. Ibidapo Obe edited by Simeon Olajire Olanlokun and Okanlawon Oladipo Adediji titled, *From Excellence to Distinction: The University of Lagos on World's Intellectual Map* (Ibadan: Safari Books Ltd., 2012); University of Lagos, *Re-engineering the University of Lagos*, 6.
4. University of Lagos, *Re-engineering the University of Lagos*, 13.
5. See S. O. Akinboye and S. A. Dare, *UNILAG in Contemporary Context: A Dream Come True, Not a Nightmare* (Idi-Araba, Lagos: College of Medicine Press, 2010), 11.
6. Akinboye and Dare, *UNILAG in Contemporary Context*, 42.
7. For details see www.4icu.org.ng.
8. See Professor Olufemi Adebisi Bamiro, University of Lagos, 'Nigerian University System and the Challenge of Relevance' Convocation Lecture, University of Lagos, 12 January 2012, 36.
9. Professor Nurudeen Oladapo Alao, 'UNILAG and University Missions: Past, Future and The Globe,' Convocation Lecture, University of Lagos, 13 January, 2010, 7.
10. Professor Adetokunbo Babatunde Sofoluwe, Convocation Address, University of Lagos, 16 February 2011, 13 – 14.
11. The whole idea is that the university would operate as the source of knowledge-based economic development for the country. Boston and Cambridge are involved in the development of Silicon Valley while the President of Soochow University in China indicated that many of their professors have their own companies.
12. Professor Nurudeen Oladapo Alao, 'UNILAG and University Missions,' 14.

13. Akinboye and Dare, *UNILAG in Contemporary Context*, 55.
14. Professor Adetokunbo Babatunde Sofoluwe, "Convocation Address 2011," 16; see also University of Lagos, *Vice Chancellor's Report for NUC University System Annual Review Meeting 2011*, 14 – 21 for full details.
15. See Chapter 19a "Community Relations, Linkages and Partnerships" for details
16. See Stanley Chibuihem Amalaha, "UNILAG Celebrates 50 @ 50" unpublished manuscript, page 2. Stanley Amalaha is a Unilag alumnus and a journalist.
17. "Jonathan's Address on Democracy Day," *This Day*, May 31, 2012, 14.
18. Ade Adesomoju, "Court Restates Ban on University of Lagos Name Change," *The Punch*, July 5, 2012.
19. Onwka Nzeshi, "Unilag: Jonathan Sends Bill on Name Change to National Assembly" *This Day*, 7 June 2012.