TOWARDS MAKING THE NEWSPAPER A MORE PROFITABLE INDUSTRY, A DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR THE VOICE PUBLISHING COMPANY MAKURDI

BY
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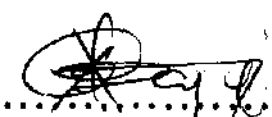
A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOL AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF M.SC. DEGREE IN ARCHITECTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY
ZARIA

AUGUST 1991

DECLARATION

I here by declare that this thesis has been composed by myself and that it is a record of my own research work. It has not been accepted in any previous application for higher degree. All quotations are distinguished by quotation marks and the sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references.



.....

Samuel Aliyu Obaje

Certification

This thesis entitled Towards making the Newspaper A more profitable Industry: A design proposal for 'The voice' publishing Company Makurdi meets the regulation governing the award of the degree of M. Sc. in Architecture of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My most profound gratitude goes to my supervisor Arc Tunde Arayela who inspite of his tight schedule found time to go through this script and my work. My thank also goes to Arc. Muktar and the supervisory committee for their constructive criticisms.

My appreciation also goes to the authorities of the Triumph Publishing Company Kano, The Voice Publishing Company Makurdi, Mr. Samuel Sachi and Alhaji Ahmadu Lokoja of the New Nigeria Newspaper Limited Kaduna for their immense contribution to the success of this thesis.

My gratitude also goes to the following people who made this thesis a success. Alhaji Ndamadu S. Ibrahim, Mr. Joseph Obaje, Mr. Enoch Timayi and Mr. Cornelious Timayi for their encouragement, prayers and financial support. Mr. Clement Isasiah of the Ministry of information, Makurdi for the support and benefitting information he offered. My dad Mr. Sule Obaje who offered useful information based on his forty years experience in the Newspaper business. My friends Samson Isasiah, Musa Alfa, Abraham Kings, Nuhu Dikko for their encouragement and friendly advise.

To beloveth Fatima Nimmo Mohammed for her encouragement support, caring and love.

With all my heart I say a big thank you to my parents and sisters for their love and support that I can always count on. God bless each and every one of you Amen.

Above all I thank the Almighty God for sparing my life up to this day and for making this thesis a success. Jesus I love and thank you because to the architect you are the corner stone and to the newspaper man the good news.

Dedication

To my beloved parents, Sule and Dorathy Obaje in appreciation of their love, encouragement and sacrifices and also to my younger sisters Mrs. Hauwahu and Miss Victoria for their understanding.

ABSTRACT

Throughout the 300 years history of the newspaper worldwide, it has undergone different transformation. In the recent decades, the changes have been economical, sociological, and technological which virtually touched all other human enterprises, but one true quality of the newspaper that has remained forever constant is its purpose of information dissemination.

'The Voice, the Benue State's own newspaper is not left out in the information business, but because it lacks some facilities of a newspaper house, it does not generate enough fund for the running of company.

This thesis is therefore aimed at providing for all facilities lacked and also study into areas that can. become additional function with a view to making the company generate more fund.

The means of generating more profit is dealt with in chapter five and chapter four also deals with the newspaper production process. • At the end of the study, a design proposal for the newspaper company was put forward, where the newspaper production and the additional function were integrated in a compact design.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Newspaper publishing a profession as well as a business has an aim that has for long been constant, that is the dissemination of information. Any successful newspaper must make a living for the publisher as well as its staff personel. It's existenceis not simply to get all it can from the state where it is located but to give to that state or community all it can. "The newspaper and its community are two interacting forces, one cannot prosper without the other. The Newspaper must reflect the affairs, events and attitudes of the state. It should keep the state abreast of the news made by its own people and serve the business institutions by providing them a medium in their newspaper pages through which they can talk to their customers and prospective customers about their goods and services. The newspaper should serve the leaders by pointing to them what the needs of the state are by supporting them in their efforts to give good government and to make improvement and by threatening to expose them if they neglect their duties or attempt to defraud the public. The newspaper apart from its services of reporting information can also help its state in a number of ways by pointing out needs and solution of how to meet these needs.

The newspaper is responsible in lighting the way and drive for action, it should also always commend important accomplishments because of the lift it gives to state and community spirit. The press could help a state or community join and to promote national movement, health campaigns, the drive against crimes and the campaigns for high way safety and then showing the people what they can do to help.

'The Voice' newspaper which was commissioned in 1980 by the then civilian government belongs to the Benue State government. The newspaper is really not doing badly in its coverage of news and events, its production is always being hampered because it does not really have a place of its own, the offices are inadequate for the staffs, the storage too is inadequate for the storage of newsprints and other material. There are no workers and auxillary facilities. Movement to a permanent place will really enhance a more efficient production and thus make its circulation reach a wider area, since the newspaper is a tool that can really be used to promote Benue state and encourage investors into the state since the state though blessed with a lot of mineral deposits but is still backward industrially. 'The voice' because of the insufficient facilities is not making profit, the cost of production is more than the sale of the newspaper.

The author therefore wishes to make a design proposal to include facilities lacked and also additional facilities for supplementary services that will help generate more fund for the company.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

- Enhance a more efficient newspaper production that the newspaper presently lacks
- provide a more adequate storage for newsprints that is also lacking.
- investigate into the supplementary services to be undertaken so as to provide an efficient planning that will integrate the newspaper and the related jobs as a total operational system.
- A newspaper house that can be expanded and improved when the need arises.

1.2 Scope and Limitations

(a) Study into the newspaper organisation and production process and designing the newspaper complex to include the admin, editorial, technical services, welfare and auxillary facilities.

(b) Study into the supplementary services with a view to integrate them with the newspaper production. The supplementary roles to be considered in the design are contract printing,book making,book printing, lettable office and a courier service office.

1.3 Research Methodology

(a) Documentation of existing newspaper offices with a view of knowing the newspaper organisation, production processes, types of machines, used and also knowing the problems with the industry.

(b) Review of literature, related books on the topic are reviewed.

1.4 Sources of Data

- The voice publishers Makurdi
- The Triumph Publishin- Company Kano
- The New Nigeria Newspaper Limited Kaduna
- Ministry of information Makurdi

Chapter Two

2.0 Newspaper Definition:

The newspaper is in essence of vehicle for transmission of information. Within the context of the newspaper, information may be defined as facts or data presented in a manner which renders them meaningful and useful to the readers. A newspaper as defined by a "Chicago Tribun is a publication printed and distributed at regular state interval containing news, opinion, advertisements, entertainment and other matters. In its functional aspect, the newspaper has been characterised as an institution developed by

2.1 Classification fo Industries:

Today, the most usual classification of industry is four-fold and is based on the nature of the work undertaken and the stage in the production process. The classification are:-

(i) Primary Industry: It is any activity in which natural resources are acquired from the earth's surface. It includes agriculture, fishing, forestry mining and quarring. Such industry is where naturally occuring commodities are collected but not physically changed in any way.

(ii) Secondary Industry: It is where the resources collected at the primary level are made into other products thereby involving a certain amount of manufacturing. Goods are made either for other manufacturing or for the general public.

(iii) Tertiary industry may be summerised as the distributive trades and as such it includes the commercial services of transport, wholesaling and retailing. It deals only with goods and forms a link between primary and secondary industries and between these two and the customers.

(iv) Quaternary industry comprises all personal services. It deals not with goods but with people and requires generally higher level of skill expertise and specialisation. Activities in such fields as education, research, administration and financial management may be termed quaternary. There is also another alternative classification of industries which is based on the Factor which exerts the strongest "locational pull". These classification are as follows:

(i) Raw material oriented Industry: This includes all the industries in the primary and secondary group discussed above. Heavy manufacturing industry are of this type.Those industries which use large amount of raw material especially if these are heavy or bulky will be dependent upon the location of the raw material.

(ii) Power oriented Industry: These industries are mostly found in the secondary group. The larger the power requirement of a manufacturing firm the greater will be its dependence on power supplies.

(iii) Labour Oriented Industry: These industries rely either on a large labour force or on particular skill. Many large manufacturing companies such as car manufacturing depend on a large labour force while small specialist companies such China ware depend on skill labour.

(iv) Market Oriented Industry: The tertiary and quaternary industries discussed above are of this type since services nearly always involve direct contact with customers. They include those depending on sales direct to the public together with those with highly perishable or elaborately packaged product. Such industries are generally located in and around twons.

(v) Miscellanous Industry: These include the packaging industry, stationary manufacturing, newspaper and printing, glass, plants, bottle making, etc. The major difference between this industry and the others mentioned is location The miscellanous industries are dispersed and can be located anywhere.

2.2 The Newspaper Industry:

The term industry covers a multitude of meaning. In its narrowest sense, it may only refer to manufacturing, the making of goods. This conjures up a vision of factories and mills. In consequence, it refers to all stages and types of economic activity, including extraction, construction and services to which the newspaper belong.

modern civilization to present the news of to day, to foster commerce and industry by widely circulated adverts to lead and inform public opinion and to furnish that check upon government which no constitution has ever been able to provide.

2.3 Brief History of the Newspaper in Nigeria

The history of the Nigerian press falls into two group,the pre-independence era and the post independence period up to present day.

One of the first papers to be published in Nigeria was "IWE Irohin" by the Rev. Towsend in Abeokuta, it appeared in December 1859 to 1890. About a dozen weekly papers were published later by the Late John Jacksons and latter by his son Horatio Jackson(1890-1930)who was one of the pioneer names in the history of Nigeria journalism.

When the Nigerian National Democratic Party(NNDP was formed in 1922 the late Herbert Macoulay established the "Lagos Daily News". In the process several national daily newspapers Were established too in Lagos. They primarily put accross the views of different political parties in addition to their own functions as newspaper. The "Daily Times"had a slightly different history since the original company was absorbed by overseas interests. In 1943 it maintained a neutral role in party politics while at the some time attempting to promote economic and social interest of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspaper of the great nationalist are now defunct. After the achievement of independence the press had to adopt itself to a new role, political agitation was no longer a thing of concern. The main problem facing the nation then and even today is how to unite the country of the conglomeration of ethnic and religious groups and secondly how to develop the country's economy in order to give the masses a decent living standard and thus satisfy the legitimate expectation of an independent Nigeria.

After the political independence and during the second republic more newspapers sprang up, some of which are extinct now, to air the views of the different political parties. After the political collapse of the second republic in 1983,some of the Newspapers founded by the defunct parties went into slumber. Today the existing newspaper are really fighting it hard to see that this great nation, the giant of Africa is freed from the shackles of neo-colonichism and economy dependence on the western countries. They are also preaching the gospel of transition to civil rule come 1992.

2.4 The Responsibilities of the Newspaper.

'In one time gathering of international leaders the role of the press in dissemination of information to world public was said to be of trancedent importance every newspaper is an encyclopedia

of local history and world movements. Realizing that the public wants its news covered as it happens, well printed,attractively and accurately presented in a form whereby it may be preserved to become a public record, publishers have invested heavily in modern equipment to meet the duties of the newspaper which are:-

(i) Abulletin board: A newspaper announces the time, the place and the topic of meetings, birth death and marriages. It gives vital facts about current issues. It warns when taxes must be paid, when voters must register. It proclaims elections, designates voting places and informs parents and children when schools open or re-open. If stimulates public interest in holidays and special days and their programs. It tells when service clubs,women's organisations and church groups meet. It heralds coming sport events. Speed and accuracy are the essentials in assembling and presenting such information.

(ii) An educator and Promoter: The newspaper instructs in international relations,history,geography,economics,psychology,politics,medicine agriculture,home economics meteorlogy and more. Through the newspaper's column the doctor talks professionally about rare and common diseases and points out ways to avoid or treat them.Recipes and beauty units enlighten and please women readers. Columns are devoted to human behaviour and political issues. Plain facts are dramatised with colourful and helpful information. Photographs of individuals and groups,views,

maps and charts make news more understandable and meaningful. Names in the news are transformed into live human beings. Persons prominent in national and world affairs are brought close to all through biographical facts and human interest material in the newspaper.

Most newspapers invite people to express themselves on matters of general community interest. Through the editorial columns the editor interpretes the thoughts of the community. The editor speaks and the readers talk back. This the public receives the opinions of both. This is a truly democratic service which requires understanding, fairness courage and diplomacy.

The newspaper is a prime factor in formulating a community,program and in organising the community to carry it out. In promoting the growth and the development of a community, it advertises the community asset to the world and also points out fault and weakness to its home people. The Newspaper provides space for and supports campaigns to raise funds for worthy cases. The paper builds regional business,it makes shopping easy and profitable for its reader through advertising. It provides a convenient contact between the merchant and customers. Business and service institutitions spend millions each year for newspaper advertising.

(iii) A protector of Freedom: The newspaper is a semi-public institution and not a public utility that is subject to governments rights and other regulation,but in certain respects it functions as a utility.

The newspaper guards the people's interest. Officers of the law realise that without favourable public opinion they are greatly handicapped in carrying out their responsibilities. They realize also that there is nothing more effective to prevent or abate crime then publicity. To fulfill their role in any democratic system they should be called upon to protect the public and to thwarts any effort to limit in the slightest degree the privileges of free expression.

(iv) A Communication Leader: The newspaper is the public traditional source of news and the principal medium of advertising for business but it no longer enjoys any monopoly. The development of other means of imparting news and advertising means the newspaper must battle for the supremacy it holds. Waging the war successfully will be with serious response and service minds from its workers. The tremendous speed with which news must be obtained from great distance, the accuracy and fairness with which it must be circulated imposes great obligation. Still other responsibilities result from the public's reliance upon newspapers for counsel and guidance in community improvement, in the shaping of better more efficient government and in general promotion of better living.

The purpose or the role of a newspaper in a country, state or community is to inform, to educate and to entertain it's public.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 The Newspaper Organisation

The newspaper like all other enterprise is organised so that there is a free flow of work. Various kinds of ownership may also dictate how a newspaper will be organised.

3.1 Various Types of Newspaper Ownership.

The success or failure of a newspaper at times depends on the type of ownership. A look at some of the various ownership will help us see why some newspapers have succeeded or failed.

Individual Ownership

Some daily newspaper like "concord" operate under this kind of ownership, but it is common among the weekly dailies or magazines. Some of the advantages of this kind of ownership are:-

1. The editor who may be the owner has absolute control of the newspaper.

2. The owner can make all decisions on business and editorial policies.

3. The owner receives all profit from the business

4. The owner is intimately connected with the newspaper.

This type of ownership too has some disadavantages which are:-

1. The individual ownership is not adaptable to an expanding business.

2. Long term loans may be difficult to obtain since the creditors must consider the life expectancy of the owner.

3. In case of owner's death the paper must be probated may be to a temporary publisher and that may lead to decline in the

business.

4. The owner is always liable to debts of the paper. An example here is the "Sport Parade" newspaper published in Kano, it folded up as a result of the debt incurred by the owner.

partnership.

This type of ownership is when two or more persons make an ownership agreement either orally or in writing for the purpose of establishing a newspaper. Advantages of this kind of ownership are:-

1. Persons of different capabilities and financial standing are permitted to pool their talents and money.
2. The needed capital may be provided by person who doesn't know anything about publishing business but is encouraged to invest in the enterprise.
3. The responsibilities of the newspaper are divided there by lessening the load for each owner.

Disadvantages are:-

1. Each person is liable for the newspaper's entire debt.
2. Each person runs the risk of becoming liable for an unusually large debt incurred by any of the other partners.
3. Partnership may be discontinued at any time by death or withdrawal of partnership.
4. Long term credit is sometimes in business relation may jeopardize the interest of the other partner or partners.

Corporation

For newspaper that will be published on a daily bases corporate kind of ownership is the best because it is adaptable to problems of expansion, centralization or transfer of fractional ownership. The "Daily Times" Newspaper is a good example of this type of ownership.

Advantages of this type of ownership are:-

1. Operation can be expanded easily by increasing capital.
2. Transfer of control is flexible.
3. The business of newspaper is not readily affected by changes in the stock ownership.
4. The personal liability of investor in case of a suit is limited to their share of interest in the corporation.

Disadvantage

1. Rigorous Federal and State regulation and coverage requires detail report by the newspaper.

Vertical Ownership.

Newspaper with vertical kind of ownership means that the newspaper and the enterprises serving it are under common ownership. A corporation owning and operating a daily newspaper for example can also own and operate a rental service, a packaging section, a paper mill, a radio or television station and news and advertising syndicate. These allied institutions contribute to the success of the newspaper. The "New Nigeria", "Standard", "Triumph" etc are of this kind of ownership. The proposal for the voice newspaper will also reflect this type of ownership.

Advantages of this type of ownership are:-

1. Assures the newspaper of certain services and materials needed for its successful operation.
2. Helps to reduce general expenses of newspaper operation
3. Provides practical investment of newspaper profit.

Disadvantage

Capital that could be used for improvement of the newspaper might be drawn into financing of other jointly own enterprises.

3.2 The various Departments In a Newspaper organisation

In companies for large city dailies, about six departments are set up, each requiring personel specially trained by education or experience. They are: editorial news,business,promotion, mechanical data processing and administrative. All apart from the data processing which is recent have traditionally been with the newspaper over a long period of development.

Editorial-News Department: All reading material apart from the advert is done in the editorial department. A large newspaper editorial department will have five general divisions:-

1. News room: All general news is either prepared or processed in the newsroom. For world or national news there is a radio communication unit where reports are received through wireless radio sets. Telephone or telex machine may be used in absence of the radio sets. In Nigeria the "News Agency of Nigeria" (NAN)machine and the "Agent France Press(AFP) machine are used to receive news from other parts of the world. The news editor assigns reporters to cover local news,stories.

II Copy desk: This is located in the news room. Stories are turned in by reporters to be checked by the news editor and examined by experienced copy or proof readers. They eliminate unnecessary and inappropriate words and phrases, correct spellings and punctuations check facts indicate paragraphs, and write headlines. When all the copy have been processed for the composing room,page layouts are made showing where stories are to be placed.

III Editorial room: In another section of the news department are the editors of the editorial pages and the editorial writers. They handle the material that goes on the editorial page,including feature stories,sports,book review and letters from readers,they write the editorial comment reflecting the newspaper's opinion on important issues. The eiditorial room of the triumph publishing company is shown in plate i and ii.

IV Picture division: Large newspapers have staff of photographers who receive assignments from the picture editor, news editor or managing editor. Space must be provided for photographic supplies and darkroom work. This division works closely with the newsroom.

V Library; The library is connected with the news department, it is popularly called the morgue. They are called morgue because they contain material that is considered "dead copy" but may be used again to background or fill out current stories. Filed here are clippings from past issues of the paper,stories of local history and persons prominent in the society,facts and figures regarding local utilities,important civic improvements facts about the city, state budgets and the financial statements of banks and saving and loan associations. The facts are clipped

as they appear and catalogued alphabetically so they may be found easily. The library of the Triumph publishing Company is shown in plate iii.

The library too should have reference books, encydopedia, history of the state, world maps, book of quotation, an up-to-date dictionary, reference magazines and trade journal. The library will be consulted constantly not only by the editorial staff but by people of the community who may be carrying out a research.

Business Department: This department is responsible for the revenue generation of all newspapers. It directs sales and collections. Supervision concerning the business side of the newspaper is done here, this include, advertisement, circulation, and all jobs of the supplementary roles of the newspaper. The jobs are commercial printing section, Book making,shop,rental services,packaging, toilet tissue making e.t.c.

Advertising division. It is one of the most important section of the business department and is divided according to the types of advertising produced.

First, there is the group that prepares copy and sells space to local advertisers, it has all merchants manufacturers, and services institutions as customers.

Second, there is the department of general advertising, sometimes called foreign or national advertising. This department

looks after adverts from outside sources, usually the advertising of distant manufacturers who have product sold by local dealers or for which the company wishes to find a dealer.

There is a third part in the advertisement division that deals with the smallest advertisements, the classified and requires capable direction. This section brings in valuable revenue and at the same time builds much goodwill for the newspaper.

Circulation Division - Circulation is the life blood of the newspaper without which the newspaper will not carry advert and will not survive. To perform its important selling, delivery and collection duties effectively the circulation division is split into units. This units are those that will handle circulation of the paper within the city which the paper is made and another unit to handle paper to other parts of the country. Under the circulation division is transport section. This section have fleets of vehicle particularly pick-up vans that delivers the newspaper to their agents that are scattered within the country. Newspapers must be on their way while the news is still fresh. The transport section also has salon cars that are used by the management and editorial to any scene of event. The transport section also delivers other goods produce by the Newspaper organisation, such as packaging paper, to dealers.

Promotion Department: This department is responsible for the promotion of the companies own wares,telling readers how well adverts pull,showing merchants how to increase sales and turnover and calling readers attention to outstanding features in the news column.

Mechanical Department: The mechanical or technical department like some will like to refer to it is the largest of all the departments. This department has about five main divisions: Composing room,graphic art division, lithographic division, pressroom or production division and a maintenance division.

Compositing room: is responsible for composing all printing orders. News copy and straight matter are composed by electric typewriters and electronic scanner or on terminals feeding directly into a computer for the so-called cold-type plant or the news copy is set by operators at typesetting machines for the hot-metal type of plant. For the electric typewriter, and electronic scanner or terminals, the terminals are used for proofreading, text can be proofed on the screen right after it is perforated instead of one or two steps later after phototypesetting. After the photo-typesetting the perforated paper are taken to a processor. An example of this processor is the 1200 Auto reader, manufactured by ECRM of bed ford, it processes copy at the rate of 1,200 words per minutes and it is calibrated to make no more than three errors in 10,000. Characters as it converts type written and edited copy into readable form.

Graphic Art division: is responsible for designing the format of the newspaper. Here pictures and other illustrations like cartons and the news are cut and pasted to fit into the format designed. A dummy of the newspaper is produced. The page to which a particular news is to go is dictated by the editorial department while advert too are dictated by the advert department. The cutting and pasting is carried out in a studio. Plates iv and v shows the studio arrangement of a graphic arts section.

Lithographic division: Here there should be a camera to produce a full-page negative of paste-up. The negative of the paste-up produced are reproduced into plate, this is the second to the last stage in newspaper production. In this division too picture to be used in a paper are either enlarged or reduced to fit into the space provided for the picture.

Pressroom or production: This is the last stage for a newspaper production, mistakes on a newspaper that has undergone this stage cannot be corrected.

Maintenance division: It is the duty of the maintenance division to take care of all machinery in the plant. There are electrical and mechanical staff to do the maintenance work. The electrical staffs take care of all electrical works in the company while the mechanical staffs take care of all machines,this also includes motor mechanic whose job is to take care of faulty vehicles that are within their capacity. Jobs that cannot be tackled by the motor mechanics are taken out to a more established motor mechanic company.

Data processing Department: Because of the addition of computer to newspaper operation this department has developed with highly trained personel and equipment.

Administrative Department: In a properly functioning newspaper,the many independent operation must be coordinated by a strong administrative unit. This unit is made up of executives whose duty is to established and direct consistent uniform policies.

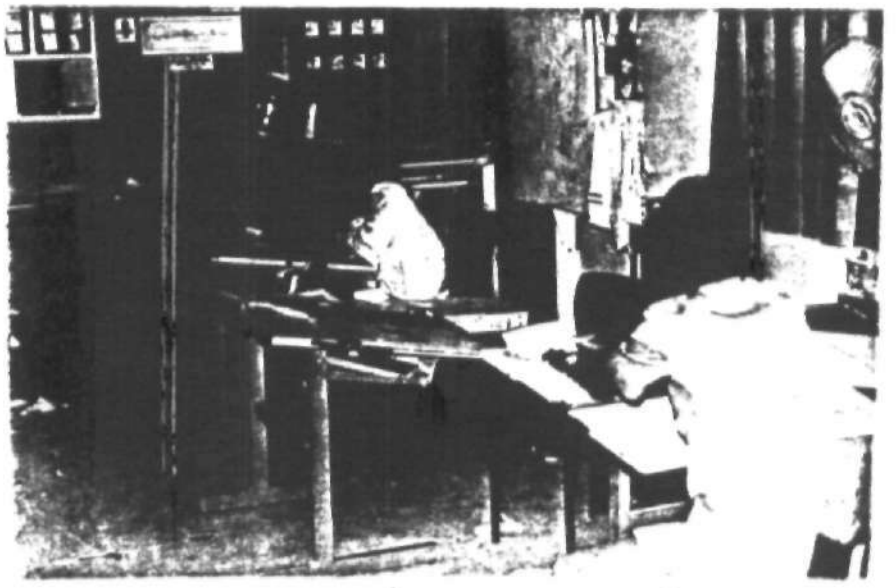
This department exercises authority over all other departments of the newspaper. Of the important responsibilities of the administration is to see that efficiency is maintained and that each department understands the close relationship it has with all the others.



Plate i and ii showing
the editorial room
of the Triumph
Publishing Kano



Plate iii and iv showing
the editorial library
of same company



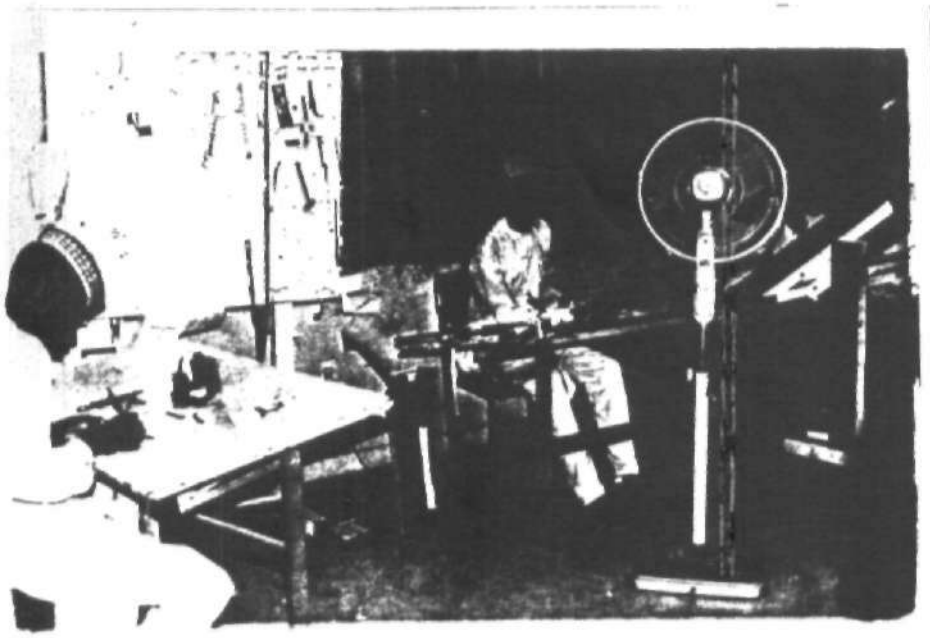


Plate iv and v. Showing the graphic arts section of the Triumph Publishing Company Kano

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 The Newspaper Printing And Equipments

Printing is defined as the mechanical multiplication of text, pictures or designs by putting ink on paper or some other suitable receptive surface. In the making of a newspaper, printing is the last step in its production process.

4.1 History of the Printing Press

The making of an imprint transferring a mark by pressure is as old as mankind. Printing, the impressing or stamping of one surface with another which has been incised or cut in relief and then inked has it's history as for back as A.D. 175. It was practised by the chinese who had invented paper some seventy five years earlier.

The first most familiar method is where blocks of wood were cut in relief and inked with water based ink. Paper was laid on the block and gently rubbed with a bamboo stick; bone or dry brush to produce an impression. This art spread to other parts of the orient. Eighth century Japanese and Koreans printed texts still surviving. By 1041 the chinese had produced individual relief ideographs made of earthen ware. By 1300 the vigur turks on the boarders of turkentan had cut similar individual relief characters in bronze,probably in sand from wooden patterns.

Today, printing was considered to be a mid-fifteenth century European invention. Though the European block book was basically not much different from that which had been carried out in the orient for some hundreds of years, the typographic printing which they used had a special character and can be trully said to be a European invention. The Koreans came close to this form of development but did not progress beyond primitive sand casting of their characters which in any case did not tend themselves to mass-production techniques. Plate vi show the eighteenth century english modern press.

There was hardly a time when there was not a feeling that the efficiency of the wooden printing press might be improved. The major improvement they thought then was for a kind of press where the hand press will be efficient with greater stability of structure, ability to print a form at one pull, a reduction in manual effort and an automatic return to bar after pulling which were then achieved.

By the end of the eighteenth century the time was ripe for a major step forward in printing press construction and the reasons why this was possible in England was because of the advancement which had been made in the technique of casting metal and in the rise of a class of machines. The fore-runner of the engineers who were to transform the nineteenth century industrial scene. The man who grasped these facts and used them to produce the first all metal press was early Stanphone(1736-1816)he came out with the stanphone pres which is shown in plate vii .

After the stonphone press came the columbian press which is also shown in plate 8.Ofall the nineteenth - century iron hand press, the columbian was not only the most memorable by virtue of its striking appearance but was the first to be manufactured in great number and by a wide variety of firms for a hundred years. The machine for this printing was invented by George clymer of philadelphia(1754-1830)who took the advantage of the development in iron casting techniques. The Albion press came after the columbian press after it all come the koenig and the cylinder machine. The idea was for a rolling cylinder printing be used to overcome the excessive manual strain. The machine a wheel like can be driven by a boy and it can also print picture in the same way.

The cylinder printing press and the application of steampower were not at first adopted by the printing trade for a number of reasons. The cylinder required more careful handling than the hand press and by men with some mechanical skill. Until its improvement it could not print better class of work and it was only restricted to the printing of newspaper and periodicals. When there arose a demand for something in between the hand press and the cylinder machine, men such as Joel Nortrup in the United States and Johann Deister in Germany tried to meet by increasing the number of printing unit on a hand press. There effect was not successful and the answer was finally found in the so-called 'bed and platen'press which was based on the same principle as the hand press out could be power-driven.

After the 'Bed and platen' it has been unquitous during the last hundred years and was in various form at both end of the industrial scale in the biggest general printing steps as well as in the garage. and even dinning rooms of Amateurs.

Job printing was originally considered to be any work made less than a sheet. But today the word encompasses anything not considered a book, periodical,newspaper or specifialised production such as package.

Before 1830 letter press work was limited. Bills were hand written and personnel and trade cards were mostly engraved. Then trade industries began to expand and there was a conseqent demand for bill heads,business cards were hand bills and advertising material as well as for personal stationery - a demand stimulated by the invention of the envelope and the extension of postal services.

The answer to the small printers requirement was a jobbing platen press often now called a platen like the bed and platen. It derived its name from the flat pressing surface of the original wooden press.

The cylinder press machine later took over but the repeated jarring, a common early complaint about the cylinder press threw the impression out of adjustment and greater speeds were impossible of attainment if a flat bed weighing half a ton or more had to be propelled backward and forward for each impression.

Rotary printing seems the answer to the printing problem then if it was still necessary to print from ordinary printers type for the time being. The eight-feeder vertical rotary type-revolving press designed by Augustus Applegath took about two years to build and started work in October 1848, printing initially at the rate of 8,000 impression an hour, improvement was made and a race of 10,000 impression an hour was achieved.

Because this printing were not designed specially for newspaper which was simply part of the general trade, the situation changed when the circulation of major newspaper increased. This led to the development of multi-cylinder machine then to type-revolving machine as finally to the web-fed rotary presses which utilized curved stereo typed plates. Since not all newspaper are of the same size, small town then could not afford the stereo-typing and large rotary presses. The reel-fed flat bed perfecting press was introduced to meet the requirement of smaller newspaper. The reel-fed flat bed machine is shown in plate ix. The first of it's kind was the Duplex invented by Paul Cox and built by the Duplex printing company of battle creek Michigan.

The tendency to increase productivity on the printing press has been two fold, firstly investors and manufacturers worked to improve the efficiency of the working part of the press and secondly to multiply the number of printing units until such a time when a new and more advanced principle could be adopted. The development of the rotary press is no exception to this method of progression picture of a rotary press is shown in plate x. The press was made for the Toronto Star.

Printing has undergone a lot of metermorphosis, today lots and lots of improvement are still being made on the existing presses and even computer are now being used to print.

4.2. Various Methods of Printing

Printing is the last step in the production of a newspaper and there are various printing methods such as:

Letter press - This method is the transfering of an impression from a raised inked surface. Its advantage for newspaper printing is it's flexibility for quick changes. There are four letter press operation principles:

1. Platen for small commercial printing
2. Sheet-fed cylinder for commercial printing and small newspaper production.
3. Flat web for newspaper printing and
4. Rotary also for newspaper printing. There are to types of rotary presses, Tubular and semi cylindrical.

The Tubular press uses stovepipe-shaped plates which go almost entirely around the cylinder while for the semi-cylindrical press, two curved plates are fitted around a cylinder.

Offset printing:- it transfers the printing ink image from rubber press blanket on which the image has been deposited by the printing plate. This plate are thin plates that can be wrapped around a printing cylinder variously prepared of metal, plastic or special paper. The offset plate result from a serious of

chemical and photographic treatments. The rubber surface on which they are printed makes it possible to print finer details on rougher textures of paper than is possible with letter press. Newsprint paper is well adapted to offset printing. The application of photography to plate making permits the use of any kind of writing,typing,lettering or composition. The offset printing are of importance in the commercial and book making and a suitable type for the newspaper is developed,the web-set offset press. An example of the offset press, the sheet fed offset is shown in plate xi.

Gravure: It is a process in which the printing image is formed by wells in the surface of the printing plate. In this process the depth of the well controls how much ink is transfered to the paper. Gravure includes both sheet fed gravure printing(used mainly for short run printing of high quality work) and the high speed web-fed process use for mail order,catalogs, newspaper supplments, packaging materials and other long run work. As in lithography, text matter is photographed from type proof or from films prepared in photo composition machines and since both reading matter and illustrations are broken into a screened pattern,fine line of letters may become weak or ragged. A fine screen can be used to overcome this. Various press operation principle is shown in Fig 4.1

Silk Screen:- It is also called screen printing,silk screen uses stencils as the printing image carrier. It is applied tightly against silk or another fine fabric held tauntly on a frame.

Although it is the youngest of the printing methods, it uses the oldest principle of graphic reproduction of words and design. Silk screen printing is preffered when a heavy opaque layer of ink is to be applied to a poster, book cover, or sheet of glass. Fine details can be reproduced by photographic methods and half tone of suitable pictures can also be printed.

Hexagraphy: It is a form of rotary letter press printing in which flexible rubber plate and ink are used mainly for packaging materials.The process originated in Germany in the late nineteen country and at first aniline dyes in alcohol were employed instead of ink. After packaging engineers took the process to the united states in the 1920s - Thin inks of finely grounded pigments in a vehicle of solvent and resin were developed. Extensive use of cellophone for packaging greatly increased its importance.

Colour printing: Colour picture continue to grow in favour,another indication of change in newspaper making. The press manufacturers have turned out equipment that will provide the use of colour for brightening the newspapers and making advertisement more appealing. The publishers, advertising patrons readers appreciate this improvement.

Colour is no longer limited to just advertising but appears throughout the newspaper's news and editorial sections. Run-of-paper(R.O.P)colour has increased more than separate inking arrangements for R.O.P colour printing. The improved Tubular and single with semi-cylinderical presses have removable function pans that hand themselves to convienent colour printing with auxillary attachment this simplifying the process.

4.3 Types of Equipments Used in the Newspaper House

For printing various types of equipment are used. Their uses and type will be discussed department by department.

Administration: The types of equipment found here are the typewriter, which are use by secretaries for the typing of letters, invitations or documents. Photocopying machine use for making of multiple copies of typed letters or any important document. Money adding machine are used in the account section of the administration, they are use for sale and preparation of workers salaries.

News Department: In the newsroom, type writers are also used to type reports brought in by reporters before they are taken to the composing room. Other equipments used are photo camera with zoom lens used by reporter photographer for picture news. This department also has a communication room which is refer to as the ear of the company. Here the equipments used are telephone for receiving of news from far away. Telex system use for sending and getting information. A radio trans-receiver for getting information from a far off. News Agency of Nigeria (NAN)special equipment for subscribers.

France Press Agency(AFP)machine for subscribers. All AFP news are sent to subscribers through the machine.

Business Department: In the circulation unit of the business department particularly in Nigeria, the wrapping and tying of newspaper or packaging is done manually.

In the advance countries machine such as the sheridan 48-P inserting machine and a typical goss ferag shown in plate, xii and xiii are used to do the packaging.

For newspaper house that has commercial printing and book making section, the machines used here are:-

1 Letter press machine: is used for publishing of newspaper,receipts invitation cards, wedding cards, complimentary cards, book printing etc. A picture of the letter press machine is shown in plate xiv.

2. Folding machine: Use for holding of books into good form. It can handle up to fifteen with w/v suction it has an area of 3 x 2.5x1.6m.

3. Sors printing machine: It can do any colour printing job,it can take a paper of size 71 x 102cm.
Offset ink is used with the machine.

4. Cord printing machine: It is also use to do any printing job, it can take a paper of size 46 x 64 cm.

5. Book stitching machine: Can carter for 1200 books per hour with feeding and wt.off,automatic side sawing. It has an area of 2.8 x 1. 5 x 1.3 and is shown in Plate xv

6. Manual stitching machine: use manually for book stitching.

7. Bindery machine, can handle 36-40 books at ago. It has heating and thermostat control with a glue tank. It's area is 2.2x1.0x1.1m.

ix Guilloton cuting machine use for cutting and trimming of books. It has an area of 3.7x2.2x1.0m.

Bielomatik machine is used for book making. It can produce five exercise books at the same time. It has an area of 15x3x2m. It can produce both the long and short exercise books. It has a panel for control with a web unit, ruling unit, cover feeding unit and a pressing and edge trimming unit.

Machanical Department: The mechanical department has various sections. In the composing room where typesetting work is done for newspaper, the types of machine used are:

i Compugraphic edit writing machine, it has a terminal and allows operators to compose copy directly on a television tube by manipulating a typewriter like key board. Pictures of the editing terminal is shown in plate xvi and xvii.

ii Lino-type paul machine: Here the character on the key board could be of different type,English, Arabic etc depending on the type a company requires.

iii Processor: It allows the compose copy to be translated into readable form, a picture of the machine is shown in plate xviii. Graphic Art Unit: Here drawing boards, T-squares are used to carry out the art work as well as the paste-up.

Lithographic Unit: Here the negatives of the paste up are reproduce into plate. The equipment used are:

i Plate making machine shown in plate xix and xx.

ii Plate developer:- Used wash away any unwanted area of a plate.

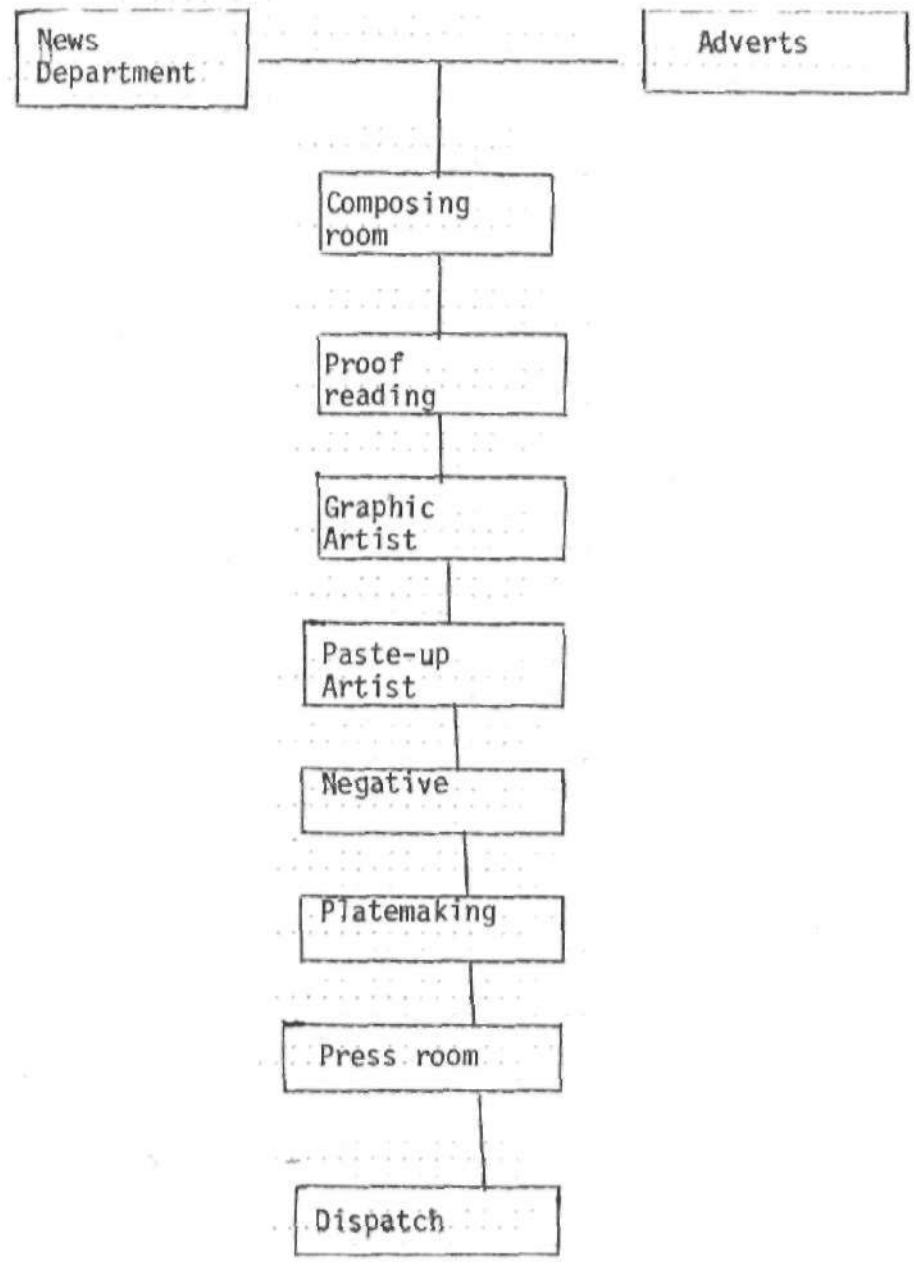
iii Horizontal and vertical camera:- They are used for reduction and enlarging of picture to be used on a newspaper.

iv Light Table.

Press room:- In the press room different kinds of machine are used by different companies. One of those commonly use in the Goss metro offset. Double width Web offset is use for large daily newspaper with extensive colour facilities. The goss metro offset has an area of 20x4x4M. Some of the various machines used are shown in plate xxi and xxii.

4.4 The Newspaper Production Process

The newspaper production process is shown here using diagramatic representation the movement from one stage to another.



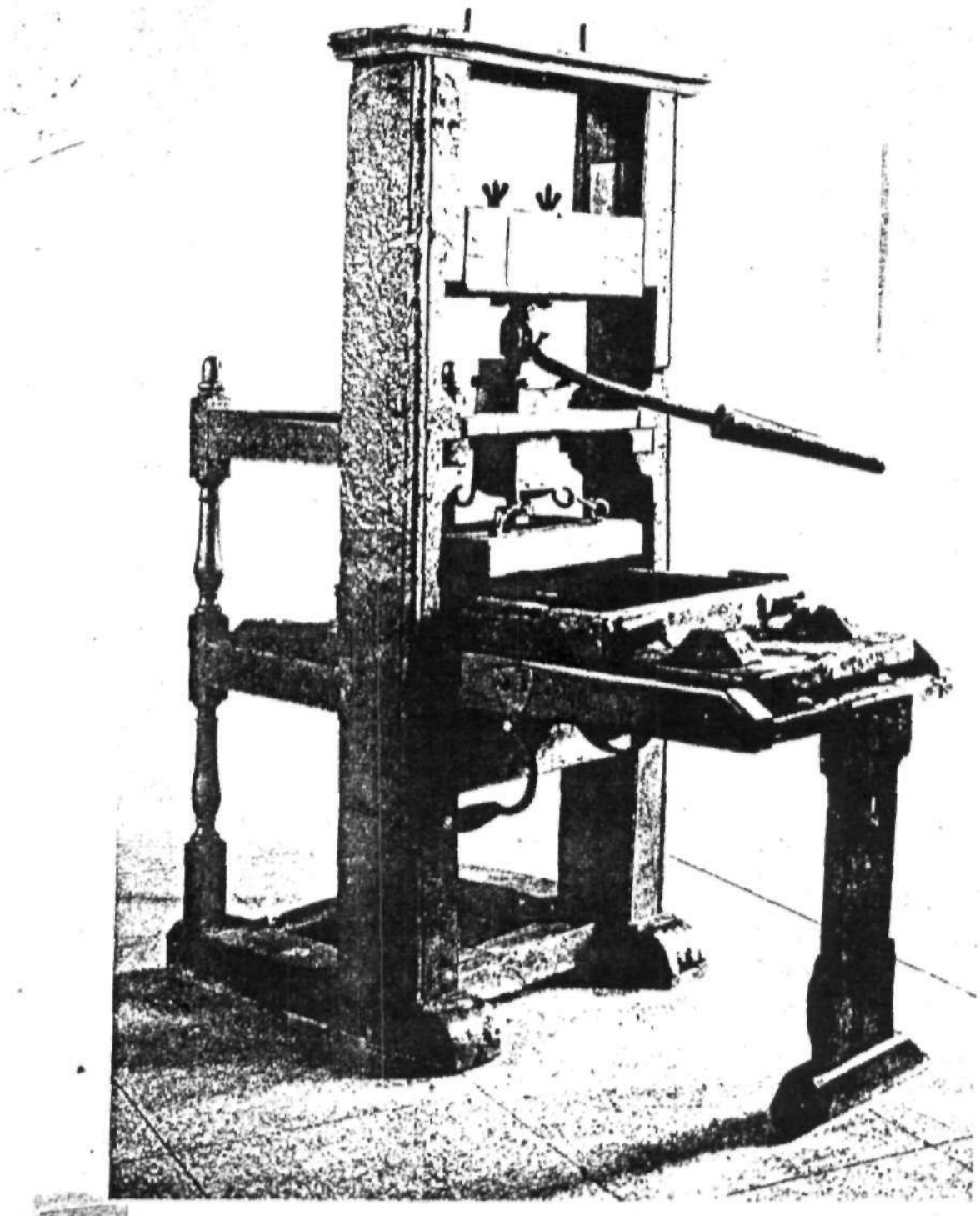


Plate VI Eighteenth-century English wooden press, now in the United States, and reputed to have been used by Benjamin Franklin in London, 1726

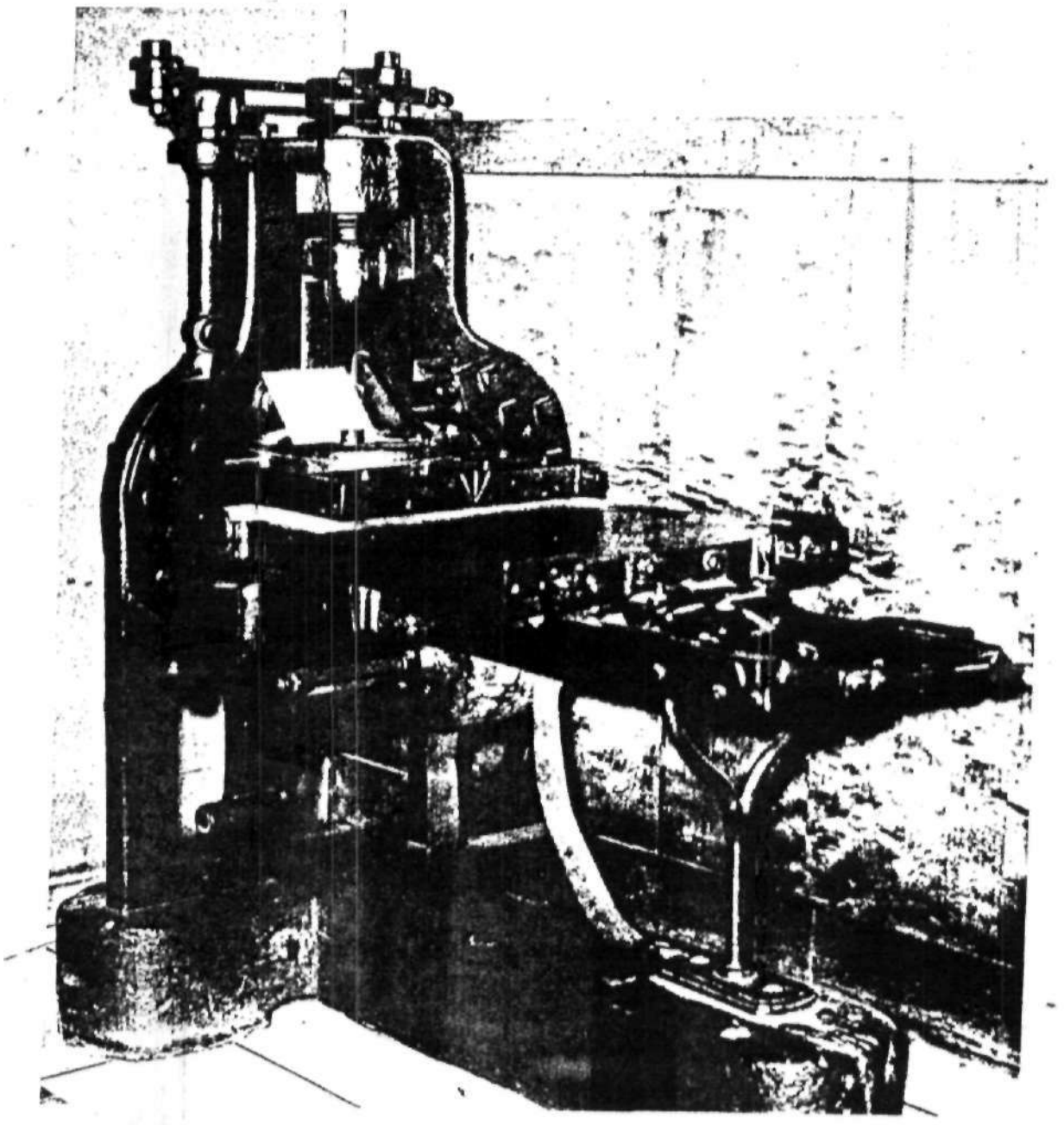


Plate VII ■. Stanhope press No. 67

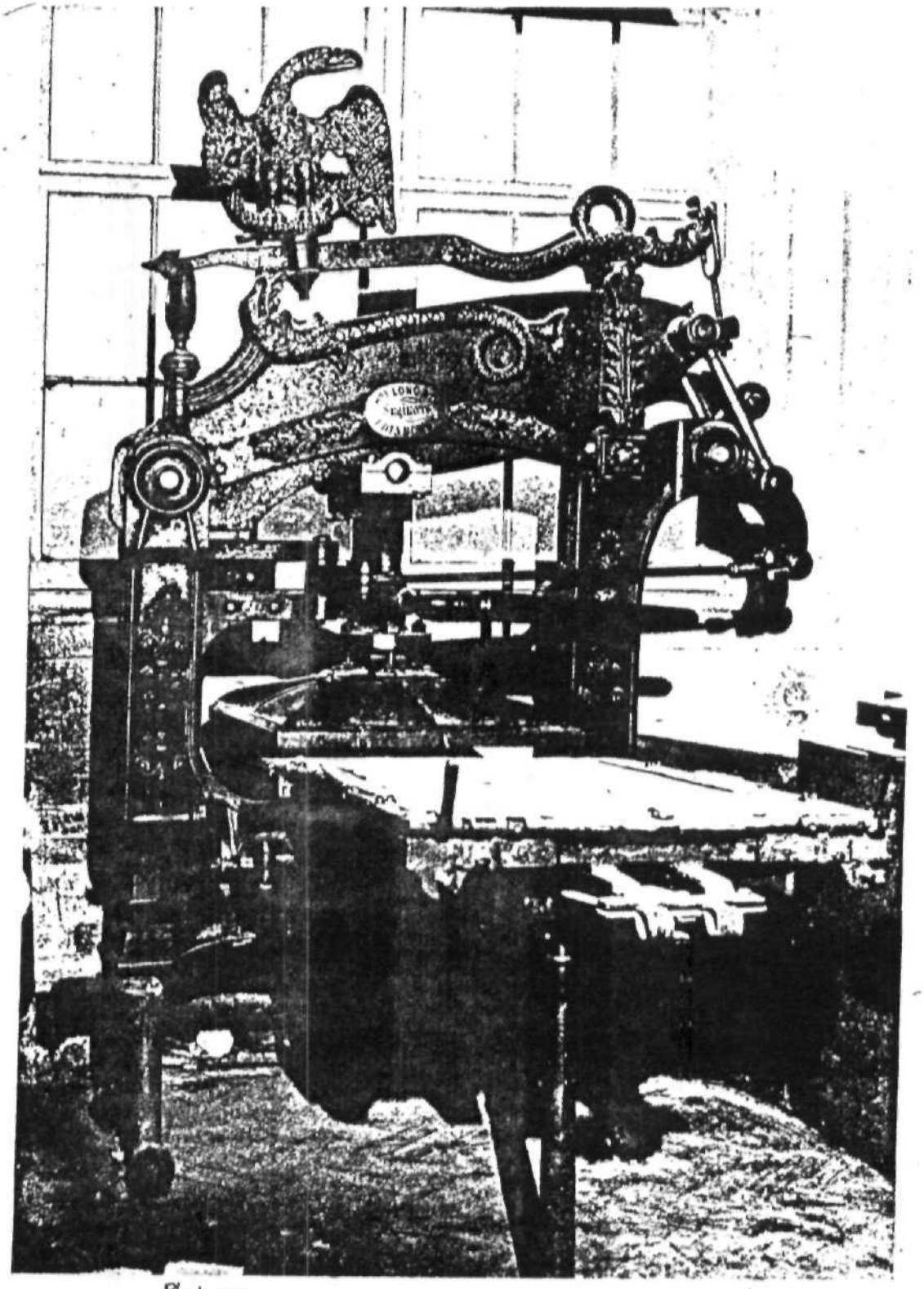
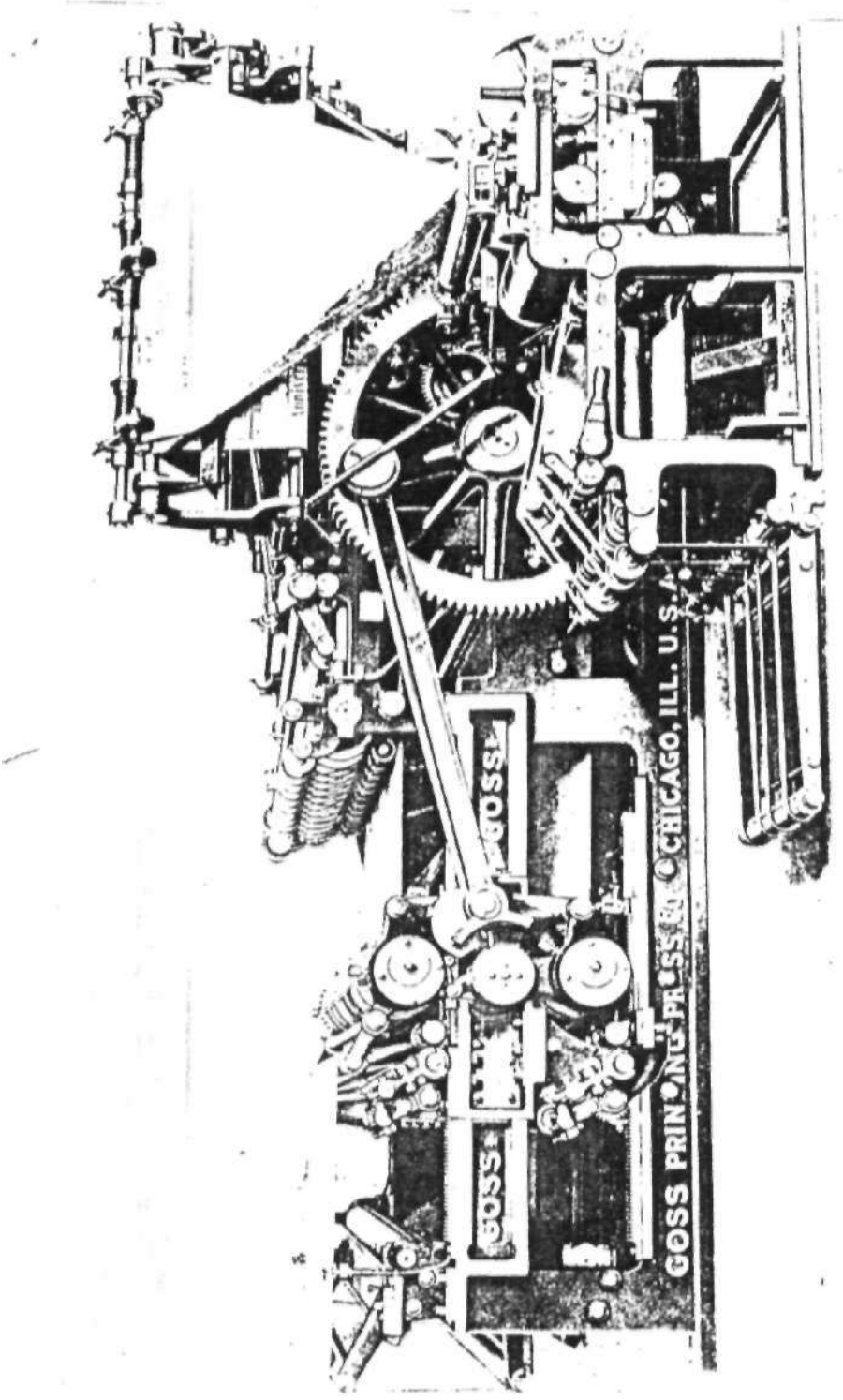


Plate VIII. Columbian press by Thomas Long, Edinburgh



The Goss Comet reel-fed flatbed machine, c. 1910

Plate IX

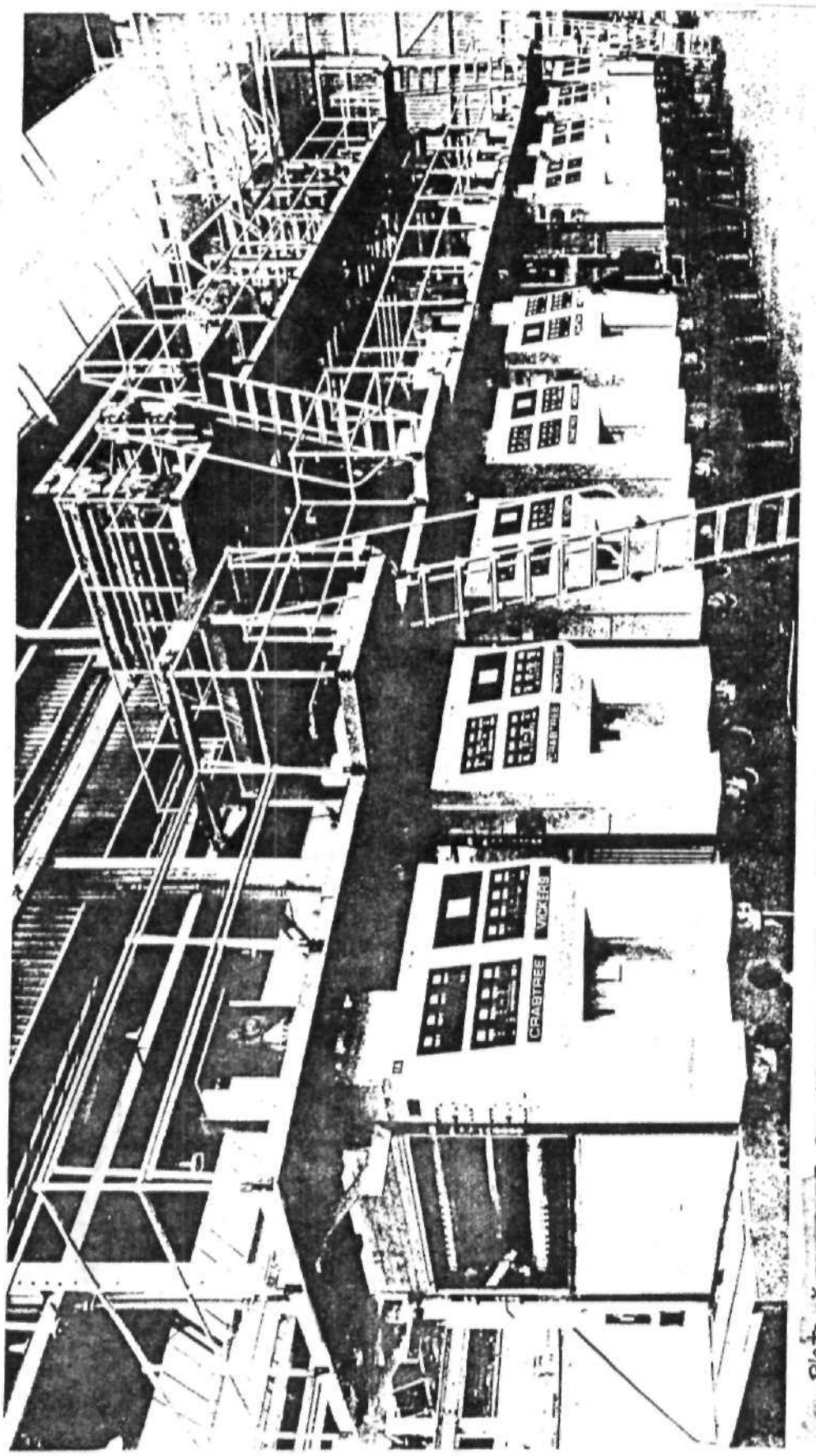


Plate X. One of five nine-unit Viceroy Mark II rotary presses made for the *Toronto Star* by Hoe-Crabtree Ltd.

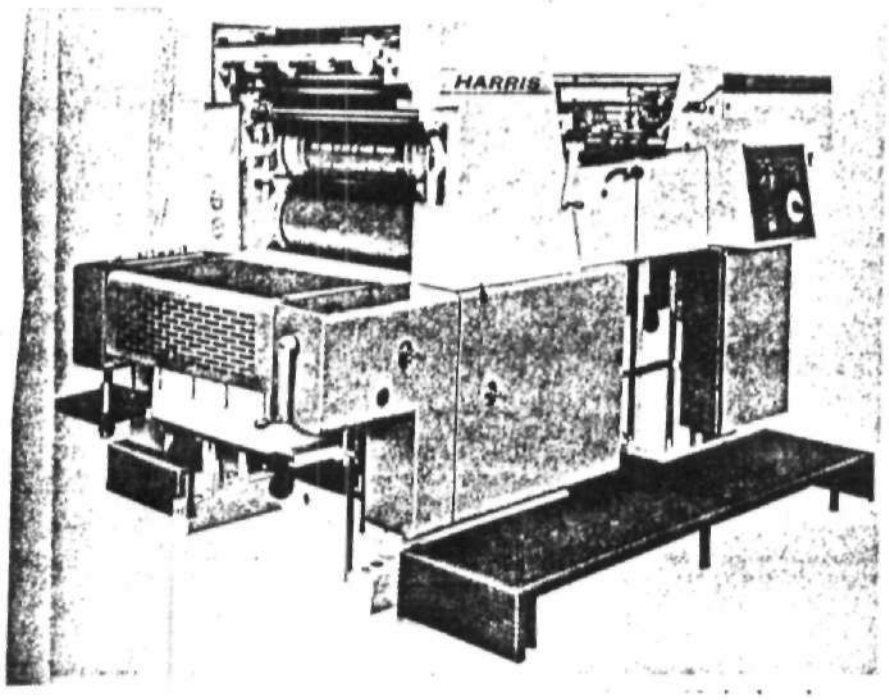


Plate xi Sheet-fed Offst press for Newspaper production

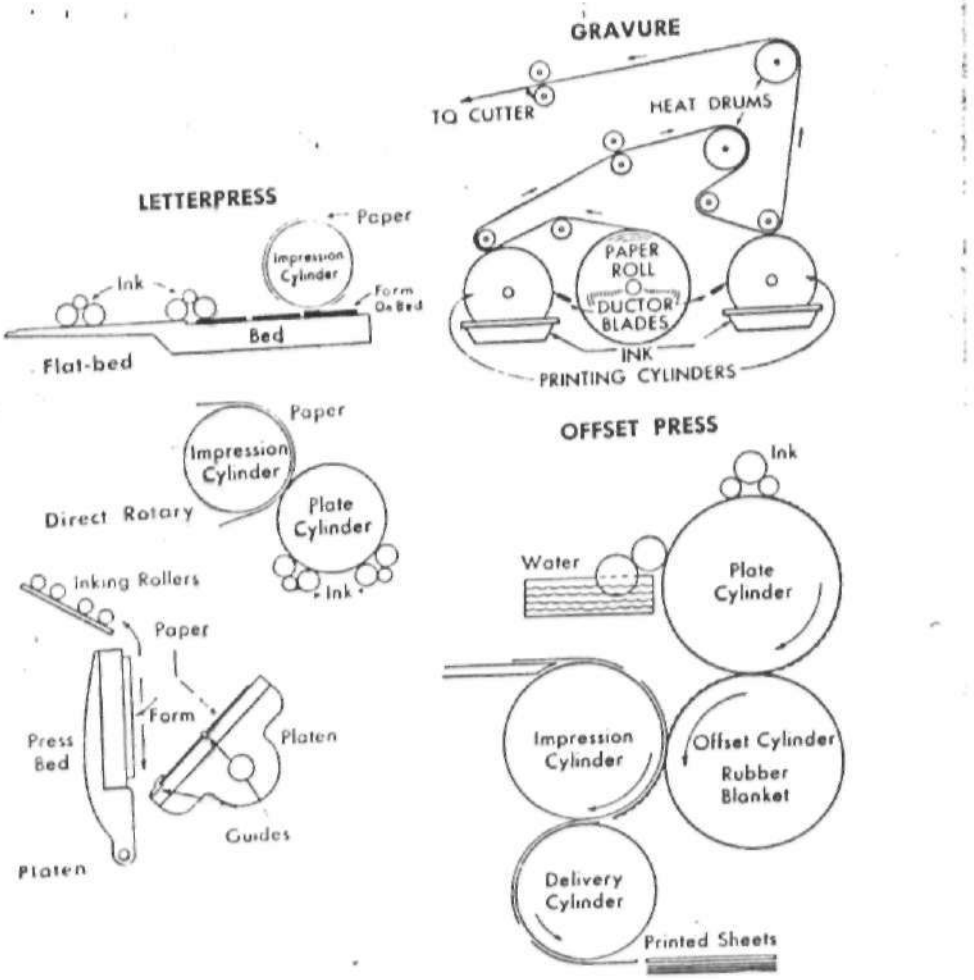


Fig. 4.0 Press operation principles. (From Hartley E. Jackson, *Newspaper Typography*, Stanford University Press. Reprinted by permission of the publishers.)

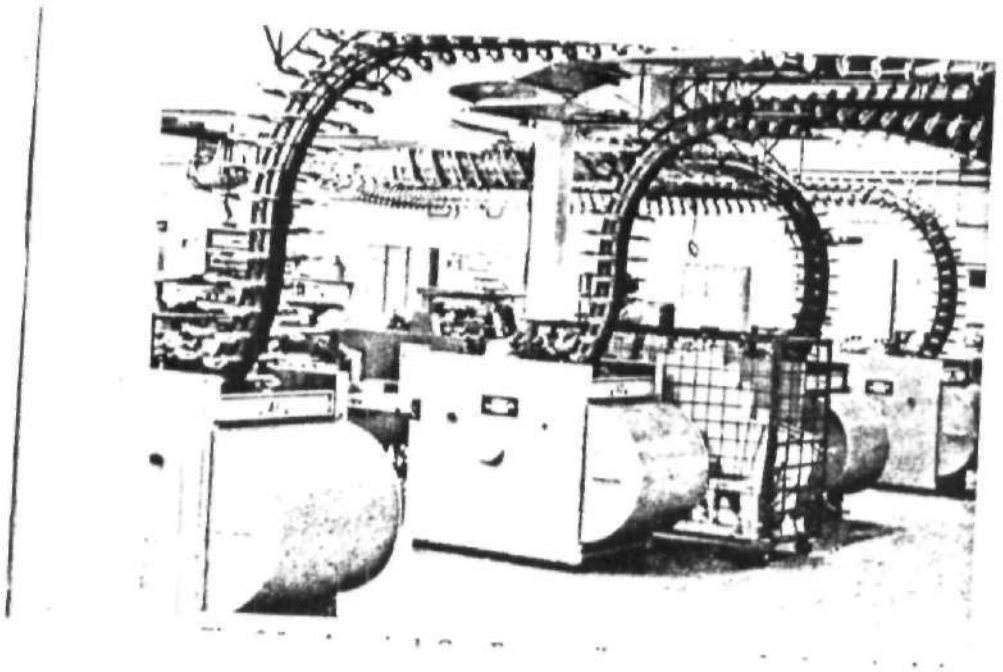


Plate xii Sheridan 48-p inserting machine for packaging



Plase xiii Typical goss fereg machine use also for packaging

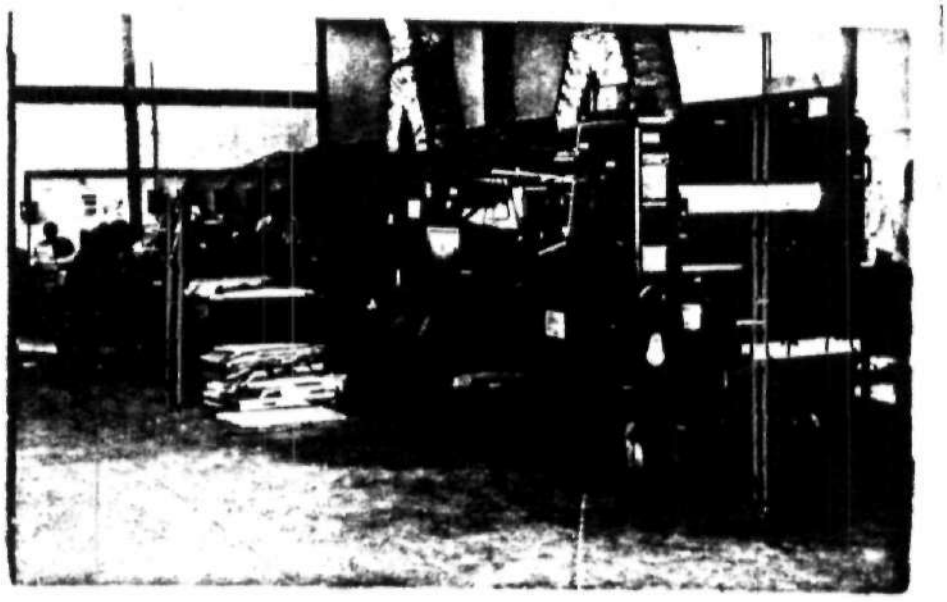


Plate xiv Letter press machine use for commercial or contract printing job



Plate xv book stitching machine



Plate xvi Editing terminal use for type setting of news matters.

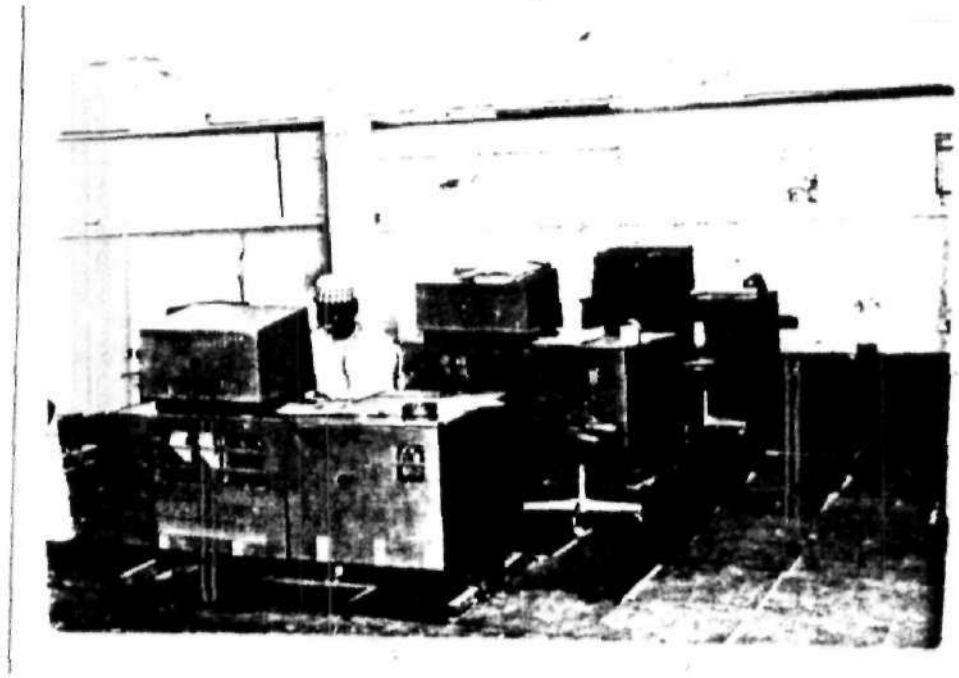


Plate xvii Typical composing room arrangement.



Plate xviii A processor use for making tele typeset material into a readable form

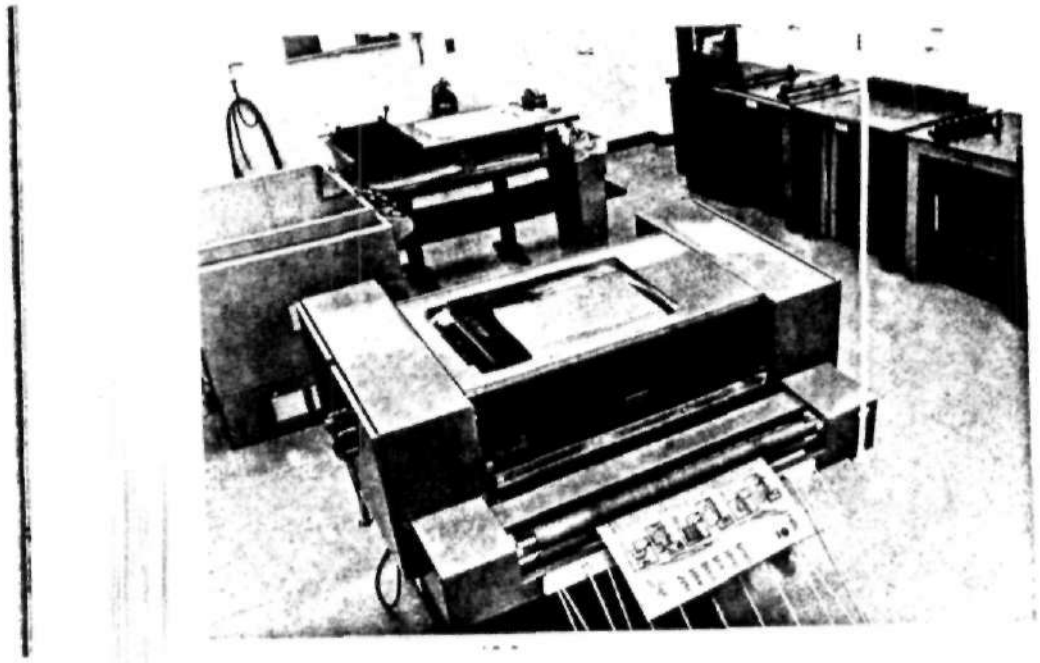


Plate xix Plate making machine

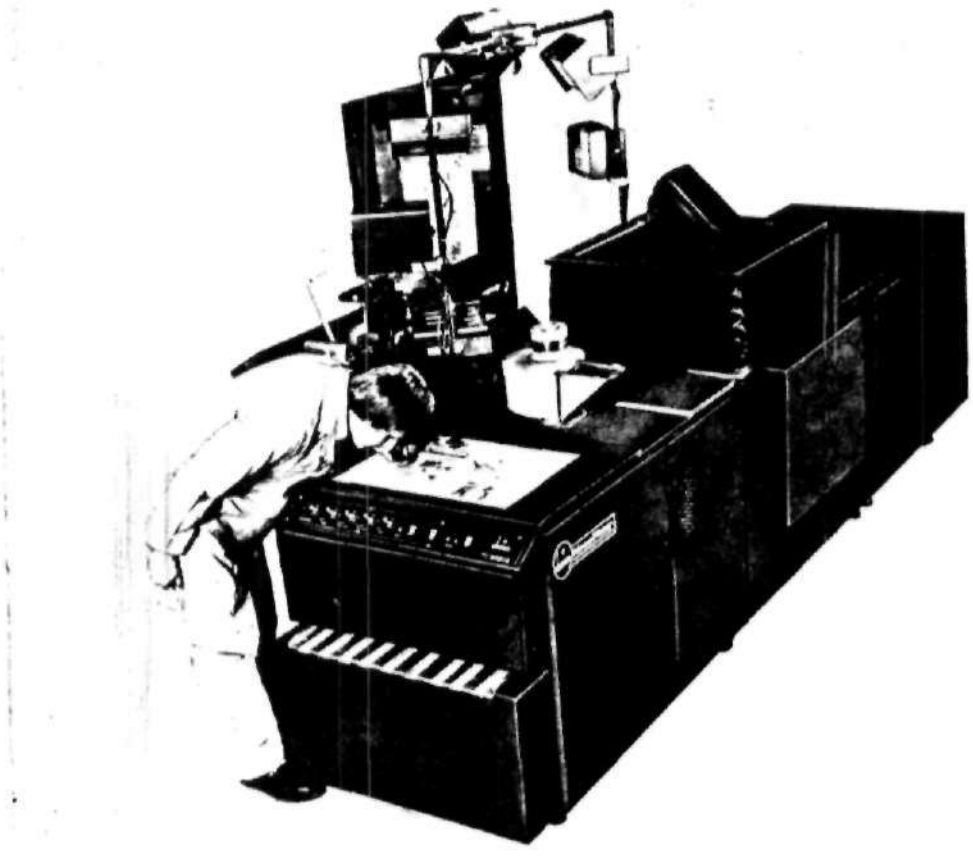


Plate xx A plate making machine that holds up to 75 sheets of aluminum and turns out two press ready plate per minute.

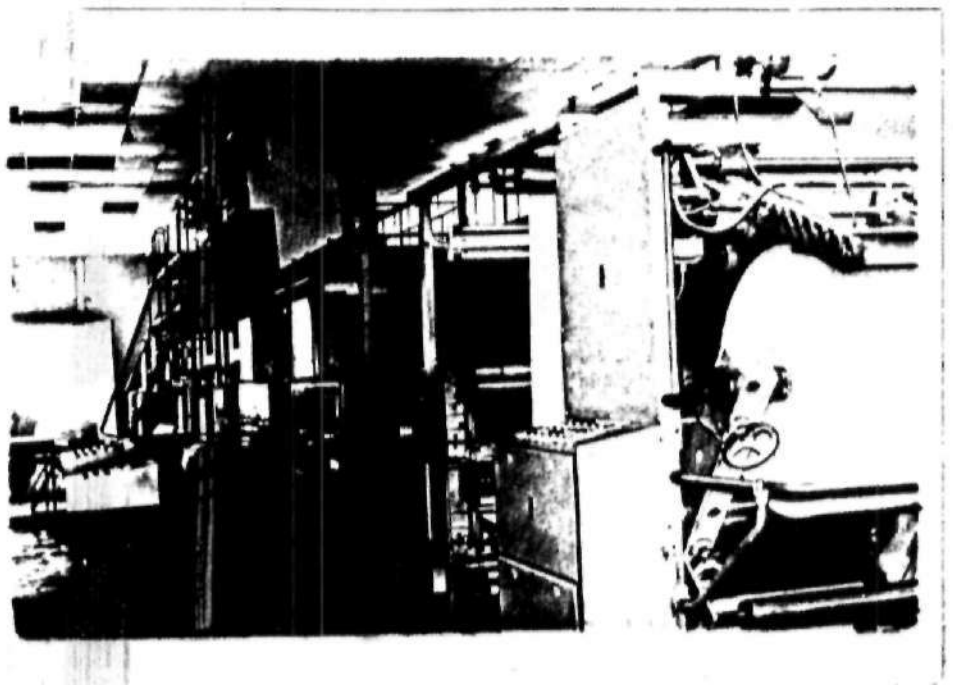


Plate xxi Press room machine, rondoset petit with a max speed capacity in one-hour of 25,000 copies.

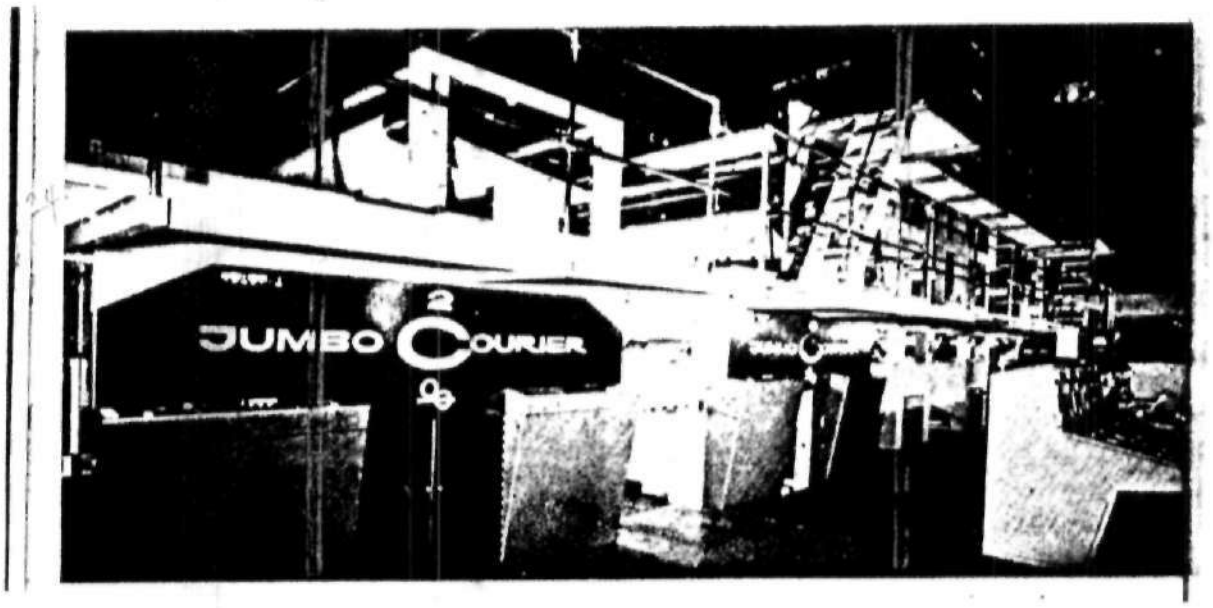


Plate xxii Another press room machine the Jumbo courier a web-fed rotary press.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 The Supplementary Roles

The supplementary role are additional role which some newspapers have undertaken, with the aim of generating more fund for their newspaper production. The advertisement and circulation which are suppose to bring in money are not bringing in the expected because the production cost of one newspaper which is ₦2.00 sells for ₦1.50, adverts which would have further complimented the circulation is almost absent in the voice newspaper. The supplementary services will to some extent make it self reliant.

5.1 Supplementary Roles Assumed By Newspapers.

Most newspapr publishers in Nigeria operate a commercial printing department along with the newspapers. Some weekly plants realize more than 30% of their income from commercial printing. In Nigeria, the commercial printing department is described as one of the most important money fetching department where up to 35% of the over all income of the industry is earned. For the well establish newspapers, the commercial printing plant may be set up as an entirely seperate operation.

This is done in a case where there are enough business to absorb the additional expense of maintaining an outside plant.

Commercial printing is one of the most highly developed added or supplementary service offered by newspapers.

Some of the profitable commercial printing are:

Calenders.

Advertising signs

Church printing

Hospital forms

Index card

Annual reports

office forms

Political printing

Post card

Insurance forms

Hotel printing

Anniversary printing

Posters and show cards

Religious publications

School and College forms

Street guides etc.

Other areas where newspapers have diversified or expanded their business opportunities so as to increased revenue generation are:-

i Operating a shop for the sales of equipment

ii Making of books and writing materials

iii Book publishing

iv Packaging and Tissue paper making

v Transport services

vi Rental services

vii Leisure promotion

Newspaper companies too can produce exercise books and writing material for the use of the community particularly school pupils and student of various institutions. Book publishing too can be undertaken by newspaper company as far as authors of such books agree to send their manuscripts. Wasted or old papers toocan be convented into packaging and tissue paper.

Another role that some foreign papers which is rare in Nigeria here added is the transport business. Newspaper companies own buses for mass transportation of the public.

Rental services is another role that have been added to the newspaper business in Nigeria. Rental property may be developed within the newspaper plant, This method is highly exploited by some metropolitan newspaper. Multi-storey building are built where the newspaper is situated in a high rental area. The first two floors may be used by the newspaper and the remaining floors rented out for offices. In addition,news, advertising features may be syndicated and sold to other newspapers. An establish company may also undertake printing for

other new newspapers for additional revenue. Newspaper publishers, have found such means helpful in keeping abreast of rising costs and in maintaining a reasonable profit on the over all business operation.

The new or additional roles assumed by newspapers have disadvantages and advantages, but on the over all the advantages surpasses the disadvantages.

Disadvantages

1. The newspaper plant may become over loaded and the newspaper may be neglected in order to meet the other job production requirement.
2. Where equal emphasis is encouraged for both the newspaper and other jobs, the publisher is less likely to be a specialist in one field.

Advantage

i The services of the composing machinery are doubled.

ii An even distribution of work hours is encouraged throughout the week.

iii More employment opportunities are created.

iv The advertising column of the newspaper is always available to promote the added roles.

v For faster printing works some production short cuts are used which is not available to independent printers.

5.2 Architectural Response And Solutions

For those established newspaper houses that are planned only for newspaper find it difficult to erect more building on the same site for the additional roles they have now assumed because alot have already exhausted their expansion capabilities,so the site for the other services are located outside the existing newspaper plant which may not make it too viable as more machine will be bought. As a solution for the new coming newspapers,wide expanse of land should be acquired so that all the additional roles that may likely be assumed now and in future by the newspaper be sited on the same site on the newspaper for proper monitoring and to cut cost of rentage outside.

5.3 Data on Newspapers and the Supplementary Role they Play

Table 5.1

Newspaper	Circulation	Ownership	Location	Supplementary role
Daily Times	250,000	Fed Govt/	Lagos	Commercial Printing, Book publishing Book Making year book,periodicals packaging and leisure promotio
NNN	165,000	Fed.Govt.	Kaduna/ Lagos	Commercial printing,book publishing,book making,variety o newspaper packaging and rental services
Nig. Standard	20,000	Plateau State	Jos	Commercial printing and rental property, The Gomwalk hous
Democrate	Private	Kaduna	Kaduna	Non yet but have acquired a land outside the newspaper comple for commercial services.
The Triumph	up to 10,000	Kano State	Kano	Book making book publishing, commercial printing other newspapers and Tissue paper making.

Newspaper	Circulation	Ownership	Location	Supplementary role
Concord		Private	Lagos	Book publishing, Book making, Variety of Newspapers,Magazi and commercial printing,
Nig.Observer	58,000	Bendel State	Benin	Commercial printi Book making and Book publishing
Sport parade	5,000	Private	Kano	Folded up,could n cope with printir cost.Despite cove price.
Today		Private	Kaduna	Not taking up ful The paper comes o on a weekly basis The printing is done by the New Nigeria Newspaper
Nig.Tribune	50,000	Private	Ibadan	Book publishing and commercial printing.
Newsline	-	Niger State	Minna	Not yet.

5.4 Data on Various Supplementary Roles

Table 5.2.

Roles	% Generated
Commercial printing and book publishing	30-40% for both weekly and daily papers
Booking making	10 - 20% for the production of exercise books,duplicating paper etc.
Sales shop	Up to 20% of over all newspaper Income. For foreign newspapers that here it.
Transportation services	-
Leisure promotion	-
Rental property	With the increase of bank from 68 in 1988 to 85 in 1989.They account for 80% of those who go for rental property since they must have branches all round to boost their business.
Recycling	For a viable recycling to take place the waste paper generated must be up to 100,000 tons for which 20% can be recycled.

Supplementary services proposef for the voice newspaper are

- Rental offices
- Book making
- Booking printing
- Commercial and contract printing
- Courier services

5.5 Case Study One: The Triumph Publishing Company Kano

Introduction

The Triumph Publishing Company Kano is a state government owned newspaper. It was established during the civilian administration to feature political and other events that happens in the state since the state does not get full coverage from other newspapers. The newspaper's press can produce about 50,000 to 100,000 copies daily.

The company produces five different newspaper namely:-

1. The Triumph which comes out on a daily basis with the exception of saturday and sunday.

2. The sunday Triumph which comes out weekly.
3. The weekend Triumph which comes out every saturday.

The other newspapers produced are vernacular papers which are meant to captivate the non-English speakers, these are the Albishir and Alfijir. The Albishir is published in hausa for the majority of the Hausa speakers and the Alfijir published in Arabic which is also meant for the hausa speaking people who because of their religious believes are supposed to know Arabic. The problem facing this company like most newspaper company is finance and for this reasons it has added more roles to its newspaper business so that more fund can be generated. The new roles added are the commercial printing, book publishing,book making,packaging and tissue paper making. The standard construction company handled the construction of the company.

Location

The Triumph Publishing Company Limited known as Gidan Sa'adu Zungur. The name of one of the pioneer journalist in the state is located along the Murtala Mohammed Way.

Facilities

The newspaper like all other newspaper house has got the Administrative block where the affair of the company is run. Editorial department where the news are made before publishing. A technical services department which comprises of the composing room where the newspaper are typeset, the graphic art section which has to do with designing of the newspaper, the lithographic section where photo type of the newspaper are reproduce into negatives and plates and then the press room where the printing work of the newspaper takes place. Also in the technical services department is the transport section with a workshop where the fleets of the company vehicle are maintained.

Other facilities provided are the clinic, a generator house, and for the supplementary roles, a commercial printing department where things like calender, invitation card, school forms book publishing are carried out. It has a book making machine for the production of exercise books. It also has a packaging and tissue paper making section.

Planning

The whole complex is fenced for security reasons, it has an entrance and an exit point. The administrative, editorial and technical services department are all located under one roof.

For the administration, the various offices are divided with a demonstable partitition wall. Immediately after the administration is the editorial room. After the editorial is the composing room and then the graphic art section. The lithographic, press room and store then follows. These various sections are partitioned with block wall. The commercial printing department, maintenance workshop and clinic are located at different locations within the complex. Others like the packaging and tissue paper making are located outside the complex. During the planning emphasis was not giving to parking area hence there are no parking lots, car are parked where inviduals desire only giving room for where the road is suppose to be.

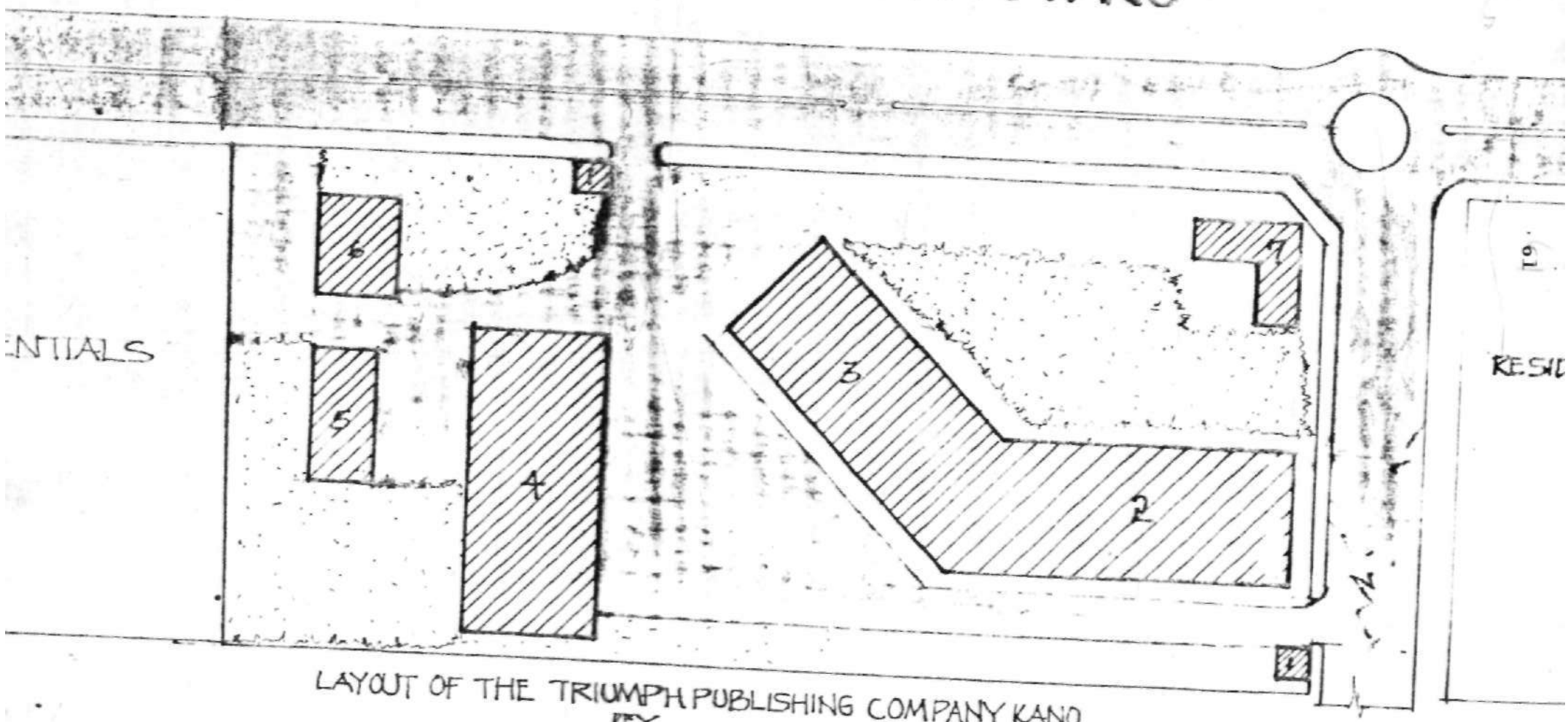
Architectural style

The style used for this newspaper building is not different from those used for industrial buildings. The building forms are cubes and boxes which are held together by heavy steel stanction columns and beams. The surface of the building is not plastered but covered with aluminium facia which further enhanced the aesthetic of the complex. Aluminum sliding doors and windows were also used particularly in the Administrative area.

Merits and Demerits

Because of the planning,artifical means are required to make workers comfortable. Artifical lighting and air conditions are used to make workers comfortable during working hours.

THE TRIUMPH PUBLISHING COMPANY KANO



LAYOUT OF THE TRIUMPH PUBLISHING COMPANY KANO.

KEY

1 GATE HOUSE
2 ADMIN DEPARTMENT
3 TECHNICAL SERVICE
4 COMMERCIAL PRINTING
5 GENARATOR HOUSE
6 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE WISHOP
7 CLINIC



Plate xxiii

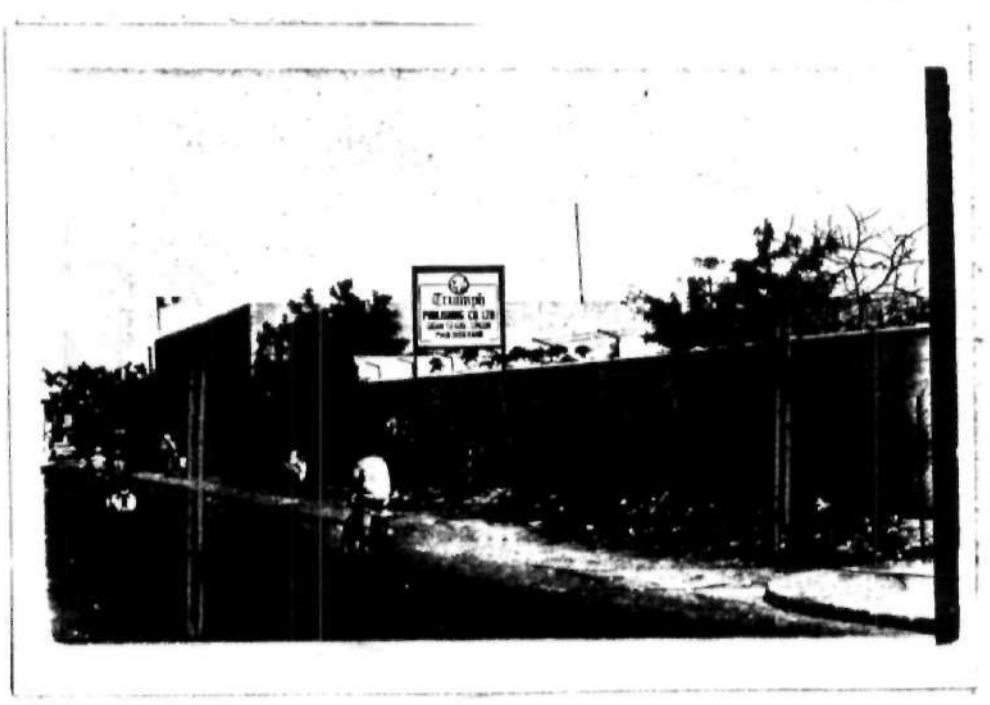


Plate xxiv Different views of the Triumph Publishing Company Kano

The lack of proper packing lots to some extent reduce the speed of work flow. Facilities like the commercial printing, clinic are not located in a way that they will be related to the newspaper building.

5.6 Case study Two: The New Nigeria Newspaper Limited,Kaduna

Introduction

The New Nigeria Newspaper is also among one of the pioneering newspapers in Nigeria. It was established in 1966 to educate,inform and entertain the public. The newspaper is entirely owned by the Federal Government. It publishes some programs of the Federal Government. The newspaper for the purpose of saving circulation circulation cost operates two offices, one in Kaduna which is headquarters and the other in Lagos the Federal capital. The Kaduna office servces all the northern states while the Lagos office serves as the southern states. The newspaper press produces about 50,000 copies daily from each of the offices. The Lagos offices only publishes in English, the New Nigeria which comes out daily and the sunday New Nigeria which comes out every sunday. The Kaduna office publishes the daily New Nigeria,the sunday New Nigeria and Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo.

The problem facing the New Nigeria like most newspaper industry is finance. For this reason is has assumed some other roles to which there have been response for the provision of the facilities for the new roles. The supplementary roles assumed by this newspaper are:- The commercial printing department, book making, packaging and rental services. The New Nigeria also as a means of generating more fund undertakes printing for other newspapers like the Today Newspaper Kaduna and Newsline the Niger State's own newspaper.

Location

The New Nigeria Newspaper limited Kaduna is located along the prominent Ahmadu Bello Way and Waff road Kaduna.

Facilities

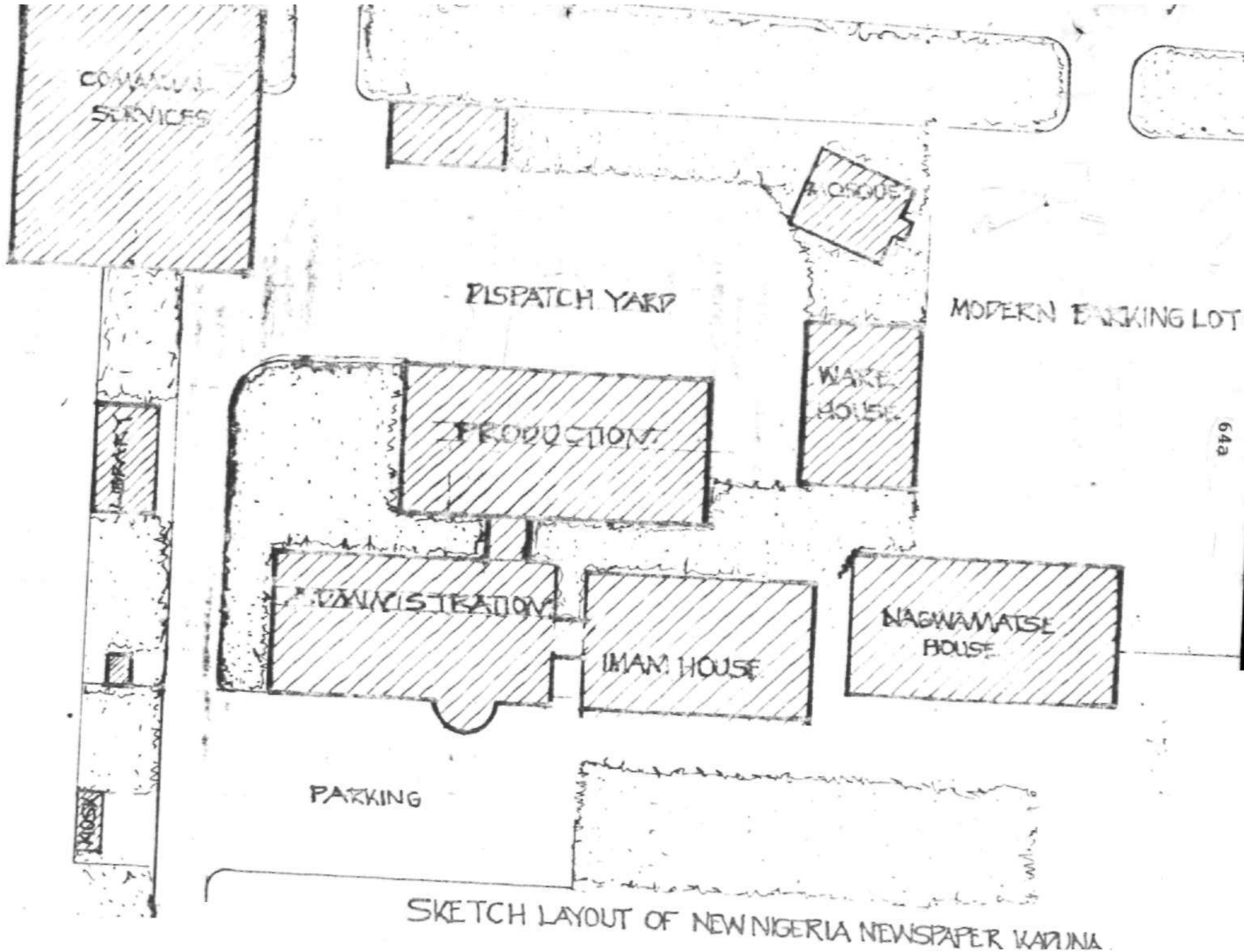
The New Nigeria Newspaper has got an administrative block where all the affairs of the company are run. Within the ground floor of the administrative block is the editorial room, where all news are compiled. The composing room where typesetting work is done, the graphic art section, lithographic and the press room. Other facilities include a generator house,library and fuel station for the company vehicles. Facilities provided for the additional services are a commercial printing block where all printing jobs apart from the newspaper are carried out. A book making section and a packaging plant which is located outside the complex. Others are modern vehicler parking. Multi-storey building for rental purpose. The multi-storey building for the rental services are the Imam house where the ground floor is rented by the Internationa Bank for West Africa (IBWA).

The first and second floor of the imam house are use as offices for the newspaper staffs. The second building is the eleven storey Nagwamaste house whose ground floor too is occupied by the Bank of the North.All other floors in the Magwameste house are still empty. The complex also has a warehouse which is still under construction and a modern mosque.

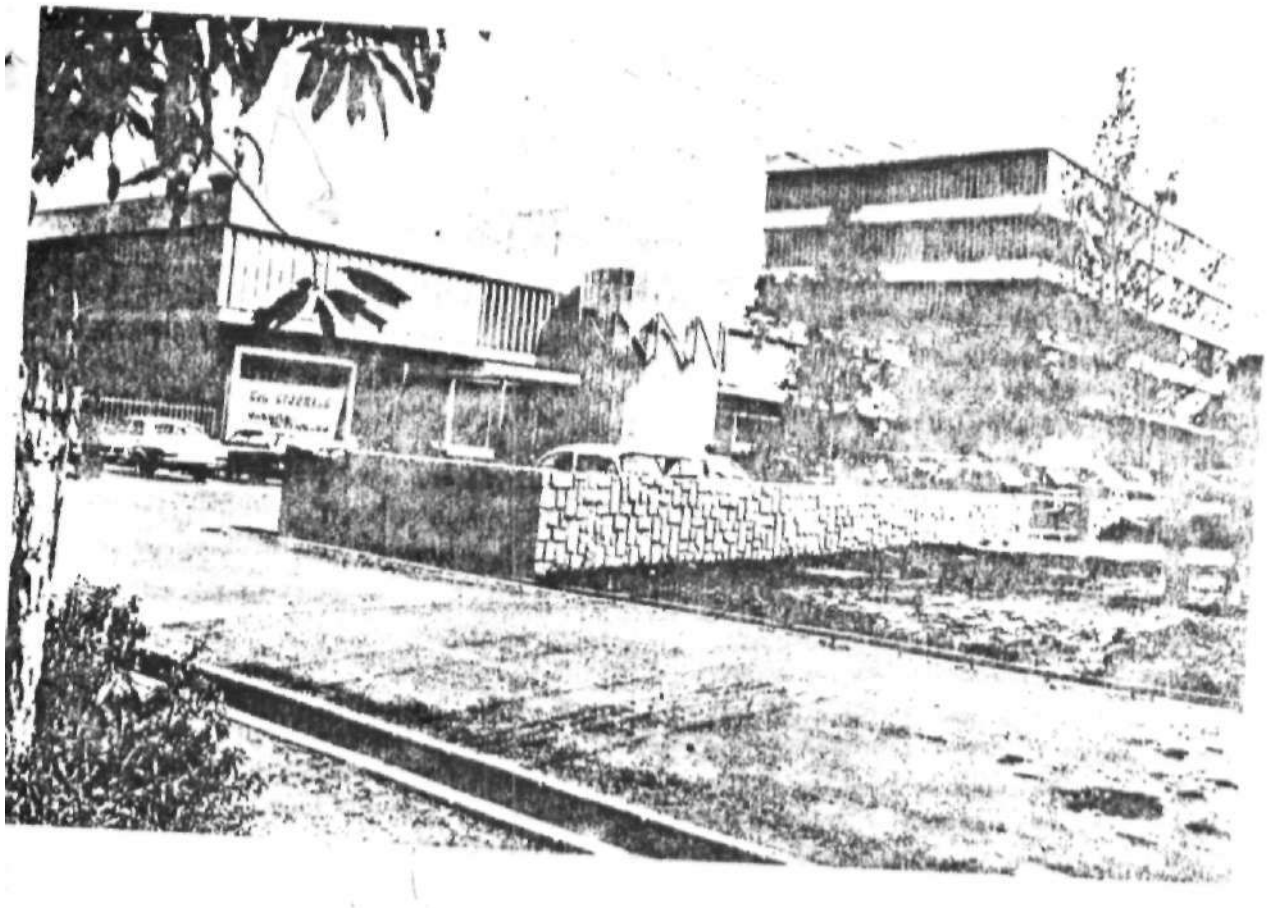
Planning

The complex is fenced for security reasons. The company has three entry points, two to the newspaper house and one to the modern parking lot which is seldom pratronise by vehicles.

The administrative block is just one storey building where the ground floor is used for the editorial,composing,graphic arts and lithography. The administrative block stretches to the imam house where the first to third floor are use for offices. The newspaper production takes place in the production hall which is a ground building. The commercial printing is located near the second entrance. Behind Nagwameste house is the warehouse,modern parking lot and the modern mosque. All facilities for the additional roles are within the complex except the packaging plant which is located outside. The library which is suppose to be with the editorial section is located near the first entrance. The fuel station and generator house are located in the complex yard.



SKETCH LAYOUT OF NEW NIGERIA NEWSPAPER KADUNA



Architectural Style

The style used for the administrative block and the rental block are composition of horizontality and verticality. Aluminium shading were used as curtain wall for the Imam house as well as the Admin. block. The production hall has a plain elevation.

Merits and Demerits

The complex is compactly planned this gave room for the inclusion of other services wihin the complex. The libary is poorly located, it should have been located with the editorial department since the staffs here are those that use the library. The entrance to the modern parking lot is not properly located that is why parking is not utilized.

5.7 'The Voice' publishing company Makurdi

Introduction

The voice Newspaper which belongs to the Benue State government was commissioned in 1980 by the then civilian government.

Location

The Newspaper is presently located along the Oturkpo road in Makurdi.

Facilities

The facilities the voice presently have are the administrative Block, the Technical services, which comprises of the composing, graphic, lithographic, press room and storage. The editorial, composing, graphic and lithographic are located in the press room.

Facilities Lacked

- The Company lacks adequate offices to cater for all its staffs.
- Lack of workers facilities
- Lack of workshop
- Lack of Auxillary facilities
- Inadequate storage

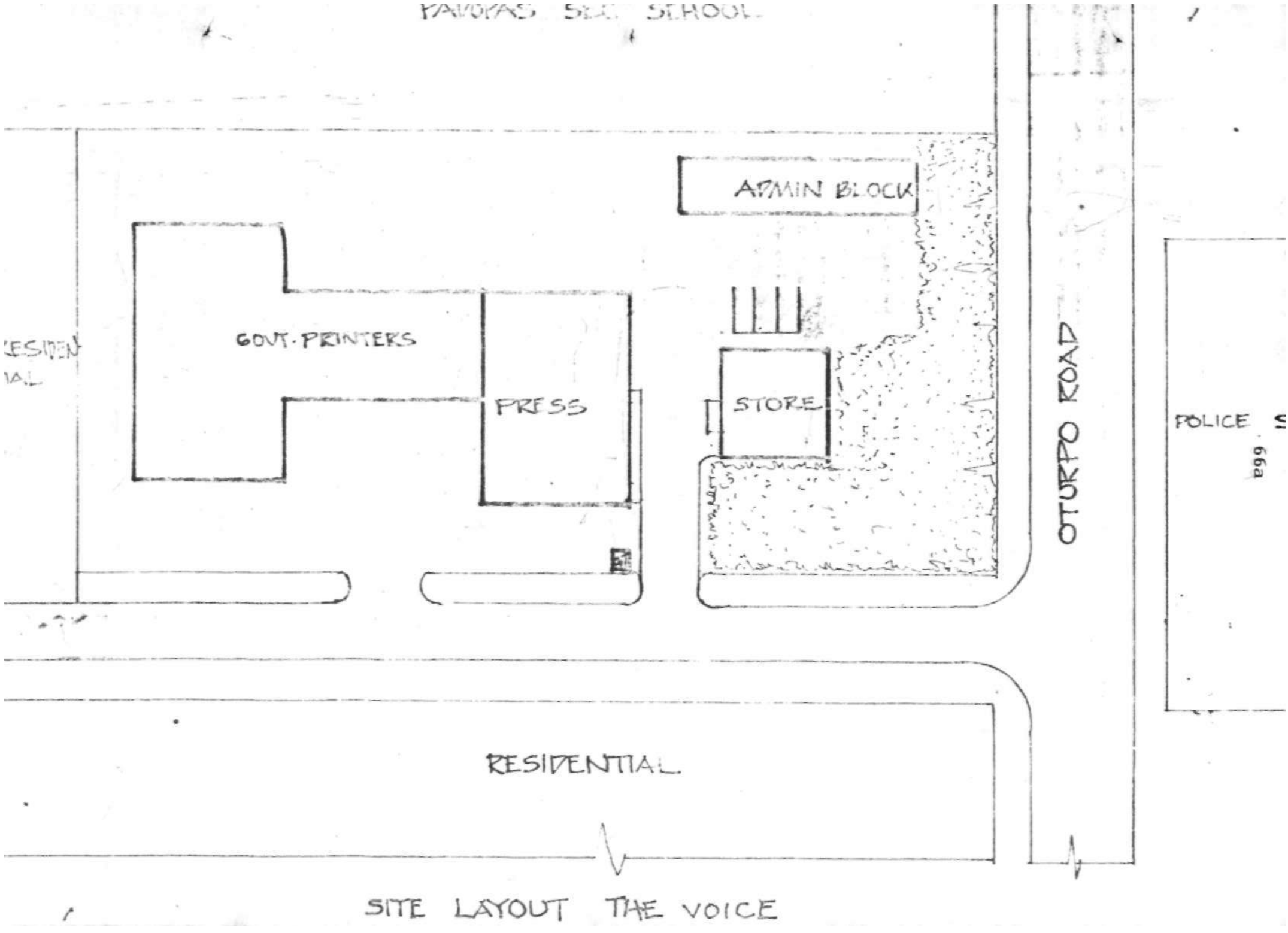
Types of Machines Used.

The machines use here are the linocamp for typesetting, linoterm for the headlines and a processor. Lithograhic:- Camera for producing negative of dummy produce in the graphic arts section and a plate making machine.

Press room:- The goss urbanite wet machine is use here. The max speed capacity in one hour is 20,000 copies. Other types of machines used are the letter press, the kord and sor.

Demerits

- Admin block cannot be easily located from outside
- Vehicular path not properly defined
- No adequate newsprint storage
- Offices provided in the press room distorbs pressroom operation.



SITE LAYOUT THE VOICE

5.8 Case Study Four: The Reporter Newspaper.

Introduction

The Reporter Newspaper is a privately owned newspaper. It is owned by retired General Yara'adua. It was established in 1987, to educate, inform, entertain and to promote politics especially that to which the retired General is a strong supporter. The press produces about 50,000 copies daily. The company presently produces only in English, The Reporter, which comes out daily.There are plans to start production in Hausa. The newspaper is distributed nation wide.

In order to keep the newspaper production going, the Company recently started some other supplementary services as a means of generating more fund. The supplementary services undertaken are:-production of Newspapers and magazines for other newspaper companies. The newspapers produce for other companies are The Abuja Line for the Federal Capital territory Abuja and The Pen an Islamic publication in Kano. Other supplementary services undertaken are the commercial printing, book publishing and also production of writing material.

Location

The Reporter Newspaper is published at the nations house,Plot A_3, western by-pass Kaduna.

Facilities

The company has got an administrative block where all it's affairs are run, it has got an editorial section where news are compiled, composing room, graphic arts, lithographic and another block for the press room ,store and commercial services.

Other facilities provided are canteen, a mosque,workshop,gate house and a generator house.

Planning

The whole complex is fenced and has just one entrance and exit point.The company is a one floor complex.

The administration,editorial,composing,graphic, lithographic follow in that in order with a court yard in the centre. The press room and commercial services are linked with a corridor from the lithographic. The generator house, and workshop are also located near the production area with a loading and offloading bay of the centre. There is a parking lot in front of the administration. There is a gate house at the entrance to check movement of people and vehicle. There is also another gate to the production area, to keep the workers at work.

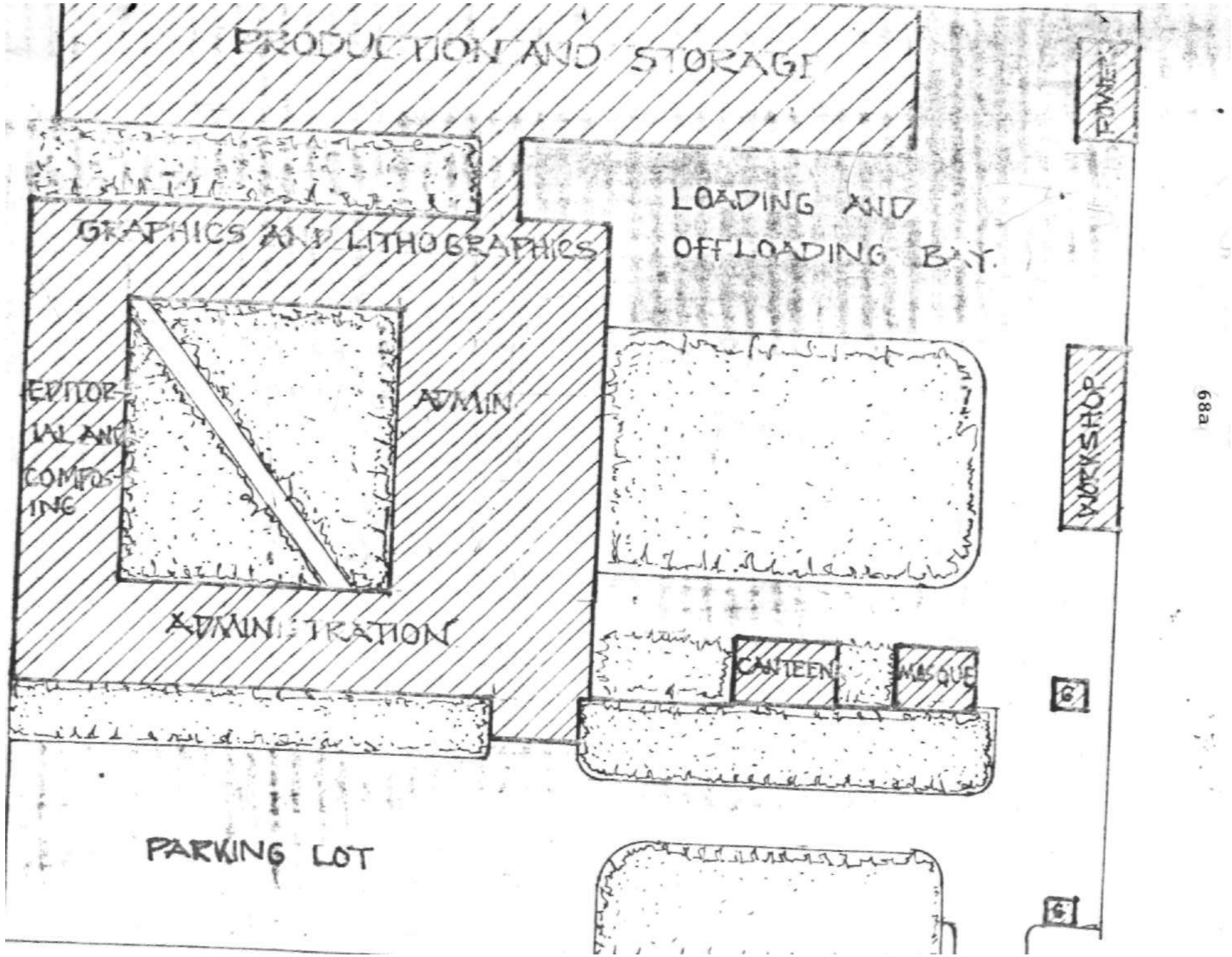
Architectural Style

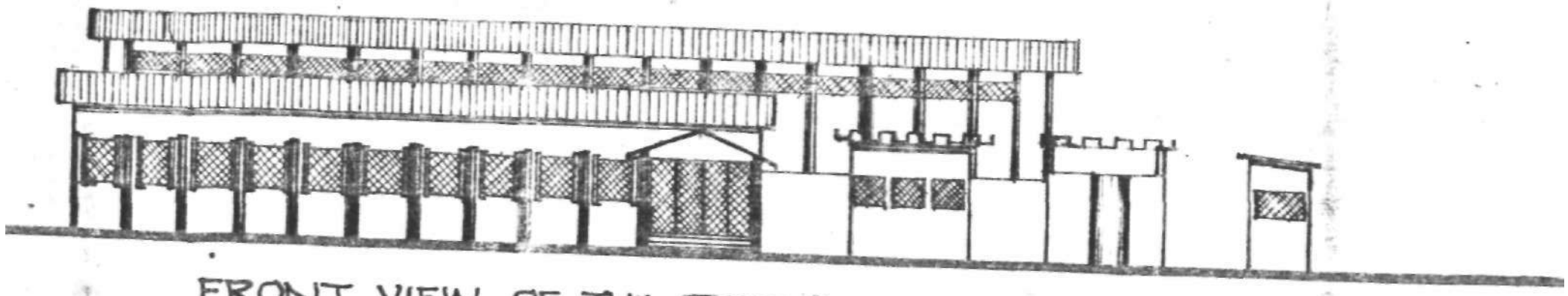
Vertical column that do not reach the roof level are usedto enhance the beauty of the administrative block. The elevation of the production hall is plain. Steel trusses on concrete columns are used for the production hall.

Merit and Demerit.

The compact planning allows functions to be near one another.

Location of the production hall also allows for expansion.


PRODUCTION AND STORAGE
GRAPHICS AND LITHOGRAPHICS
LOADING AND
OFFLOADING BAY
ADMIN
ADMINISTRATION
CANTEEN
MASQUE
PARKING LOT
6
6



FRONT VIEW OF THE REPORTER NEWSPAPER.

5.9 Case Study five: The Standard Newspaper Jos

Introduction

The Standard Newspaper is owned by the Plateau State Government. It was established to cover most events in the state though other events within and outside the country are reported. The newspaper's press produces 20,000 to 50,000 copies of the newspaper daily.

The company produces the Nigerian Standard which comes out on a daily basis and the Sunday Standard which comes out every Sunday. The company also like some newspaper organisation undertakes supplementary services so as to generate more fund to run the Newspaper business. This services are commercial printing and rental services.

Location

The Nigerian Standard Newspaper Limited is located along standard road,Jos.

Facilities

The Company has got an administrative block which is a one storey building. The editorial, composing, graphics and lithographic are in one block. There is the press and commercial printing block.

Other facilities are the workshop and the generator house. The Nigerian Standard also has a property development, that is the nine floors Gomwalk house which is a office building rented out to generate fund. The Gomwalk house is unique for its scenic posture because it is one of the tallest structure in Jos.

Planning

The complex too is fenced with one entrance into the complex yard. The administration is a storey building adjoining it is a floor building which houses the editorial, composing,graphics, and lithographic. There is a corridor linking the lithographic section to the press room, commercial printing and store. The generator house is also located near the production hall. Within the complex yard is the nine floors Gomwalk house.

Architectural style

The elevation of the Gomwalk house is composed of vertical and horizontal elements. For the editorial and composing block horizontal aluminium shading were used. Steel truses on concrete column were also used in the newspaper production hall.

Merit and Demerit

Expansion particularly of the production hall was not considered as other functions are built around the production hall.

5.10 Case Study Six: The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited

Introduction

The Daily Times was established in 1925 by a group of Lagos-based Nigerians and expatriate businessmen, among whom was the late Sir Adeyemo Alakiya. The company then, known as the Nigerian printing and publishing company limited, was later acquired by the British company,the West African Newspapers Limited, which in turn sold its controlling shares to the Daily Mirror of London in 1947. The following year, the Daily Mirror, operating through the West African Newspapers Limited,injected new capital into the Daily Times and completely modernised its operations.

When the original company was established in 1925, the paper which was launched the following year was named "The Nigerian Daily Times" but the title was later shortened to "Daily Times". In May,1963, the name of the company was changed to "Daily Times of Nigeria Limited". In July,the same year, the company made a public share issue which gave Nigerians an opportunity to participate in the financial ownership of the company.

In 1975, the Federal Government of Nigeria bought 60 percent of the company stock and therefore assuming a controlling interest.

In order to generate more and more fund to run the company, the company has five supplementary or subsidiary companies:-

1. Times Press Limited a commercial printing press.
2. Nigerpak Packaging Manufacturers.
3. Naira Holdings Limited,an investment holding
4. Naira properties Limited,property development
   That is 18 floor building.
5. Times Leisure services Limited, it deals in electronics,travel agency,car hire, tourism, leisure promotion like beauty contest e.t.c.

The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited prints and publishes several newspapers and magazines. The publications are as follows:-

1. Daily Times - a national daily
2. Evening Times - evening paper
3. Sunday Times - weekly
4. Lagos weekend - weekly
5. Sporting Record - weekly

6. Times International - weekly
7. Business Times - weekly
8. Headlines - monthly
9. Spear magazine - monthly
10. Woman's World - monthly
11. Fun Time - monthly
12. Home studies - monthly
13. Nigeria year Book - annually
14. Times Trade and Industrial Directory-annually

Despite the present Federal Government control of the 60 percent of the company, Daily Times of Nigeria Limited remains an independent publisher of newspaper and magazines.

Location

The Daily Times offices are all not located in one place but the group office, is located at Kakawa Street,Lagos.

Facilities

The group office where the printing and the publication of the newspaper takes place has got an administrative block, editorial, composing,graphics and lithographic block,next is the press room where the printing takes place. Other facilities within the complex are, the gate house,workshop and a generator house.

The other facilities located at Lagos,Apapa, and Ikeja are the 18 floors properties limited, Nigerpak and the Times press limited.

Planning

The group office like all other newspaper house is also fenced for security reasons.

There is a gate house to check the in and out movement of people and vehicles. The administrative office is the one first approached from the street,adjoining it is the block that houses the editorial, composing, graphics and lithographics. Near the lithographic is the pressroom where all the newspapers and magazines are printed. The store and the generator house are also located near the production hall.Other facilities are not located within the complex.

Architectural style.

The 18 floors naira properties limited elevation is composed of horizontality and verticality. The production hall at the group office have a plain elevation with roller shutter doors, the roof structure is made of steel trusses which are supported by concrete columns. The elevation of the group office administrative block is also compose of verticallity and horizontality.

Merit and Demerit

The scattered nature of the offices makes it difficult to run. Jobs that may be required immediately at group office from other offices may not get there on time because of the traffic nature of Lagos.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED NEWSPAPER HOUSE

The proposed voice publishing House which has its Temporary location in Makurdi will also be located in Makurdi the Benue State Capital.

6.1 General Description and History of Site Location.

Makurdi is situated in the north eastern part of Benue State. It has a land mark of 3,736 sq km and has common border with Guma Local Government in the north and east,Gboko and Gwer Local Government areas to the South, while on the west it shares common boundary with plateau State. The most important feature here is the river Benue which makes it accessible only by water from some part of the state. Fig. 6.1 shows the map of Nigeria showing the relationship of the stage with other states and also the map of Benue State showing Makurdi in relation with other local government area.

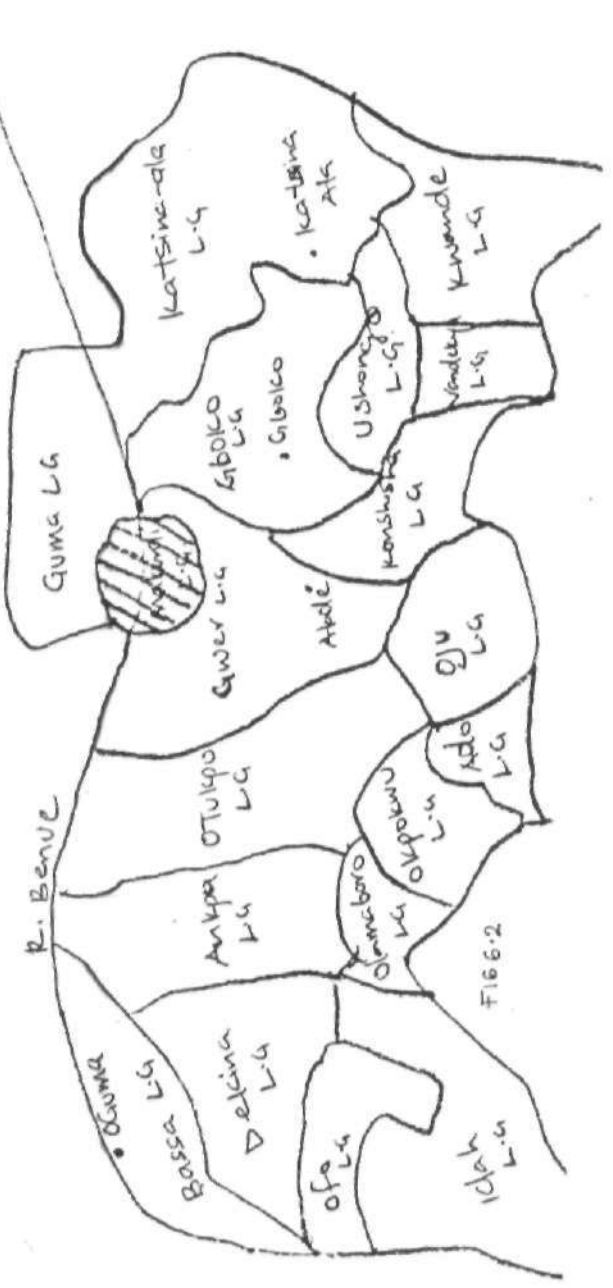
History:

Makurdi Local government came into being in 1970. This was as a result of the desire of the Federal Military Government to carry its administration nearer the governed. Then the present Gwer Local Government area formed part of Makurdi division under Benue Plateau State. It was only in 1976 that Gwer was carved out as a seperate Local government area.



MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING BENUE STATE IN RELATION TO OTHER STATES.

Fig 6·1



MAP OF BENUE STATE SHOWING MAKURDI IN RELATION WITH OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.

FIG 6.2

Makurdi then the headquarter of its local government started as a small village and gradually developed into what it is now. It came to lime light in 1927 when the headquarter, of then Benue province was transfered from Abunsi. In 1932, the railway line from the eastern part of Nigeria had reached the south bank of the river Benue. It then became a matter of obligation to construct a rail bridge across the Benue river. This gave added impetus to the small town to assume the status of a commercial town acting as a nerve centre for trade between the north and the south. In 1959 the town became the sub-native authority headquarter under Tiv native authority which was the time northern Nigeria attained self government. When in 1976 Benue State was created out of the former Benue- Plateau State, Makurdi town assumed the dual status of both the capital of Benue State and headquarter of Makurdi local government area.

6.2 Vegetation.

The area spans through two vegetation belt, the rain forest and the Guinea savannah. For the rain forest area, the type of trees found in the area are different species of palm Iroko. For the Guinea Savannah Zone,tall grasses, oil beam trees, shearbutter and locust bean trees are found.

6.3 Topography And Soil

Built up areas of Makurdi covers the higher zones of the Benue riverbank. The gradient of the populated land,ranges between 2 to 10%. The whole land area slopes towards the river Benue according to the direction of the tributraries.

The soils identified in the floor plains of the river Benue are alluvial clay soil with poor drainage characteristic and to a lesser extent soils with easier draining. The soil on the gentle sloping up lands are ferruginous tropical soils.

6.4 Climate of the Area

Makurdi has a tropical climate with two clearly marked seasons of wet and dry season. The wet season starts in April to early October and the dry seaon from late October to March. The dry cold harmattan wind is experienced between November and January while the hot season starts and lasts until the rain begin. Extreme of temperature area rare.

Table 6.1 Monthly rainfall in millimetres

Months	Rainfall
January	6
February	7
March	35
April	119
May	185
June	199
July	182
August	219
September	251
October	142
November	9
December	1

Total annual rainfall is 1245 millimetres.

Source: Ogunsote O.O
Design with climate in Nigeria
(Vol 1 and 2)

Table 6.2 Temperature and Humidity for Makurdi with Longitude 08.37 .10 and latitude 0.7.41.03

Months	Mean ne Temp ^{o}0	Mean Min Temp ^{o}0	R/H Am(%)	R/4 pm (%)
January	34.50	18.30	75.00	28.00
February	36.50	21.20	73.00	27.00
March	36.30	24.40	87.00	53.00
April	34.30	24.40	87.00	53.00
May	32.30	23.30	91.00	62.00
June	30.80	22.40	93.00	67.00
July	29.91	22.30	93.00	69.00
August	29.70	22.30	95.00	71.00
September	30.30	22.00	95.00	69.00
October	31.30	22.10	94.00	63.00
November	33.33	19.90	93.00	46.00
December	33.90	17.30	87.00	34.00

The annual mean temperature is 9.50

The annual mean range is 19.20

Source: Ogunsote O. O

Design with climate in Nigeria

(Vol 1 and 2)

6.5 Site selection Criteria

A suitable location for the newspaper plant and its arrangement is required for efficiency, convenience and accessible to the public. The criteria for choosing a site are:-

(i) location should be away from the high rent area of the city or town because the industry which is a manufacturing enterprise and its industrial operation should not be hampered too much for the sake of desirable location.

(ii) Location should be close to a rail, road or road accessible to trucking facilities so that raw materials may be brought in and the finished product distributed without delay.

(iii) for the news and advertising department to operate at top efficiency the plant should be located near the community. Reasons being that retail stores are the press heaviest advertisers.

(iv) Plant location area should be large enough to permit expansion of the building if it becomes necessary.

(v) In these era of traffic congestion parking space by the building is quite important.

(vi) Availability of adequate power,light should be carefully considered.

6.6 Site and Site Analysis

The site chosen for the proposed newspaper building is bounded on the north by the highway, Gboko road,on the south by bushes and on the west by for away state epidemological unit. The site location is shown in Fig. 4

Topography/Soil: The topography of the site is vitually a flat land and gently slopes toward the north ward direction of the river Benue. The soil type is the alluvial soil with poor drainage characteristic.

Vegetation: The site is presently partly used as Cassava farm while the other part left fallowed. There are presently few trees on the site which could be retained in order to provide shading and shielding from the harsh Makurdi Weather.

Services:- The site is served with 11 kilovolts and 240 volts electric service line,which runs parallel to Gboko road. There is also a water main that runs along the Gboko road too.

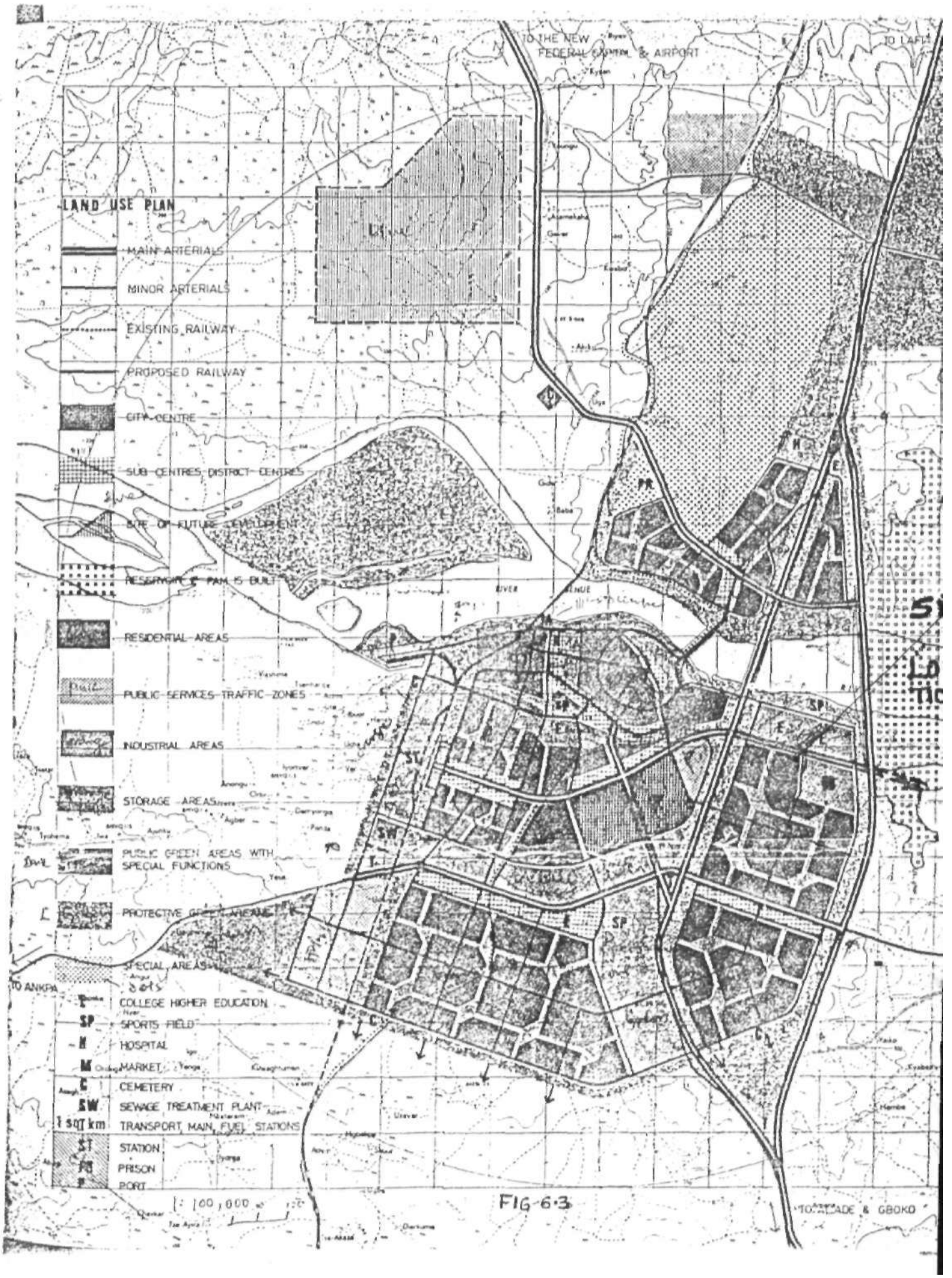

TO THE NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL & AIRPORT
TO LAFIA
LAND USE PLAN
MAIN ARTERIALS
MINOR ARTERIALS
EXISTING RAILWAY
PROPOSED RAILWAY
CITY CENTRE
SUB-CENTRES DISTRICT CENTRES
SITE OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
RESERVOIR & PUMPS BUILT
RESIDENTIAL AREAS
PUBLIC SERVICES TRAFFIC ZONES
INDUSTRIAL AREAS
STORAGE AREAS
PUBLIC GREEN AREAS WITH SPECIAL FUNCTIONS
PROTECTIVE GREEN AREAS
SPECIAL AREAS
TO ANKPA
COLLEGE HIGHER EDUCATION
SP SPORTS FIELD
H HOSPITAL
M MARKET
C CEMETERY
SW SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
1 sqT km TRANSPORT MAIN FUEL STATIONS
ST STATION
PS PRISON
P PORT
1: 100,000
TO MAKURDI & GBOKO

FIG 6·3

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 Brief

The Benue State newspaper the voice which was established in 1980 has since been on a temporary site, a site which it shared with another company. The newspaper lacks sufficient offices, Lacks workshop, lacks efficient work flow and thus results in the newspaper producing stale news, lacks adequate storage which has caused the company to spend alot monthly or bimonthly for the transportation of the raw material. The Company also lacks auxillary facilities also expansion is not possible. The facilities to be provided are:

(a) An administrative block to house the administrative staffs, accounting staff, adverts and other staffs who are not directly connected to the production area.

(b) Editorial department, the offices here are the newsroom for editorial staff, photographers, proofreaders and typist. Others are library, darkroom, editor's office and a radio room.

(c) Technical or production department. This will include the composing room, the graphic art section, lithographic, the press room and storage.

(d) Worker's facilities to include

- Canteen 1
- Clinic
- Locker room and toilets
- Workshop and
- Maintenance section

(e) Auxillary Facilities

- A generator house
- Parking for staffs and visitors
- Loading and Offloading bay

(f) Other facilities to be provided in the proposal are

- A rental floor
- Commercial services division to include
- offices, finish production store and a production hall for commercial printing, book making and book printing
- Courier services office.

7.1 STAFF PERSONNEL

Three factors determine the size and character of a newspaper's personnel, the size of the paper, the type of ownership and the extent and condition of equipment. 'The voice' is published on a daily basis, has sound equipment and also wishes to add more. The staff personnel are as follows:

Admin.

Offices	No.
General Manager	1
Secretary to G.M.	1
Company Secretary	1
Sec. to Company Secrerary	1
Personnel Manager	1
Record Clerks	4
Typist	3

Chief Accountant	1
Secretary to Chief	1
Accountant	1
Account Clerks	5
Cashier	2
Marketing Manager	1
Commercial Manager	1
Marketing & Commercial Representative	1
Courier services attendant	1
Advert Manager	1
Advert Representatives	5
Typist	2
Receiptionist	1
Messenger	4
Cleaners	2
Editorial	
Editor	1
Secretary to Editor	1
News editor	1
Sports editor	1
Features editor	1
Sub-Editors	3
Chief reporter	1
Reporters	7
Press Photographers	4
Typist	3
Proof readers	3
Radio room	2
Librarian	1

Technical or production department

(a) Composing	
Senior Composing supervisor	1
Tele type setters	10
(b) Graphic Arts	
Graphic arts supervisor	1
Graphic artist	3
Paste-up artist	5
Cartoonist	2
(c) Lithographic	
Lithographic supervisor	1
Senior lithographers	2
Camera operators	2
Plate makers	4
(d) Press room	
Printing Manager	1
Printing supervisor	1
Printers I and II	2
Cleaners	2
Dispatch	
Dispatch officer	1
Dispatch clerks	5
Wrappers	8
Transport	
Senior Transport Officer	1
Transport Clerks	4
Drivers	12
Motor Attendant	5

Commercial services	
Asst. Comm. services manager	1
Higher supervisor	1
Printers	4
Bindary supervisor	1
Binders	4
Wrappers	5
Book Making Manager	1
Book supervisor	1
Attendants	4
Workshop	
Senior vehicle mechanic	1
Mechanics	3
Generator house attendant	1
Total	200

7.2 Space Analysis

The primary purpose of space analysis is to determine the physical characteristics that can satisfactorily accommodate a clients requirement. The space programming in a facility usually includes an itemization of particular unit requirements. These requirements are categorized into functional units and the total area requirement of each category is the total for that facility. Some of the standards areas used are:

Spaces	Standards
Conference room	1.5-2½m ^{2}/p
General Office	4.0m^2/clerk or typist
Common room	0.8m^2/p
Changing room	0.65m^2/p
Toilet	1.5m^2/p

7.3 Schedule of Accommodation

Units	Number	Area(m^2)	Remark
(a) RECEPTION Receiptionnist and Waiting	1	20	A table and chair set of sette for waiting
(b) ADMIN General Manager	1	38.9904	Table,chair,book-shelves and 2 cabinet.
Sec.To G.M.	1	19.85	
Company Secretary	1	23.78	
General Office	1	30.86	Table and chair for clerks with cabinet for record keeping.
Conference room	1	30	
Coffee room	1	8	
Accountant	1	18.823	
Account office	1	29.83	
Cashier	1	20	
Marketing Manager	1	18.82	
Commercial Manager	1	18.82	
Marketing and Commercial representative	1	20	
Courier office	1	12	
Advert Office	1	34.62	
Advert Manager	1	18.823	
Total		363.21	

Units	Number	Area(m^2)	Remark
(c) EDITORIAL			
Editor	1	23.78	
Sec. to Editor	1	15.32	
News room	1	148.93	Table and chairs for the editors and Journalist.
Radio room	1	15	Table where the radio sets are kept.
Dark room	1	10	
Library	1	96	
Total		307.3	
(d) PRODUCTION			
Composing room	1	192.86	
Graphics Arts	1	132	Drawing tables and chairs for the typist
Lithographic	1	96	
Dark room	1	30.73	
Press room	1	384.31	Press room with goss urbanite machine
Printing Manager	1	18.92	
Dispatch Hall	1	144	
Disptach Office	1	34	
Dispatch Officer	1	16	
Newsprint storage	1	576	
Store Officer	1	16	
TOTAL		1640.82	

Units	Number	Area(m^2)	Remark
(e) COMMERCIAL SERVICES			
Asst.Comm.Service Manager	1	16	
Higher Supervisor	1	16	
Printers Officer	1	16	
Book Making Manager	1	16	
Production Hall	1	493.7	
Finish Product Store	1	96	
TOTAL		653.7	
(F) WORKER FACILITIES			
Canteen	1	144	
Kitchen	1	96	
Stores	2	26	
Office	1	12	
Toilets	2	6.4	
Clinic			
Waiting	1	24	
Consultation	1	16	
Pressing and resting	1	32	
Common room	1	135	
Clock room	1	48	
Gate house	1	6	
Changing room and toilets	1	96	
TOTAL		641.4	

Units	Number	Area (m^2)	Remark
(g) AUXILIARY FACILITIES			
Generator house	1	48	
Workshop	1	96	For vehicular repair.
Maintenance	1	64	
TOTAL		208	

Total Area:-

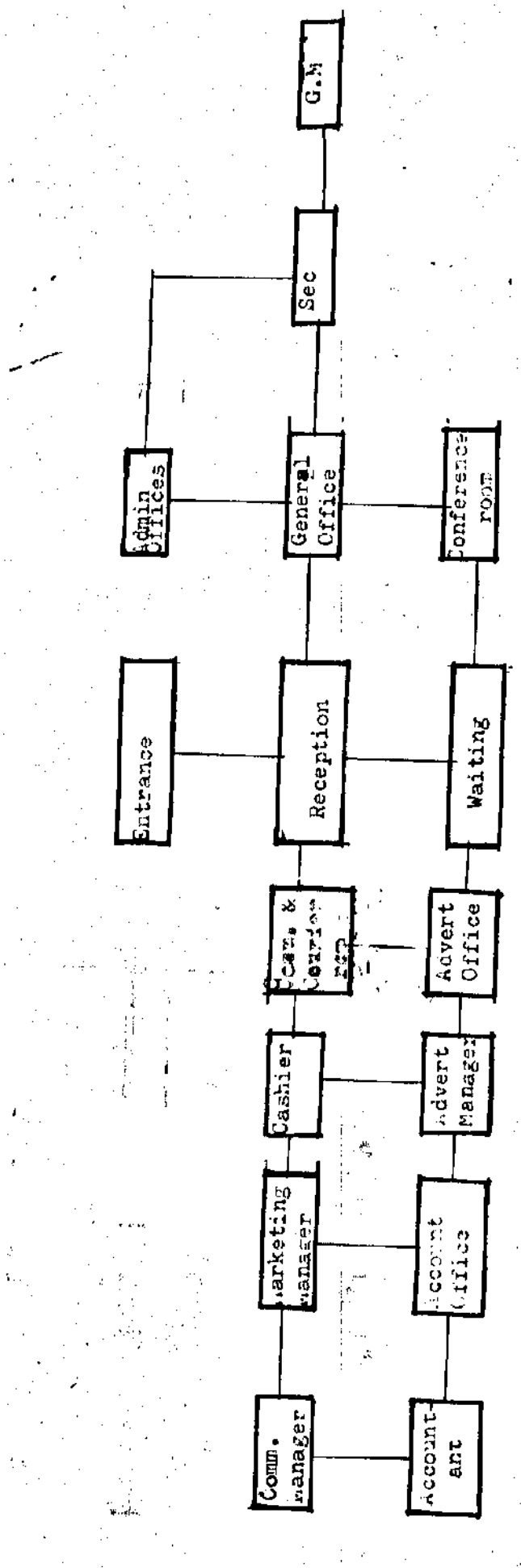
Admin	-	363.21
Editorial	-	237.34
Production	-	1640.82
Commercial Services	-	653.7
Workers Facilities	-	641.4
Auxillary Facilities	-	208.
		3744.47m^2

7.4 Functional Diagram

7.4.1 Design Criteria

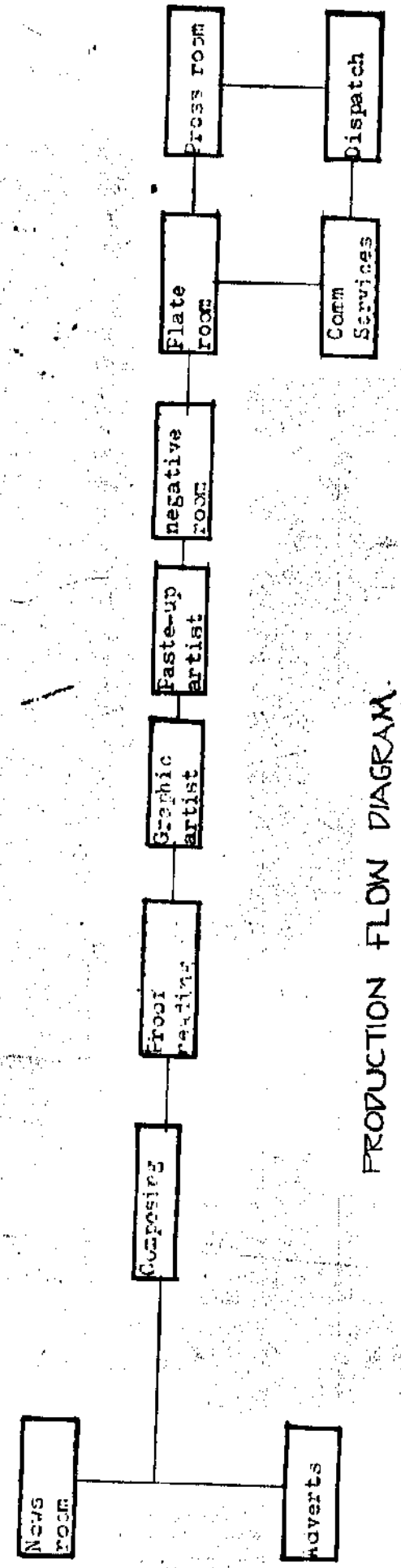
Any design aspiring to succeed must acknowledge two important criteria which are the functional and activity analysis and space corresponding to the functional needs.

Function and Activity Analysis: The functional system is an operational system of activities and relationships that is organised for the accomplishment of a specified objectives.



ADMINISTRATION'S FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

PRODUCTION FLOW DIAGRAM.



7.5 Site Concept

The concept is based on the placement of the various facilities on site.

Concept 1

The site is bounded by on dual carriage way the Gboko road from which a road to the site is tapped. In this concept the facilities are arranged on one side and the road on the other so that there is no crossing of road if an individual wants to go from one area to another. This concept would have been adopted but for the fact that the editorial is not easily accessible and the production cannot be expanded, it was abondoned.

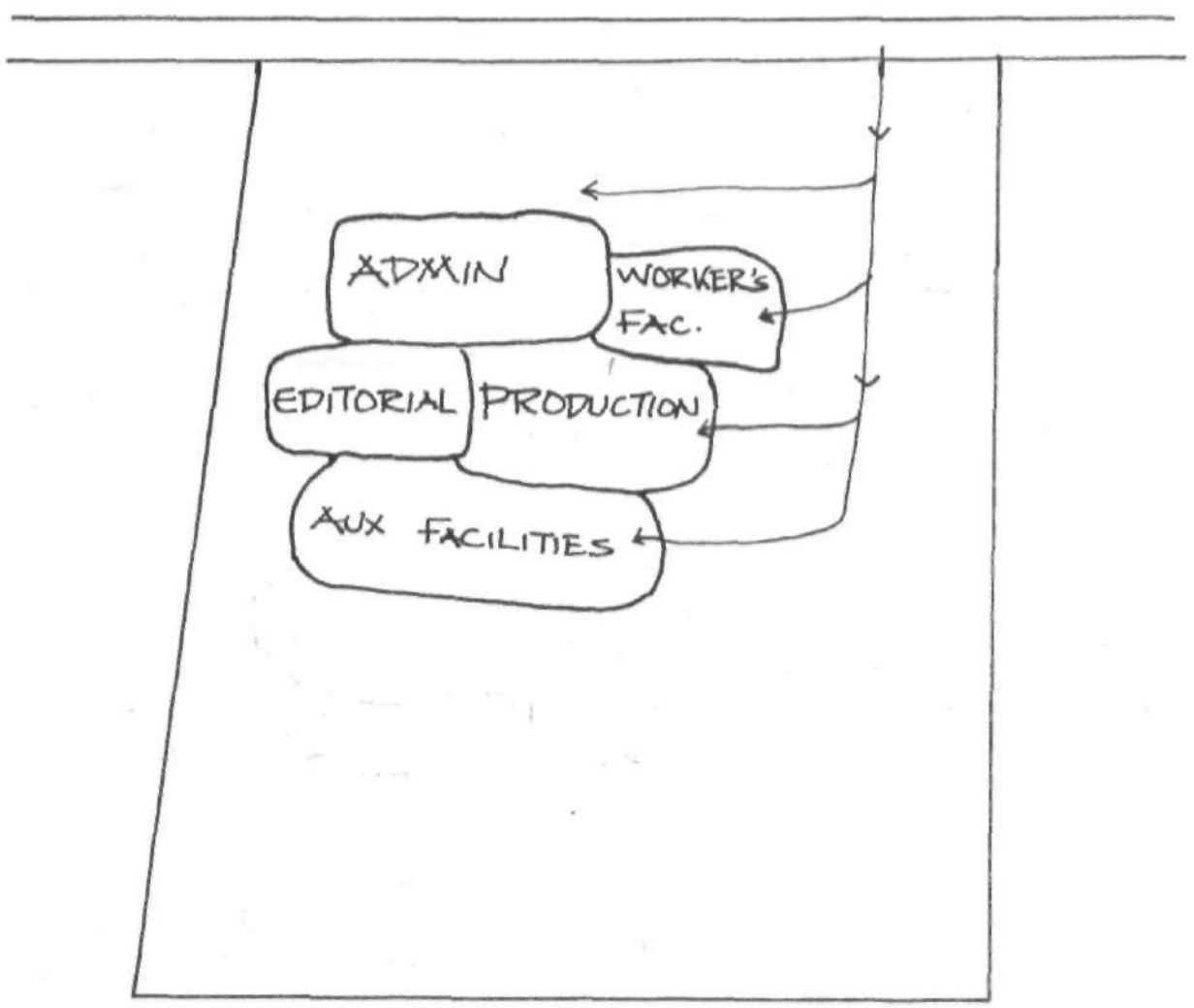
Concept 2

In the second concept, to allow all areas to be able to expand, the facilities are arranged individually so that they are also accessible. This too was not adopted because movement from one department to another will mean crossing the road,since the road has divided the arrangement of the facilities into two parts.

Concept 3

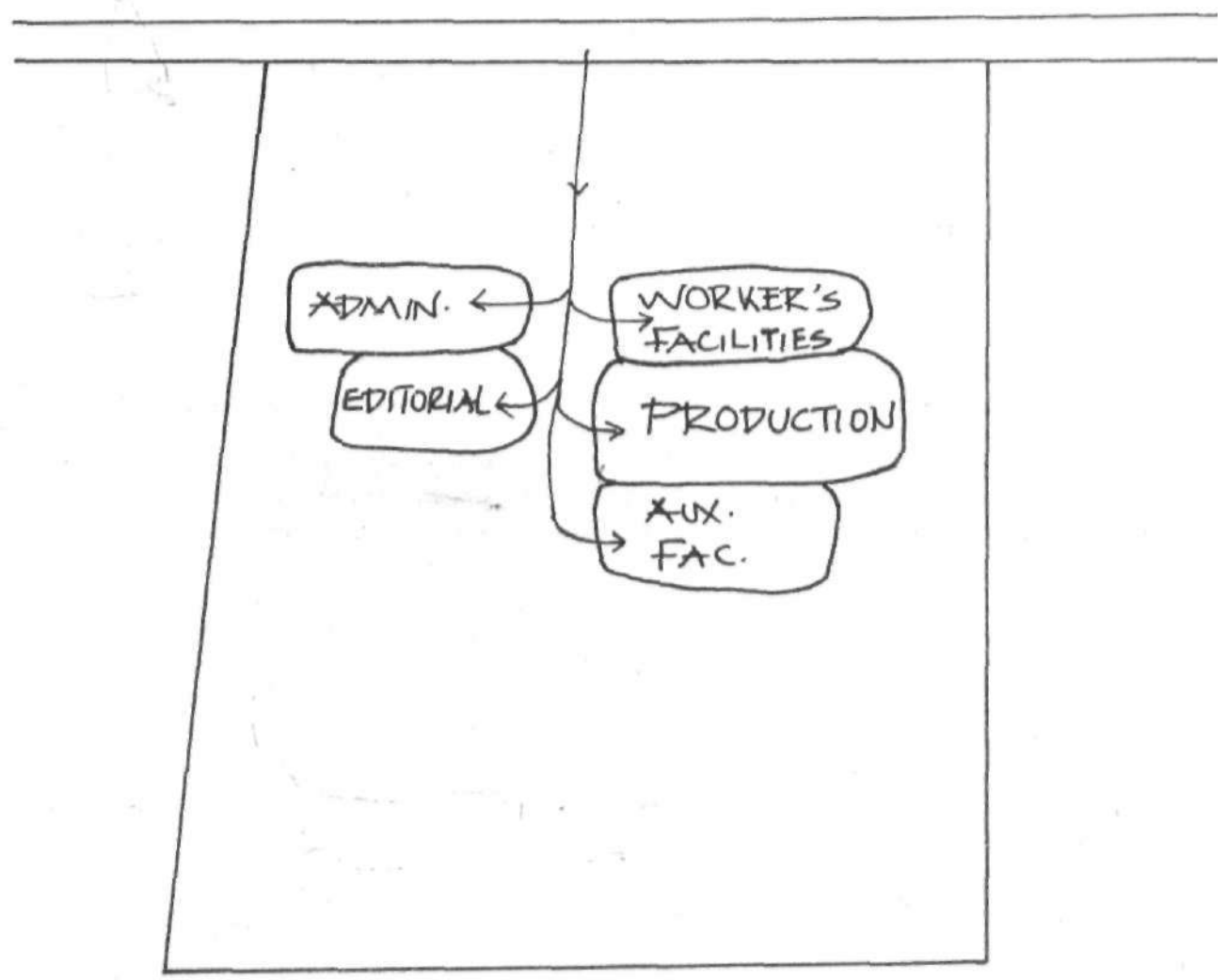
For this concept too, the facilities are arranged on one side and the road on the other so that there is no crossing of road in case of movement of from one department to another. The concept is adopted because all parts are accessible and also expansion is possible.

site concept 1



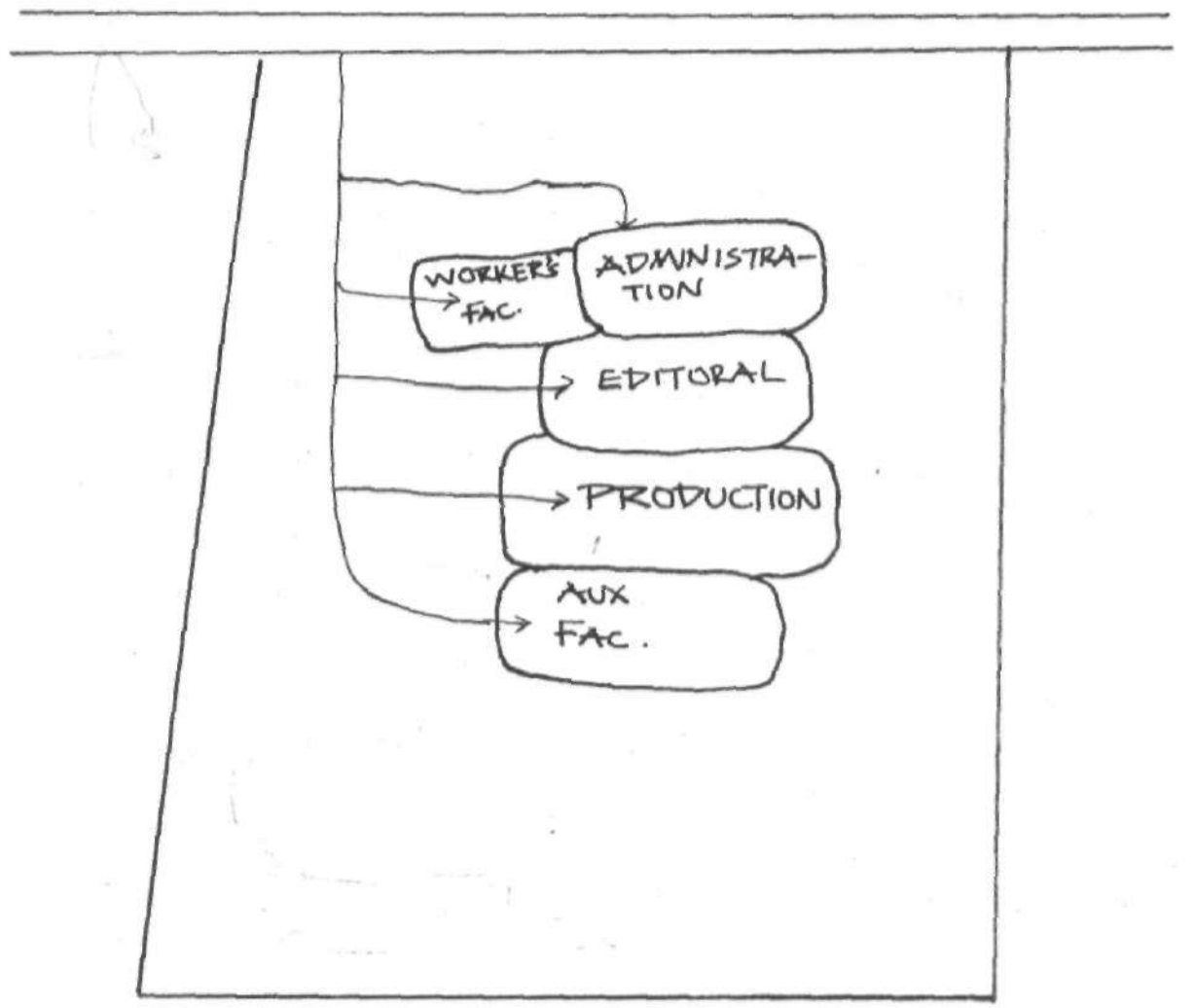
- editorial not accessible.
- production cannot be expanded.

site concept 2



- vehicular path not well defined but expansion is possible for all departments.

site concept 3



- all parts are accessible.
- expansion also possible for all parts.
- vehicular path is well defined.

7.5.1 Design Concept

The design concept which is'simplicity' was evolved and adopted so as to give rise to a simple but functional plan.

In bringing up the design concept, orientation, functionality and simplicity were taken into consideration so as to achieve a simple and functional plan. Access to the site is from one gate. The building are oriented such that so some extent the long axis lies along the east-west axis. For the plans, their functions were first considered. The concept for the industrial hall building was based largely on function as such a simple 'box' was adopted as their floor plan.

7.6 Design Consideration

In the planning of newspaper building many points must be considered:

1. It is a distinct advantage to have a one floor plant with no stair or elevator.
2. The business office and advertising department should adjoin the main lobby and should be near the entrance for convenience of the public.
3. Convenient access from the news and advertising departments to the composing room should be provided so there is no delay in getting copy to the machines.
4. The composing room, graphic section, plate room and press room should be arranged in that order so that the work flows from one to the other.
5. The dispatch hall should adjoin the pressroom with ready access to the outside. Adequate loading space should be provided at the side the dispatch area.

7.6.1 Design Approach

The design is approach based on the functions to be provided since functioning and proper organisation of the facilities are goals of an industrial design.

Planning

The site is bounded by just one road the Gboko road. The overall planning of the site is such that all the units are accessible by the use of corridors or walkway with defined court yards

7.7 Facilities

The components of the proposal for the newspaper house include an administrative block, editorial department, technical services department, supplies, auxillary facilities workers facilities rentable office and a commercial services division.

Administrative Block

The administrative block is divided into two section, the administrative and the business area. The administrative section is responsible for processing and supervision of all secretarial,administrative duties of the company and also ensuring that all statuory requirements are met. The business section,includes the Account,Advert - Marketing and commercial services offices. The account section see to the financial policies and financial administration of the company.

The administrative block and the canteen are arrange so that they are the first units to be seen on entering the site , from, the administration to the editorial, as from here to the production department. The store and the commercial services are the last buildings.The maintenance workshop and generator house and fuel tanks are arrange so that they are close to the production area. There is one loading and offloading bay to services the press,storage,commercial production,maintenance, fuel,workshop and generator house.

The marketing plans, organise, direct and control the marketing of the company's publications to produce optimum profitable income. The adverts Devise and organises effective publicity and promotional support for selling advertisement space in house publication. The commercial services is a one of the departments proposed by the author, to invest in profitable ventures in related industry.

Editorial

The editorial is responsible for assembling and preparing of all reading material in the newspapers. It has a newsroom, library, Darkroom, radio room and the editor's office. The editor directs all editorial meetings,scrutinizes daily editions pointing out shortcomings with the view of improving the journalistic quality of the newspaper. He also approves daily publishable news features, letters, cartoons, photograhs, comments, and any other thing intended for inclusion in the newspaper editon.

Technical services.

The technical services or production department embodies the following, composing,make up artist, photographic plate making and press work.

Supplies Department

The supplies department consist of the storage and offices for the store officer,purchasing officer, purchasing assistants and store and store keeper. The materials to be stored in the store are coloured cover paper for making cover paper of exercise books,flat files,wrapper's etc,printing ink,other printing materials,the newsprints.The newsprint is

Produced at Okuiboku in Akwa Ibom State.

Temperature and humidity are two factors that affects newsprints. The newsprint is made of 7-9% moisture so being hygroscopic in nature it pickes up moisture from the atmosphere if the humidity is high. This causes the paper to expand and wrinkle develop in the rolls causing poor press operation. Optimum interior atmospheric condition of 21 to 22°C and a relative humidity of 58% which is achieved with an air condition is adequate for the newsprint storage.

Auxillary facilities

The auxillary facilities provided are, generator house, workshop, fuel tank and a maintenance section.

Worker's facilities

The workers facilities provided are a changing room, clinic, common room, kitchen and a canteen.

Rentable Office

This is the floor on top of the administration block / it is provided in anticipation that it will generate money to promote the services of the newspaper Company.

Commercial Service Division

This services is supplementary to the newspaper production with the aim that it will also help the newspaper more profitable. It consist of a production hall, finished product store and offices.

7.8 Services

The design proposal includes a maintenance section where maintenance and repair.

(a) of all building

(b) signs and way marking

(c) mechanical and electrical fault

(d) roads and footways

(e) maintenance and control of all water supply system.

Water supply

Water supply to the complex will be tapped from the municipal supply system. The water here will mainly be used in the Administration, Kitchen, and toilets.

Power

The electricity supply to the site will be tapped from the national grid to be stepped down with a transformer An alternative power sources an automatic stand-by generator house is also proposed.

Fire fighting

Fire fighting equipments including fire extinguishers,sand buckets,detectors, fire hydrants and symbols on building exterior.

7.8.1 Building

All the production halls designed have portal framers spanning 16m and are spaced at 4m centre to centre. The walls used are of sanderete block. Transparent roofing sheet are also used to provide light in the interior.

The structure housing the workers facilities. Workshop are made of simple load bearing sandcrete blocks. The administrative block is a concrete frame one storey building with sandcrete block infill. Expansion too was considered in the design.

In the storage pallet platforms are used to make handling of the storage, and movement easier.

7.9 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

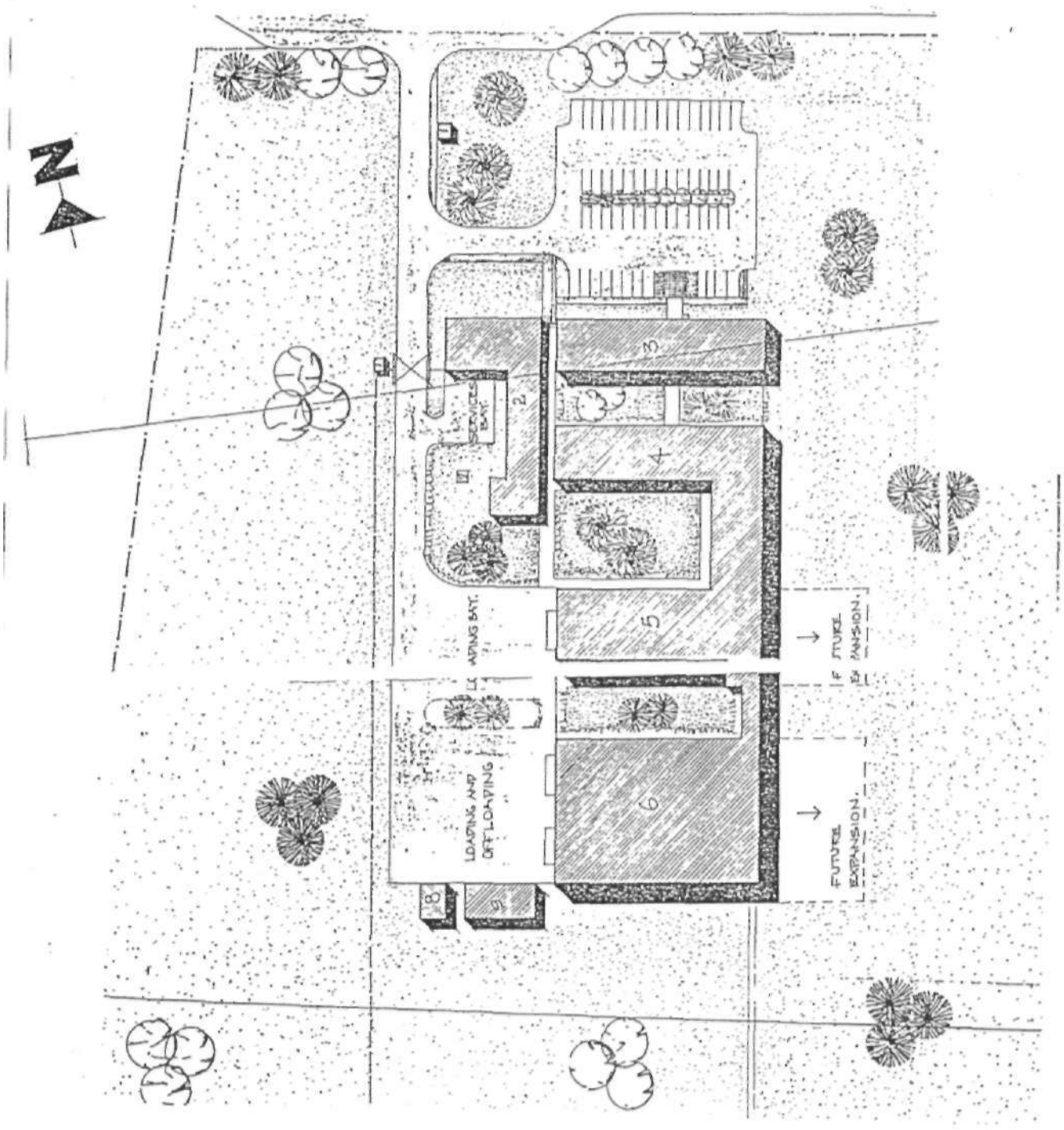
Because of the importance of the press in the development of any society, it must not be allowed to go to slumber simply because it lacks funds. Additional roles that are related to newspaper production if assumed will help in generating more fund for the running of the newspaper effectively.

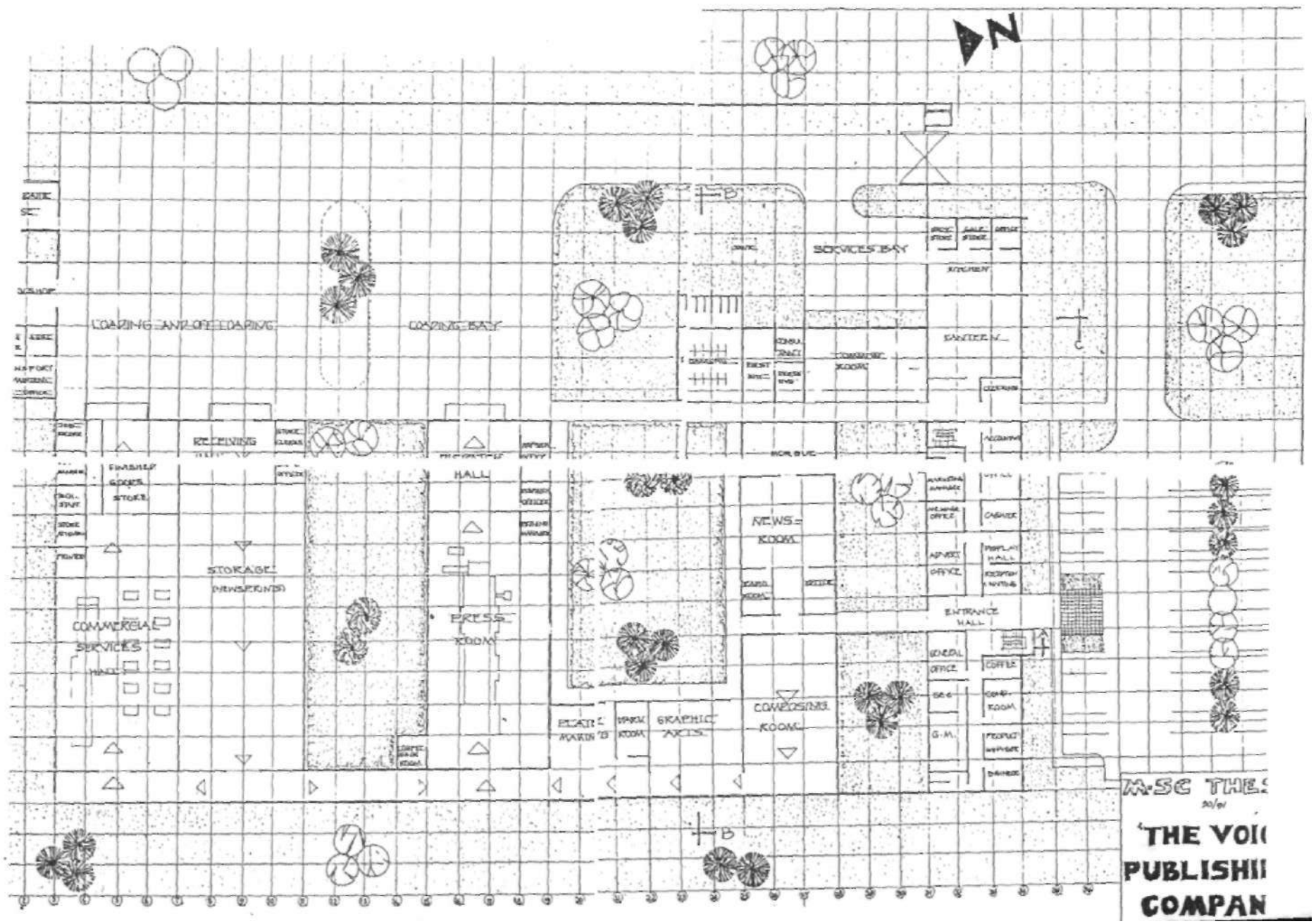
The proposal for the voice newspaper does not only include the newspaper production, the additioanl roles included in the design are a rental office, which will cater for one out of the growing number of offices and banks in Makurdi. The commercial services division has a commercial printing that will cater for all form of paper printing work book making, book printing and publishing. The courier services included will also help in generate fund. The thesis therefore revolves on how the newspaper industries can generate more fund to run their newspaper business.

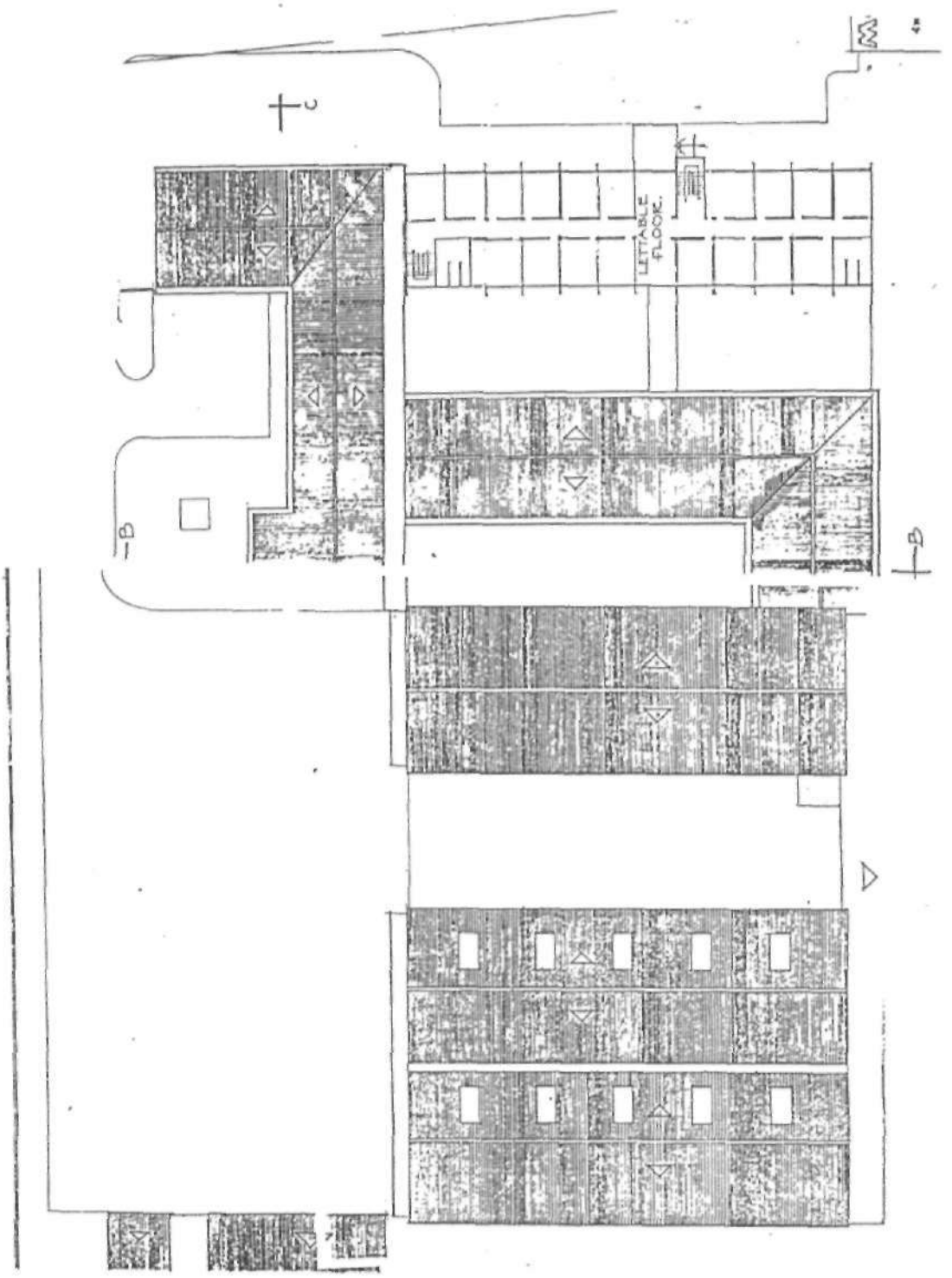
This thesis has been conceived as a necessary contribution to the financial upliftment of the newspaper industry with particular reference to the voice newspaper. It does not claim to be an exhaustive body of information, it has been confined to just the voice newspaper. There is therefore plenty of room for further contribution.

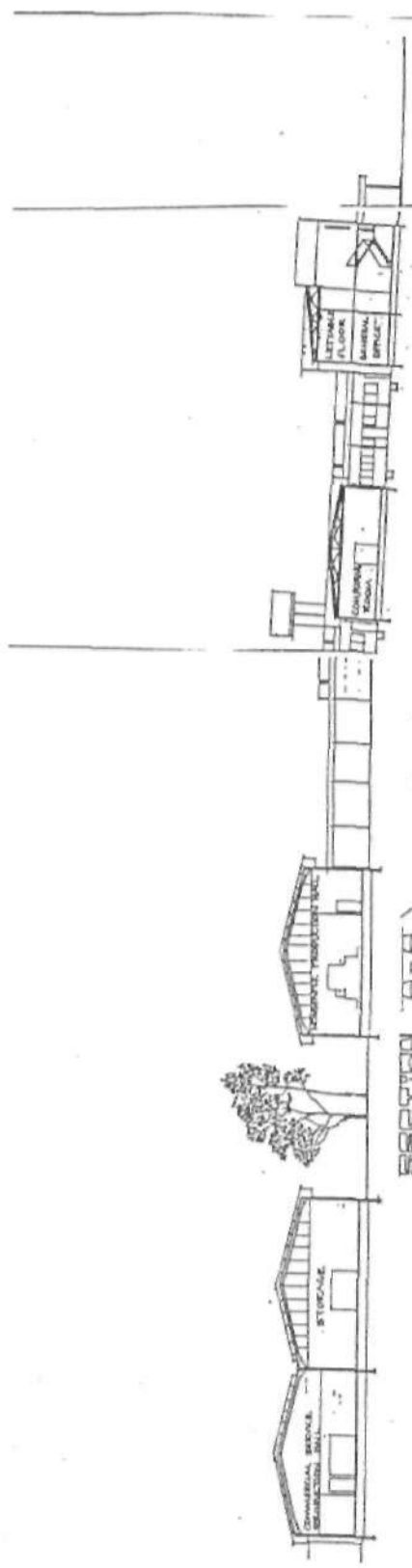
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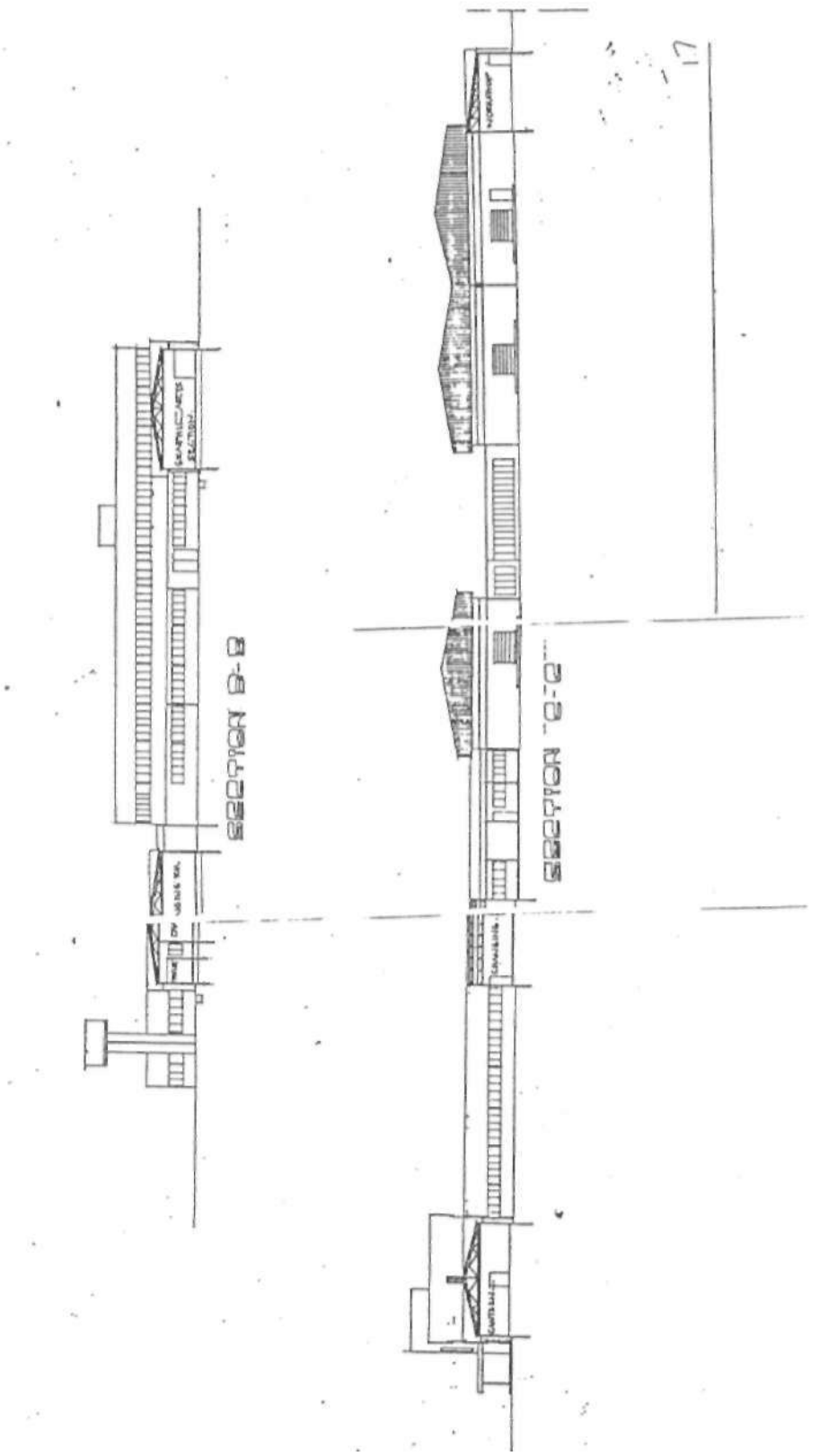
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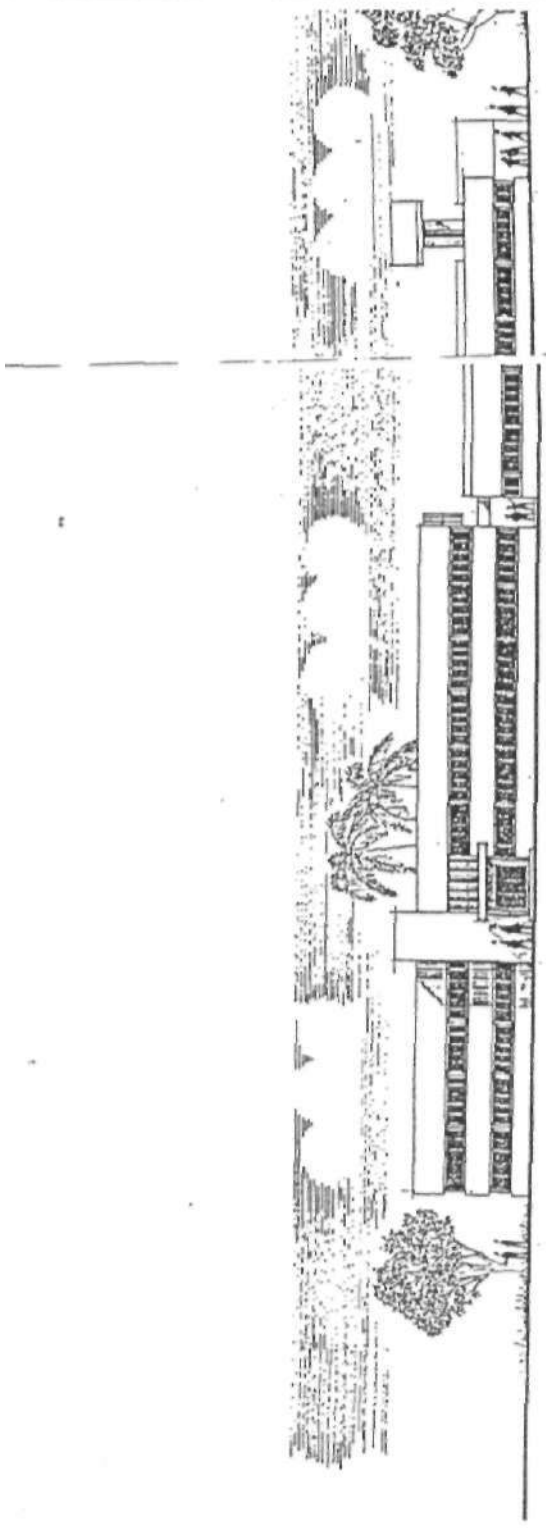

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SERVICES BLDG.
LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING
FUTURE EXPANSION.
FUTURE EXPANSION.


N
LOADING PLATFORM
LOADING BAY
SERVICES BAY
RECEIVING
STORAGE
(NEWSPRINT)
HALL
PRESS ROOM
COMMERCIAL SERVICES
NEWS ROOM
COMPOSING ROOM
GRAPHIC ARTS
ENTRANCE HALL
'THE VOI
PUBLISHI
COMPAN

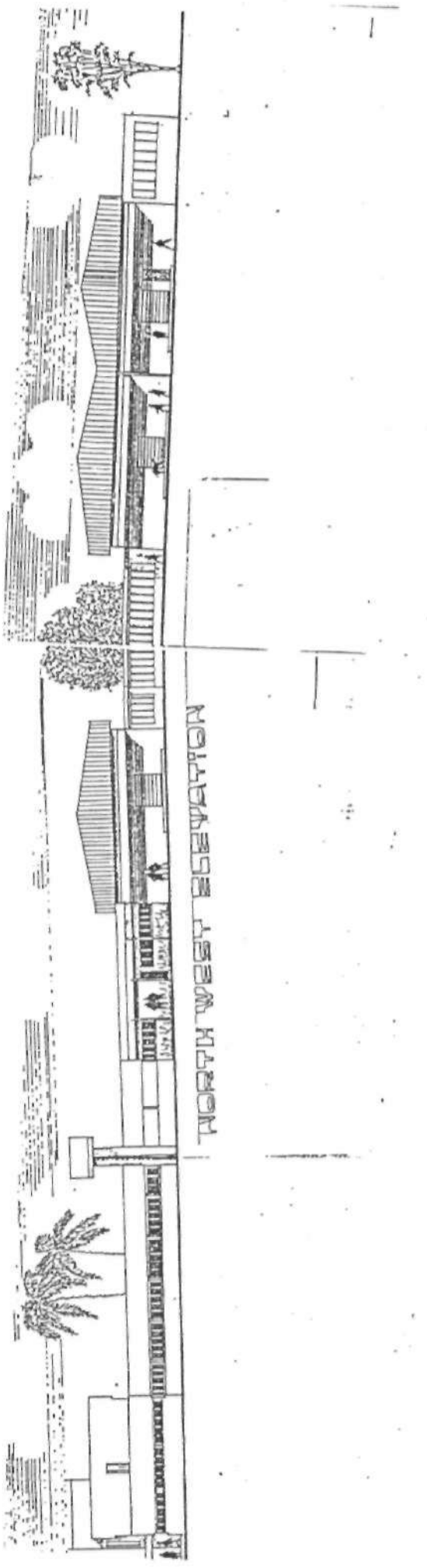

LETTABLE
FLOOR.

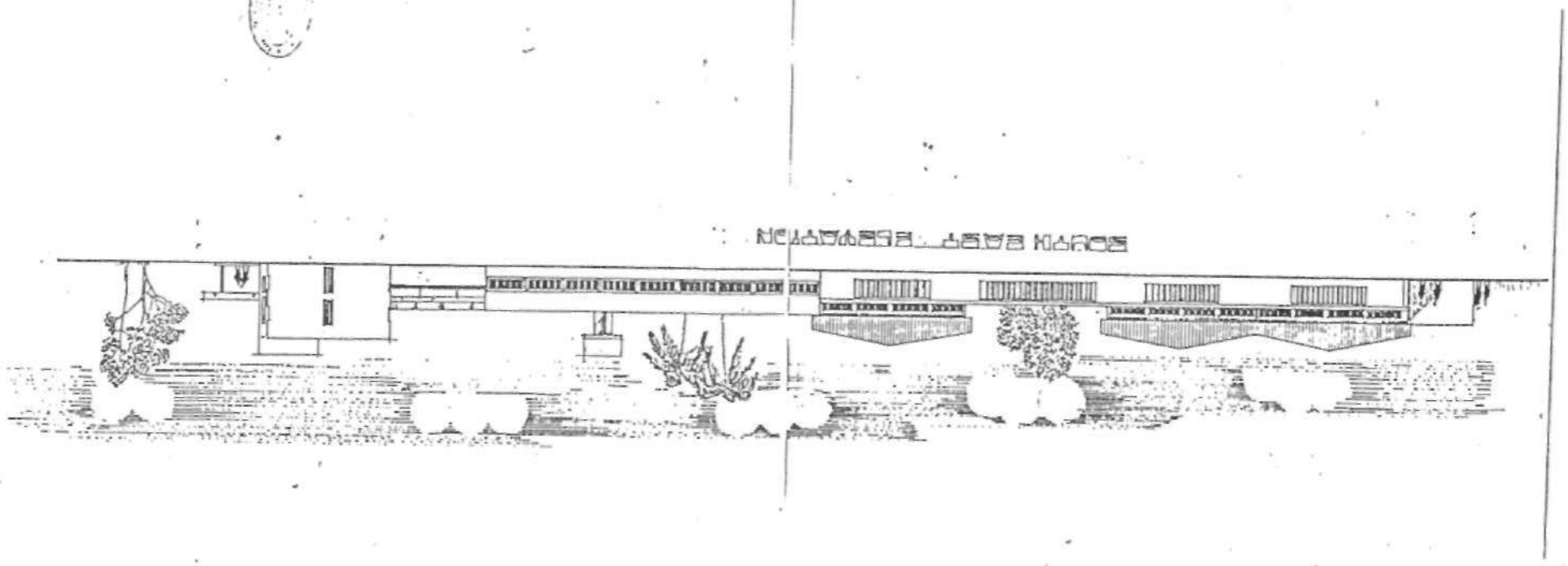

SECTION A-A
STORAGE

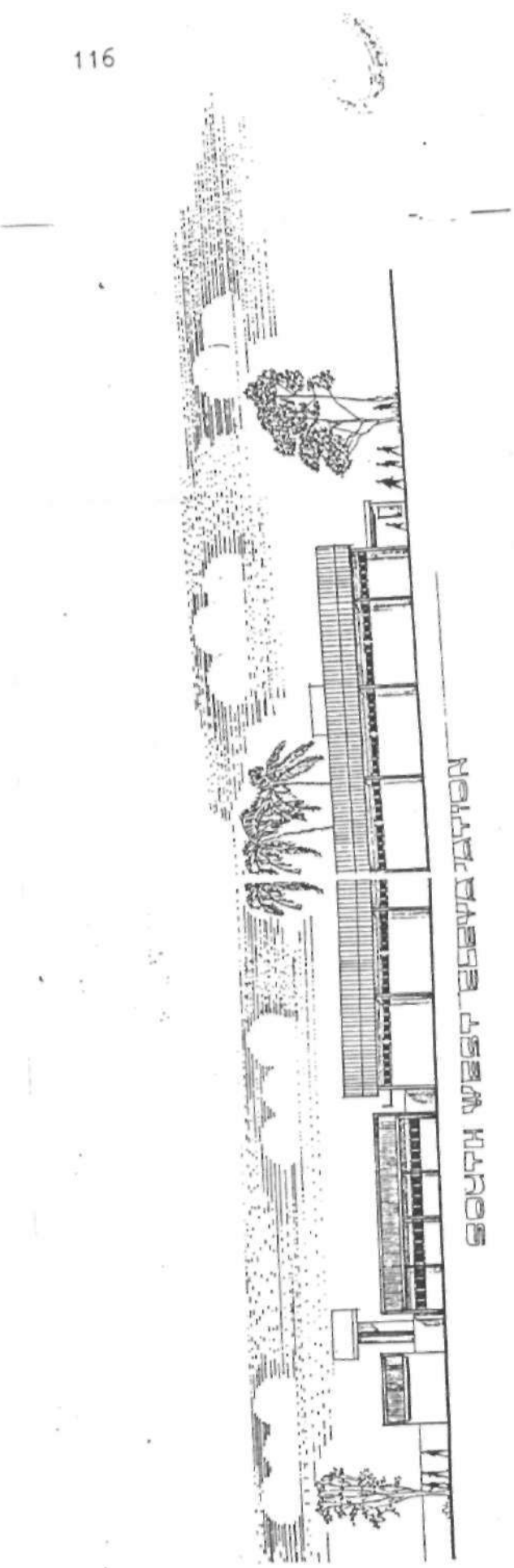

SECTION B-B
SECTION "A"-A
17



NORTH EAST ELEVATION


NORTH WEST ELEVATION
NORTH WEST




NORTH CABOT CONSERVATION AREA
SOUTH KINGS

