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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER
BRITISH ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1955

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Note by the Secretary-General

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The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to each member of the Trusteeship Council four copies of the report of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the administration of the Cameroons under British administration for the year 1955. ^{1/}

Four hundred copies of the report were received by the Secretary-General on 23 October 1956.

RAPPORT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE
ET D'IRELANDE DU NORD SUR L'ADMINISTRATION DU CAMEROUN SOUS
ADMINISTRATION BRITANNIQUE POUR L'ANNEE 1955

Note du Secrétaire général

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de transmettre à chacun des membres du Conseil de tutelle quatre exemplaires du rapport du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord sur l'administration du Cameroun sous administration britannique pour l'année 1955. ^{1/}

Quatre cents exemplaires de ce rapport sont parvenus au Secrétaire général le 23 octobre 1956.

^{1/} Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration for the year 1955. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1956. Colonial No. 325.

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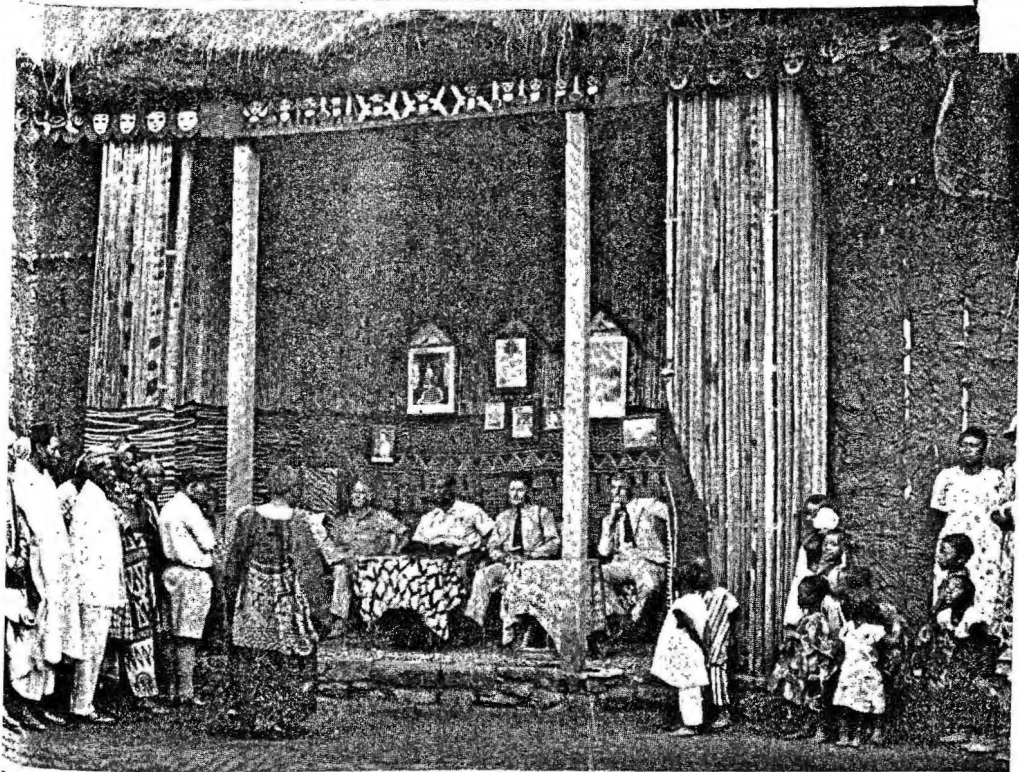
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Cameroons

UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

Report for the Year

1955



PUBLISHED FOR THE COLONIAL OFFICE

BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, LONDON, 1956

SIXTEEN SHILLINGS NET

The cover illustration shows the 1955 Visiting Mission receiving petitions from the people of KUMBO in the courtyard of the Fon of Nsaw's compound.

REPORT

by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
on the

Cameroons

under United Kingdom Administration
for the Year 1955

LONDON:

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1956

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Report for the Year 1955 to the United Nations Trusteeship
Council on the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration

PART I

Introductory Descriptive Section

General description of the Territory

The Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration consists of two mountainous strips of country on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, stretching from Lake Chad to the Atlantic. Geographically, as the maps accompanying this report show, it is divided into two parts by a gap of some 45 miles, near the Benue River. It is 700 miles long and nowhere more than 100 miles wide, the average width being 50 miles and the total area 34,081 square miles. Q. 1

2. The territory is mainly mountainous, with much beautiful scenery. The Cameroons Mountain, an active volcano 13,350 feet high, dominates the parts of Bota, Victoria and Tiko and the plantations of bananas, cocoa, rubber and palms nearby. The mountain last erupted in 1954. Buea, the capital of the Southern Cameroons lies on its lower slopes, which are mostly covered with dense secondary forest. North of the mountain is a wide belt of broken, forested country, containing most of the Territory's cocoa farms, and its largest towns, Kumba and Mamfe, neither of which, however, has a population exceeding 10,000. Near the town of Kumba is Lake Barombi, a crater lake of great depth and beauty. For a short time each year, when the Cross River is swollen with the rains, small coastal ships can reach Mamfe from the Nigerian port of Calabar.

3. North again of this forest belt are grassy highlands, covering most of the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions, and some of Southern Adamawa. In these highlands there are peaks rising to over 8,000 feet, and the excellent cattle ranges of the Bamenda and Mambila plateaux. Yet further north, along the territory's eastern border, in Adamawa, is a long line of broken rocky hills, with a gap on either side of the Benue River. West of the hills is a plain some 1,500 feet above sea-level, partly covered with orchard scrub, typical of much of the Northern Region of Nigeria and the drier parts of tropical Africa. The southern part of this area is very sparsely populated and there is no town of any size. North of the Benue, however, in the Northern Adamawa districts, is the growing and important market town of Mubi.

4. Country of this type extends to the Dikwa Division, in the Bornu Province, but north of the village of Gwoza the hills disappear, and the landscape is flat, mainly sandy, with large patches of black cotton soil. On the shores of Lake Chad, in the extreme north, there are marshes. The biggest town of this area is Bama, headquarters of Dikwa Division. By the town is the Yedsaram River, a rivulet for much of the year, but a torrent in the rains. The country is baked hard in the dry season but widely flooded during the rains and for some time afterwards, making communication difficult.

5. The northern parts of the territory, which are administered with the adjacent Provinces of the Northern Region of Nigeria, have a total area of 17,500 square miles, which is made up as follows :—

The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (1,386 square miles) in the Wukari division of the Benue Province. (The major part of this province, including its capital Makurdi, lies outside the territory.)

The Southern Adamawa districts (9,225 square miles) and the Northern Adamawa Districts (1,740 square miles) of the Adamawa (Emirate) Division of the Adamawa Province. (The divisional headquarters is situated at the provincial capital, Yola, outside the territory.)

The Dikwa Division (5,149 square miles) of the Bornu Province. (The divisional headquarters at Bama and the provincial capital, Maiduguri, are situated outside the territory.)

6. Since 1st October, 1954, the southern parts of the territory, consisting of the former Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces, have been grouped for administration as the Southern Cameroons, which covers an area of 16,581 square miles. The old Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces contained six administrative divisions ; Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe in the old Cameroons Province, and Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe in the old Bamenda Province, with administrative headquarters at towns of the same name. The affairs of the six administrative divisions are now controlled direct from Buea ; although in deference to the views of the people of the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions it was decided that an officer of Resident's rank would be stationed at Bamenda in order to provide general supervision, to co-ordinate the activities in the area of the former Province and to act as a liaison officer with the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Cameroons at Buea.

Ethnic structure

Q. 2

7. The population of the territory is approximately 1,500,000, and its ethnic composition is highly complex. The distribution of main tribal groups among the various administrative divisions of the territory is as follows :—

NORTHERN CAMEROONS

Dikwa division (Bornu Province) :—

Kanuri.

Shuwa Arabs, settled and nomadic.

Hill Pagans, i.e. primitive semi-Bantu speaking tribes.

Adamawa districts (Adamawa Province) :—

(i) Northern :

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Bata, Fali, Bude, Higi, Marghi, Njai and Sukur.

(ii) Southern :

Fulani.

Hill pagans, such as the Chamba, Jibu, Koma and Mambila.

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area (Benue Province) :—

Tigon.

Ndoro.

Kentu.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

(i) Bamenda Division :—

Bafut

Banso

Ndop

Meta

Mogamo

Ngemba

Ngwaw

Ngì

Bali

} Tribes of Tikar origin.

} Tribes of Widekum origin.

} Tribe of Chamba origin.

(ii) Wum Division :—

Bikom	}	Tribes of Tikar origin.
Bum		
Fungom		
Beba-Befang		Tribe of Widekum origin.
Aghem (Wum)		Tribe of obscure, perhaps Tiv, origin.

(iii) Nkambe Division :—

Wiya	}	Tribes of Tikar origin.
War		
Tang		
Mbembe	}	Tribes partly of Tikar origin.
Mfumte		
Kaka		
Mbaw		
Misaje		

(iv) Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions :—

Fulani	Tribe of Chamba origin.
--------	-------------------------

(v) Victoria Division :—

Bakweri	}	Tribes and clans speaking mainly semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.
Balong		
Bambuko		
Clans of Victoria Federation (mainly of Duala and Bakweri stock)		

(vi) Kumba Division :—

Bafaw	}	Tribes and clans speaking mainly semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.
Bakossi		
Bakundu		
Balong		
Balue		
Balundu		
Bambuko		
Basossi		
Mbonge		
Ngolo-Batanga-Korup		

(vii) Mamfe Division :—

Assumbo	}	Tribes and clans speaking mainly semi-Bantu or Bantu languages.
Bangwa		
Banyang		
Kembong		
Mbo		
Mbulu		
Menka		
Mundani		
Takamanda		
Widekum		

8. The list of tribes in the above paragraph shows the main groups to be:-
 - (i) Kanuri.
 - (ii) Shuwa Arabs.
 - (iii) Fulani.
 - (iv) Tikar and Chamba groups.
 - (v) A large number of groups speaking semi-Bantu, or in the south, Bantu languages.

Some details of the origin of each of these groups are given below.

(i) *The Kanuri*. The Kanuri came originally from Kanem in the Central Sudan. They are of negro origin, modified by a Tuareg Berber migration from A.D. 500-800. They entered Bornu about the 13th century, conquered the country and intermarried with the negro population of Bornu. They are still the ruling race in Dikwa.

(ii) *The Shuwa Arabs*. The Shuwa Arabs came into Bornu from the East. This quick-tempered people, though now mostly settled, still retain under the Emir of Dikwa and his District Heads, the framework of their internal clan government as a survival from the not so far distant days when they were semi-nomadic herdsman.

(iii) *The Fulani*. The Fulani, a pastoral people possibly of Semitic origin, came into the territory from Melle via Bornu. They belong principally to the Wolarbe, Ba'en and Ilaga'en clans and have now become Moslems of the Sunni sect. Their customs are in general regulated by Islamic law and tradition with a considerable substratum of pagan custom and observances, particularly among the nomad clans, some of which have not embraced Islam. The purer strains are noticeable for their spare frame, light colour, thin lips and non-negroid appearance. These characteristics are often lost by inter-marriage with the various tribes among which they have settled. Their language, Fulfulde, is spoken throughout the Western and Central Sudan. It is the lingua franca of Adamawa.

(iv) *Tikars and Chambas*. In the Bamenda area semi-Bantu-speaking stocks were subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with that of the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-east territory which is now under French administration, and were driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chambas themselves, known as Bali, who were driven southward in their turn by the menace of a Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks and the novelty of their gay brightly coloured cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses was as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. The heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani; Chamba fought Chamba, and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys.

(v) *The Semi-Bantu and Bantu Groups*. In the north of the territory, there are many primitive semi-Bantu-speaking tribes living in mountain villages, and on the whole little influenced by the Muslim culture of the people in the plains. Nothing is known of their origin. They presumably moved into the hills to escape the slave raids from the Kanuri and Fulani states on the plains.

9. In the south of the territory, equally little is known of the origin of the semi-Bantu-speaking and Bantu-speaking groups. Those of Mamfe Division are probably aborigines, and those of Kumba have come from the Mamfe Divisional border. In Victoria the Balongs came from Mamfe probably about 90 years ago. The Bambukos and Bakweri are said to have a common ancestor and to have arrived in their present area round the Cameroons mountains about 150 years ago, but nothing is known of their origin.

10. The many tribes mentioned in the preceding paragraphs speak a bewildering variety of different languages, some Sudanic, some semi-Bantu, some Bantu. There is no language remotely approaching a lingua franca for the territory. English is spoken fairly widely in the extreme south, and other languages understood over a sizeable area are Duala (in the south), Bali (in Bamenda), Fulani (in Adamawa) and Kanuri (in Bornu).

11. *Religion and Social Customs.* The religion of the great majority of the population combines belief in the Supreme Being with forms of animism and ancestor worship. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri profess Mohammedanism and in the Southern Cameroons Christianity is spreading among the educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division.

12. Conversion to or contact with the adherents of either of these religions tends to modify profoundly the social organisation of the aboriginal peoples. The influence of Islam in this respect is particularly noticeable in the northern area. There the original culture of the hill pagans is characterised by initiation rites, exogamy, the absence of secular chieftainship, the removal of the epidermis from the dead and its disposal separately from the body, the absence of circumcision and a complete lack of clothing, or its restriction to leaves or a leather covering or brass or iron ornaments worn over the pubes. This tends to give place to a culture in which gowns and cloth garments are worn, kindred exogamy is not observed, cross cousin marriage is particularly favoured, circumcision is practised and the dead buried in the Moslem fashion.

13. The Moslems of the North and the Tikar and Chamba communities have a tribal organisation recognising an important central authority such as the Emir of Dikwa, the Lamido of Adamawa and the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Bansa and Bali. Sometimes this organisation spreads to adjoining areas; the semi-Bantu hill pagan communities of the Adamawa district, for instance, are bound together in the organisation of the Emirate of Adamawa. Elsewhere there is no clan organisation and the political unit is the village or village group. Numbers of villages may be united, either because all look to the same priest as the guarantor of their welfare or because all use the same water supplies and markets and must therefore live in a state of comparative friendliness. There is no wider allegiance; on the contrary there was, until recent years, a definite hostility to all others, especially the adjacent village groups.

14. The social unit is the kindred. Patrilineal institutions are the rule though matrilineal systems are found and some of the tribes appear to be in a transitional state, in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system. The kindred group is often bilateral, that is, it is composed of both patrilineal and matrilineal relatives. Tribes which still adhere to matrilineal customs are often averse to admitting that they do so, fearing that a claim of a man on his sister's children will be considered as an infringement of the laws against slavery.

15. Marriage is by the payment of "bride price", the exaction of labour service, or by exchange. Marriage by exchange is tending to break down, as girls have recourse to a court if pressure is brought upon them to marry against their will. Marriage by elopement occurs but is usually legalised by the husband sending presents to the parents of the wife.

16. The blacksmith kindred often possess a special position within the group and is sometimes associated with priestly duties and funeral functions. The fear of witchcraft and the belief that it may be acquired either by heredity, by purchase or by accident are general throughout the pagan areas.

Movements of Population and their consequences

Q. 3

17. There is considerable movement of the population between the Territory and Nigeria, and between the Territory and the French Cameroons, usually with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. The results may be summarised as follows :—

(a) *Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions.* The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda division has had certain economic consequences. The herds are estimated to have an aggregate value of over £1½ million at present prices. There has been a tendency for land in certain areas to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in their farming operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native land-owners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect.

(b) *Mamfe, Kumba and Victoria Divisions.* There is a general coming and going between these divisions and Nigeria on the one side, and the French Cameroons on the other. Some arrivals stay a few years and then return to their homes. Those who do are mainly petty traders. In so far as they bring in fresh ideas from outside they probably benefit the people of the Cameroons, but petty trading is very largely in the hands of these outsiders, and their greater energy and resource is apt to be regarded as aggressiveness by the less energetic natives of the forest country.

In the Victoria and Kumba divisions there is a labour force of approximately 23,000 on the plantations. This has contributed to a shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners".

(c) *The Northern Areas.* No appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but the steady movement of pagans down from the hills mentioned in previous reports continues. The economic results should be an increase in food production and prosperity from the greater area under cultivation and the continued trend of movement into the plains is desirable. Unfortunately, the primitive hill dweller, once he leaves the hills, soon forgets his old methods of conservation, and in the more ample farmland of the plains shifts yearly, putting nothing back into the soil. In order to maintain the fertility of the soil mixed farming is being extended near these hills, especially in Mubi district. This should alleviate the land problem once the better farmland in the plains is filled.

18. In the very remote and backward areas of Tigon, Kentu and Ngoro it has been observed that the development of roads has promoted the growing of cash crops not previously attempted owing to the distance from markets. The standard of living shows signs of improving accordingly. A satisfactory Tsetse survey of the Kentu highlands has opened the way for settlement of cattle.

19. Within the Southern Cameroons there have been no significant movements of populations over the last three years. There has been one case of re-settlement in Bamenda Division in the case of the Mengen-Mbo and Mengen Muwa people, resulting from the enquiry held after the Bali-Widekum disturbances in 1952.

20. In Mamfe Division there have been no wholesale movements of population but Tax Assessment for the current year would seem to indicate that the drift of the younger men towards urban areas or the plantations is gaining momentum.

21. After the opening of a considerable area in North Adamawa in February, 1950, the following portions of the Territory remain as declared Unsettled Districts :

	<i>Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>
Adamawa (South) :		
Alantika area of Verre district	150	1,704
Adamawa (North) :		
Parts of Madagali, Cubunawa and Mubi districts which lie to the east of the Yola-Madagali-Gwoza road.	400	42,280
Bornu :		
Gwoza district	600	63,147
	<u>1,150</u>	<u>107,131</u>

The administration of these districts, which lie in hills inhabited by primitive pagan tribes, differs in no way from the adjacent areas, but under Chapter 77 of the Laws of Nigeria it is provided that no person shall enter an unsettled district except natives of the district, public officers and persons holding a licence to do so or authorised by a general authority.

History

22. The history of the territory before the beginning of the nineteenth century Q. 4 cannot be recorded with any accuracy. For the coastal area before that time there are only brief and confused accounts by navigators and slave traders and inaccurate maps. For the rest of the territory the only written records are the chronicles of the Bornu Sultans, which contain some information about the history of Dikwa. Although these chronicles date back to the tenth century they are based on native traditions and documents reproduced from memory (the originals having been lost) and are often obscure and contradictory. Of the hill tribes inhabiting Adamawa and Bornu nothing was known until the last decade of the nineteenth century when the country began to be opened up by the German administration.

23. There is no connection between the early history of the coastal area and that of the areas further north and the following paragraphs give a brief account of each region separately until 1914, when the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated.

24. *The Coastal Area.* The Portuguese, who, as in much of West Africa, were the first Europeans to make contact with the peoples of the coast, established markets during the fifteenth century in the Rio del Rey and Rio dos Camaroës. An eighteenth century description of the Coast of the Cameroons is given by one John Barbot,* who wrote as follows :—

“The territory of Ambozes, which is situated between Rey and Rio Cameroes is very remarkable for the immense height of the mountains it has near the seashore which the Spaniards call Alta Terra De Ambozi and reckon some of them as high as the peak of Teneriffe.

* “Description of the Coasts of North and South Guinea”, pub. 1732.

The Coast runs from Rio del Rey to South-East; the little river Camerones Pequéno lies about five leagues from Rio del Rey; from it to Cape Camerones, the northern point of Rio Camerones Grande, the Coast is low and woody, much more than it is from Little Camerones to Rio del Rey. . . . The territory of Ambozes comprehends several villages on the west of Cape Camerones, amongst which are those of Cegis, Bodi and Bodiwa where there is a little trade for slaves and for Accory. The Hollanders trade there most of all Europeans and export slaves for the same sorts of goods they used to import at Rio del Rey."

25. In 1778 the Spaniards acquired from the Portuguese the island of Fernando Po near the Cameroons coast in exchange for an island and a strip of coast in Brazil, but by 1782 had given up all attempts to colonise it. In 1827 the British "Mixed Commission Court" combating the slave trade removed its headquarters from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po which was then unadministered by the Spaniards. Captain W. F. Owen in the sloop "Eden", accompanied by a small steamer "Africa", arrived with a party, chiefly consisting of liberated slaves, in order to found a settlement. He purchased from the native inhabitants, the Bubi, a square mile of land on the northern part of the island. Captain Owen surveyed the coast of the mainland opposite and it was alleged that in 1826 Chief Bille of Bimbria surrendered the sovereignty of his country to England and received the title of King William.

26. In 1843 Baptist missionaries, among them the Reverend Alfred Saker, arrived from Jamaica to evangelise the liberated slave community at Fernando Po and in the same year Mr. John Beecroft, who had arrived there in 1829 for the first time as Superintendent of Works, was made Governor by the Spaniards. In 1849 he was also appointed British Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, "to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbria and the Cameroons". By 1848 a permanent establishment had been set up on the mainland by the Baptist Mission at Bimbria. In 1858 Commander Don Carlos Chacon, accompanied by a number of priests, catechists and Sisters of Charity, arrived and announced his appointment as Governor of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco, and, in contradiction of an earlier proclamation, proclaimed that "no other religious profession is tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion". On this the Reverend Alfred Saker, accompanied by some of his congregation of liberated slaves, left Fernando Po and settled on the mainland opposite. There he bought a strip of coast land, some twelve miles long, which included Ambas Bay, from the Bakweri and Isubu Chiefs, and called the settlement Victoria, after the Queen of England.

27. In 1862 Mr. R. F. (afterwards Sir Richard) Burton, accompanied by Mr. Saker, Señor Calva, a Spanish Judge from Fernando Po and Mr. Gustav Mann, a botanist, made the first ascent of the Cameroons Mountain.

28. *German rule.* In 1881 Kings Bell and Akwa, chiefs in the area which is now the port of Duala, informed the British Consul that they were willing to accept British protection, but received no reply to their letters. In May, 1884, however, Consul Hewett was instructed to make preparations for assuming a Protectorate over Ambas Bay and the surrounding districts. On 19th July he arrived at Ambas Bay and sent a notice on shore to Victoria proclaiming it a British Protectorate. The next day he proceeded to Bell and Akwa Town and found that his visit had been anticipated by Dr. Nachtigal, the German Consul-General, with whom the chiefs had signed a treaty placing their territories under German protection. In the course of 1884 the land that is now the Cameroons under French administration and the Cameroons under United Kingdom

administration came under German rule. In the negotiations that followed the boundary between the British and German spheres of influence was placed west of the Rio del Rey estuary and the Baptist Mission ceded their rights in land at Victoria in return for compensation.

29. During the next twenty years the German Administration opened up the interior of the Southern Cameroons. Stations were opened at Kumba, then called Barombi, and Bali in Bamenda. In 1891 there was considerable fighting between the Germans, with the help of 5,000 Bali, and the Bafut, Bandeng, Bangoa, Bambutu and Bafutchu, who were alleged to have put into the field a force of 20,000 men. They continued to resist the Germans until about 1895. The Bakweris in Buea also resisted the Germans with success in 1891 and were not brought under control till 1894. There was a further rising in 1904 when the villages which took part were those south of the Cross river immediately round Obokum and Ossidinge and most of the villages north of the Cross river up as far as the Bashaw and Manta country.

30. Between 1903 and 1907 the boundary between Northern and Southern Nigeria and the Cameroons was demarcated and protocols were signed in 1906 and 1907.

31. *The Benue and Adamawa Areas.* The main event in the history of the Benue and Adamawa areas during the first half of the nineteenth century was the rise and consolidation of Fulani power under Modibbo Adama. At the time of his death in 1848 he had dominated an area of some 20,000 square miles from Madagali in the north to Banyo in the south and from the river Inyanga in the west to Lere in the east. He established his capital at Yola which was visited in 1851 by the explorer Barth. More than half of this territory now lies within the Cameroons under French Trusteeship.

32. The last decade of the century saw the arrival of representatives of England, France and Germany, all of whom were actively seeking to extend their spheres of influence in the area. The Royal Niger Company, penetrating the area by the river Benue had established trading posts in the territory as early as 1889. When the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established in 1900, the Lamido Zubeiru, a fanatical Moslem and as such bitterly antagonistic to all Europeans as unbelievers, refused to abate his slave-raiding activities, and a British military expedition under Colonel Morland was sent against Yola in 1901. The town was taken, but the Emir escaped with a few fanatical followers and attacked the Germans at Garua in March, 1902. He was defeated and fled north to Marua, where a devoted band of 400 followers was mown down in a further engagement with the Germans. Zubeiru was rushed from the field of battle, a fugitive, and was killed with his retinue by the Lala pagans near Song shortly afterwards.

33. In 1902 Zubeiru's brother, Bobo Amadu, was installed as Emir by the British, and the British and German spheres of influence in this region was determined by the Convention of 1902 and 1907 and the international boundary delimited by the Commissions of 1903 and 1909. This boundary, cutting across tribal and Emirate boundaries, caused continual trouble which required patrols by both Powers. In 1909, Bobo Amadu, disgusted by the loss of the greater part of his father's kingdom, became intractable and was deposed. The present Lamido was installed in 1955.

34. *The Emirate of Dikwa.* The present Emirate of Dikwa is a small portion of the ancient Empire of Bornu. The capital of that kingdom was for many years Ngazargamu on the River Komodugu Yobe, 200 miles north-west of the

present Dikwa division. The rulers were Kanuri, who began in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to penetrate into the present area of Bornu from Kanem in the Central Sudan.

35. Fulani settlers began to appear in Bornu early in the sixteenth century. They were followed at the beginning of the seventeenth century by Shuwa Arabs, who had been settled in Darfur and Wadai since 1400, and this movement became more and more extensive in the early years of the nineteenth century. In 1808 the Fulani, having conquered the Hausa states of Northern Nigeria, began to assail the frontiers of Bornu. Ahmed the Sultan, a Kanuri, was driven out of N'Gazargamu which was sacked and destroyed. Ahmed then abdicated in favour of his son Muhammed Lefiarmi who called to his assistance Muhammed El Amin El Kanemi, commonly known as Shehu Lamino. Under Lamino's vigorous leadership the Bornu armies drove out the Fulani.

36. From this date onwards all real power was held by the Shehu Lamino who in 1814 made Kukawa his residence. The old dynasty continued to hold the title of Sultan; El Kanemi and, after his death in 1835, his son, Umar, contented themselves with the title of Sheikh (Shehu) and the reality of power. In 1846 the last Sultan, Ibrahim, attempted to get rid of Umar with the aid of Muhammed Sherif, King of Wadai. The results were disastrous for Bornu. Umar was defeated on the Shari, and the Wadai army pillaged the country as far as Kukawa, which was destroyed. Umar, however, rallied his forces and eventually won the day. Ibrahim was put to death and his family almost annihilated. Umar reigned at Kukawa as Shehu of Bornu until his death in 1880, and Shehu Lamino's family continued to rule Bornu till 1893. During his reign a number of European travellers, among whom were Richardson, Barth, Vogels, Rohlf and Nachtigal, visited Bornu.

37. In 1893 a ruthless and bloodthirsty adventurer called Rabeh arrived in Bornu from the Sudan, conquered the country and ruled it for seven years. Rabeh was a foster son of Zubeir Pasha, the slave hunter, who was imprisoned in Cairo in 1870 by the Egyptian Government. On the defeat of Zubeir's son, Suleman, in 1880, Rabeh managed to escape with a division of 3,000 negro soldiers and some guns. With this force, which was largely officered by Arabs from Kordofan, he overran Bagirmi and finally entered Bornu. The Shehu Hashim fled and though his successor, Kiari, had some successes against Rabeh, the better discipline of Rabeh's troops finally led to his defeat and death and wholesale massacre of his adherents. Kukawa was destroyed and Rabeh established his capital at Dikwa, where the fort he occupied still stands. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of French military expeditions to break his power, Rabeh was ultimately killed and his army defeated in 1900 by the French at Kusseri (near Fort Lamy). His son Fadl-Allah who continued his father's role of bloodshed and despotism met the same fate in the following year at the battle of Gujba.

38. The French then restored the El Kanemi dynasty at Dikwa but Abubakar Garbai, whom they had recognised as Shehu, left Dikwa to become Shehu of British Bornu. The French on this appointed as Shehu of Dikwa a cousin of his named Umar. When later Dikwa became part of the German sphere of influence in the region, another scion of the same house, Sheikh Umar Sanda Mandarama, was installed as the Shehu of Dikwa which was also known as German Bornu. In 1914 the British invaded Dikwa and the Shehu immediately surrendered to them. In 1922 on the assumption of the British Mandate for the Cameroons, Dikwa became a separate division of the Bornu Province of Nigeria with Shehu Umar, son of the Kiari killed by Rabeh, as Shehu of Dikwa. Umar in 1937 became Shehu of Bornu. Mustafa Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, his brother was selected

to rule over Dikwa and took the title of Emir, leaving that of Shehu to the head of the family. Mustafa died in 1950 and was succeeded by Amir Bakar, District Head of Bama and eldest son of the Shehu of Bornu.

39. *The 1914-18 War.* On the outbreak of war with Germany in August, 1914, offensive action was begun from Nigeria and from French territory against the German colony of Kamerun. In the north Shehu Umar Sanda Mandarama of Dikwa tendered his submission at once but the Germans continued resistance at Mora till 1916. Further south an early British advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross rivers met with failure, the British troops in the north being driven back from Garua on the Benue river and in the south being similarly overpowered by superior forces at Nsanakang.

40. Subsequently an Anglo-French military and naval force under the command of Brigadier General C. Dobell, the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, compelled Duala to surrender on the 27th September, 1914, and after hard fighting drove the German forces from the surrounding districts. On the 10th June, 1915, Garua fell after a siege of a few weeks by forces from Nigeria and the French Chad territory under the command of Brigadier General Cunliffe, the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force; having cleared the north of the Cameroons, except Mora, where the Germans were entrenched in a very strong position, these forces marched southwards driving the Germans before them to the Sanaga river.

41. French forces, with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa, and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaounde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally in 1916, the main German force, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

42. *The Cameroons since 1918.* By an arrangement which came into effect on the 18th April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere included the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu and a strip of territory which included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons and the ports of Victoria, Tiko and Rio del Rey, nearly the whole of the Victoria District, part of the Dschang District, the Bamenda District and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on the 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the river Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Dschang District to the French. In the subsequent demarcation of the boundary strict regard was paid to Article 2 (1), (2) and (3) of the Appendix to the Mandate,* which contained instructions for the guidance of the Boundary Commissions.

43. By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons and the Powers agreed that the Governments of France and Great Britain should make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to the future of the Territory. The Governments then made a joint recommendation that a mandate to administer, in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, that part of the Cameroons lying to the west of the line agreed upon in the declaration of

* Printed on page 1594 of Appendix to 1933 Supplement to the Laws of Nigeria.

the 10th July, 1919, should be conferred upon His Britannic Majesty. The terms of the mandate were defined by the Council of the League of Nations in a document conferring the mandate dated the 20th July, 1922.

44. After the Second World War the Trusteeship Agreement of 1946, between the Trusteeship Council and the United Kingdom as Administering Authority, replaced the League of Nations Mandate. Since the Agreement came into force three Visiting Missions from the Trusteeship Council have visited the territory in 1949, 1952 and 1955.

45. After the United Kingdom assumed responsibility for the territory, the Northern Cameroons were administered as part of the Northern Provinces, later the Northern Region, of Nigeria; and the Southern Cameroons as part of the Eastern Provinces, later the Eastern Region. In 1949, however, a Commissioner of the Cameroons was appointed with special responsibilities for administration in the Southern Cameroons and for trusteeship affairs in the whole territory. These arrangements continued until 1954, and the Trust Territory shared in the political advances made in Nigeria, including the new constitutions introduced in 1947 and 1951. As a result of constitutional conferences in London and Lagos in 1953 and 1954 in which representatives of both parts of the Territory participated, the present federal constitution of Nigeria was introduced; and from 1st October, 1954, a Southern Cameroons Government was established separate from the Government of the Eastern Region of Nigeria. As proposed by its representatives, the Northern Cameroons continued to be administered as part of the Northern Region.

Principal events of the year

46. In the Southern Cameroons the year 1955 has been a period of consolidation of the new constitutional and administrative arrangements introduced in 1954. These arrangements are described in Part V, Chapter 1.

47. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met for its budget session in March, 1955, and also in July and December. The new House of Assembly building has been completed.

48. With the coming into force of the new Constitution the Southern Cameroons Government now prepares an Annual Budget in which provision is made for the following Departments :—

- The Commissioner's Office and Secretariat;
- Administration;
- Agriculture;
- Audit;
- Co-operative Societies;
- Education;
- Executive and Legislature;
- Forestry;
- Information Services;
- Judicial;
- Land;
- Legal;
- Medical Services;
- Printing and Stationery;
- Public Works;
- Survey;
- Treasury;
- Veterinary.

The financial position of the Southern Cameroons is not strong, and in making provision for these services it has been necessary to exercise the utmost financial stringency. In consequence, certain of the Departments are at present designed upon extremely modest lines. Supervision of the Printing Department, for example, is carried out by the Clerk of the Executive Council in addition to his normal duties, whilst the Information Services Department is treated as an off-shoot of the Secretariat.

49. During the year the United Kingdom Government announced the allocation of £1,330,000 to the Southern Cameroons under a new Colonial Development and Welfare Act; and a new expenditure plan for the 5-year period ending 31st March, 1960, has been approved. Development of the territory rests upon the provision of certain basic facilities, and, in particular, roads. In the territory's plan for development expenditure pride of place has therefore been given to road development. Details of the plan are as follows :—

	£
Road Development	659,000
Education	323,000
Agriculture and Fisheries	230,000
Medical and Health	145,000
Veterinary	68,000
Forestry	60,000
Water Supplies	45,000
Community Development	30,000

This plan totals £1,560,000 (£1,330,000 new allocation, plus £230,000 unspent under the old Development and Welfare Plan). Fuller details of the programme are given in the "Outline Plan of Development and Welfare, 1955-60".

50. In addition, the Federal Government proposes, as part of its development plan, to spend at least £750,000 on the improvement of the Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda Trunk Road "A" which is a Federal responsibility.

51. Besides roads, Education is given a high place since economic progress in the territory will require an increasing supply of educated and trained personnel. Technical education is given high priority in the Government's plans. Emphasis is also laid on agricultural development, not only in the field of export crops, but also of food crops for domestic consumption.

52. The Cameroons Development Corporation has planned extensive and varied development with a view to ending its present undue reliance upon the banana crop. Development of rubber, oil palms and tea feature in the Corporation's development plan which aims to double the Corporation's revenues over the next thirty years.

53. The Production Development Board, which has been established in accordance with the recommendation of the International Bank Mission, is to be financed by grants from the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board, and from the Southern Cameroons share of the assets of the Eastern Regional Board. This Board is especially concerned with fostering the development of export crops. It plans to bring the coffee estate at Santa to full maturity and, if its funds are sufficient, to establish other plantation schemes. And it will make funds available for agricultural and other development by small holders. Co-operative Societies in particular are looking to this agency for loan finance.

54. The Southern Cameroons Government is most concerned that private capital should participate in the territory's development. With this object in view, a policy statement on the encouragement of overseas investment in the territory

was presented to the House of Assembly at its meeting in July. A private member's motion calling upon the House to welcome the Government statement was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The first significant result of this policy has been the agreement recently concluded between the Government and a London timber firm for the working of 170 square miles of forest in the Kumba area. This firm will export marketable timber from Tiko and Victoria. It is also establishing a sawmill for the production of sawn timber for the local market. The Government hopes that other enterprises will be attracted to the territory. It has already negotiated successfully with Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., for the development of a cocoa plantation in the Ikiliwindi area of Kumba Division. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board began operations on 1st January, 1955, and has already held several meetings in Buea.

55. In the course of the March meeting two members (Mr. J. N. Foncha and Mr. A. Jua) announced their resignation from the Kamerun National Congress and the formation of a new party called the Kamerun National Democratic Party; they have since sat on the opposition bench.

56. The Southern Cameroons Government has established a Scholarship Scheme to encourage young persons in the Territory to seek higher education and to ensure that a firm foundation will be laid for the future. A Scholarship Board has been established and is already responsible for some fifty scholarships awarded for secondary education, and, in addition, for nearly forty scholars who are attending courses of advanced study in British, American and Nigerian Universities.

57. In the Northern Cameroons the major event of the year was the establishment of the Ministry of Northern Cameroons Affairs. The Hon. Abba M. Habib—who was born in Dikwa Emirate—was appointed Minister in January and the Ministry came into full operation in February.

58. In April the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons was formed. This body is described in paragraph 111.

59. In Adamawa Province in January, 1955, the Governor of the Northern Region formally installed Mallam Aliyu Musdafa as the 11th Lamido of Adamawa. The Districts of the Emirate that lie in Trust Territory were fully represented at the ceremony. Also in January a new legal adviser to the Native Authority was appointed and during the course of the year he inspected every court except those in Gashaka and Mambila. As a result of this there is already a marked improvement in the work of the courts.

60. The construction of two Senior Primary Schools at Michik and Jada was started and they will be opened in 1956.

61. All representative units of local government were re-elected during the year on a basis of male adult suffrage. The whole of the Trust Territory in Adamawa now has Village and District Councils with elected unofficial majorities and it has also elected new members to the Emirate Outer Council, again with an elected unofficial majority. The custom has also become firmly established that Village Heads should be elected by the adult males of the village. To guide and encourage such democratic development, the Native Authority has appointed a Secretary of Local Government with a seat in the Council.

62. In Bornu Province on 25th February, 1955, the Emir of Dikwa, Umar Ibn Ibrahim, was formally installed by His Excellency the Governor of the Northern Region, thereby confirming his appointment of the previous year, while on 18th June the Yedseram Bridge which now ensures all season communication with Maiduguri, the Provincial Headquarters, was formally opened by the

Federal Minister of Works, the Hon. Inuwa Wada, before a large gathering. On the same day the Premier of the Northern Region, the Hon. the Sardauna of Sokoto, also honoured Bama with a visit. He met the Dikwa Nativia Authority and Outer Council and inspected the new Senior Primary School with the Bama Hospital site.

63. During July and August the Emir of Dikwa, accompanied by a Councillor, Abba Yerema, the District Head of Bama District, visited the United Kingdom for a short tour of six weeks under the auspices of the British Council to study different aspects of Local Government and agricultural techniques.

64. Earlier in the year the Bama Senior Primary School, built with the assistance of profits derived from the Cameroons Development Corporation, was completed.

65. The 1955 United Nations Visiting Mission, the third of its kind, arrived in the Southern Cameroons from the French Cameroons on Friday, 18th November. They visited all the Native Authorities of the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions, dividing itself into two parties so that as much ground could be covered as possible. The Mission also inspected various Government and Missionary undertakings including the Veterinary Department's Livestock Investigation centre at Jakiri and the Cameroons Baptist Mission Hospital at Nsaw. They also received petitions, and addresses. On the 20th, the Mission left for Mamfe where it met Native Authority representatives and other bodies. On the 21st it left for Buea and during the next four days visited Kumba and Victoria Divisions, inspecting plantation activities of the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, and met Native Authorities and Co-operative Societies. On the last day it received addresses in Buea from all political parties, with whose delegations it had useful discussions.

66. On the 27th the Mission left for Yola and was met by the Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs, the Resident and the Lamido of Adamawa and later visited Mubi where it again divided into two parties, one party going to Sugu and Jada, the second inspecting the Uba-Bama road and Vi Bazza, Micika and Lassa. At Mubi the Mission visited the Teachers Training Centre, the General Hospital and met the Mubi Town Council. On the 2nd December the Mission went to Bornu Province and there visited the Gwoza Settlement Scheme, met the Dikwa National Authority Council and went on to Maiduguri. Subsequently the Mission visited the Wulgo Scheme, and Bama, inspecting schools and the hospital there.

67. The Mission left Maiduguri by air on the 5th December for Lagos and finally left Nigeria on the 9th December.

PART II

Status of the Territory and its Inhabitants

Basis of Administration

Q. 5

68. The basis of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York the 13th December, 1946. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law was, until the 30th September, 1954, the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951. This was superseded on the 1st October, 1954, by the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which created the Federation of Nigeria, consisting of the Federal Territory of Lagos, the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons. The status of the Southern Cameroons as a part of the Federation is more fully described in paragraphs 101-115.

Status of the Inhabitants

Q. 6

69. The indigenous inhabitants are British Protected Persons. As such, they enjoy the same guarantee as regards protection of their persons and property as do the people of British Colonies, protectorates and other dependencies. Under the British Nationality Act, 1948, residence in any protectorate or trust territory counts as qualifying residence for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, by virtue of which British nationality is now acquired. British protected persons in the Cameroons may therefore, if they wish, apply for naturalisation as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Status of Immigrants

Q. 7

70. Immigrants retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. An alien may not become a British protected person, but may apply for naturalisation under the British Nationality Act, 1948, as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies. The residential qualification for the naturalisation of an applicant as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act. An applicant must have resided in Nigeria or the Trust Territory throughout the twelve months preceding his application, and must have resided for four out of the previous seven years in the United Kingdom or any Colony. All sections of the population are equal before the law, both of the Territory and of the metropolitan country.

PART III

International and Regional Organisations

Co-operation with the United Nations and Specialised Agencies

71. The Administering Authority provides the United Nations with a full report on the territory each year, based on the questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council. A Special Representative attends meetings of the Trusteeship Council, in order to clarify any doubtful points and answer written or oral questions. The Administering Authority collaborates closely with the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations, whose assistance has in the main been confined to the spheres of medicine and public health. Q. 8
Q. 9

UNICEF. UNICEF has supplied free drugs and a land rover to the Medical Field Unit in the Southern Cameroons which is undertaking an anti-yaws campaign in the Bamenda area under the supervision of Dr. Grasso.

World Health Organisation. Professor Cruz Ferara, Adviser on Yaws to W.H.O., is giving technical advice to the Medical Field Unit in the anti-yaws campaign. In addition, a W.H.O. team has been invited by the Southern Cameroons Government to conduct a tuberculosis survey in its territory.

International Co-operation Administration. Negotiations are proceeding for American assistance under the auspices of I.C.A. for the construction of a section of the federal trunk road A which is situated within the Southern Cameroons. In this connection, Mr. van Dyke of the I.C.A. plans to visit the territory in order to make a general survey of the situation with a view to possible implementation of the project.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Following the recommendation made by the International Bank Mission, a reappraisal of the general and financial policies of the Cameroons Development Corporation is being undertaken. A summary of the Mission's recommendations appears at Attachment E to this report.

Co-operation with neighbouring territories

72. Officials in the Trust Territory work in close conjunction with officials in the French Trust Territory. There have been numerous informal meetings in all sectors of the territory both between members of the administration and officers of the technical service. In June 1955 the French Administrative Officer from Garua in the French Trust Territory visited the Northern Cameroons and stayed for two weeks studying the British method of administration through the Native Authorities. There is regular contact between the British administration in Buea and the French Department of External Affairs in Yaounde and periodic meetings are held as and when the need arises. The recently appointed British Consul at Douala is proving a most useful liaison officer at such meetings. During December 1955 the French Geological Exploration Company, S.E.R.A.P.C.A., pushed a line of seismic operations across the Mungo River and boundary and continued their operations in Mpundo and Nsonne Moliwe areas of the Victoria Division. This seismic survey was made in an area over which the S.D.P.D.C. of Nigeria held an exploration licence, and was carried out with their approval on the understanding that the two companies would pool their knowledge in respect of the areas where their activities overlapped. Q. 10

73. In a wider field there has been good progress with the joint Franco-Nigerian investigation of the possibility of improvement of the navigability of the Benue. There has been at all stages a full exchange of information and several exchange visits have been made by French and Dutch experts during their investigations.

74. Social exchanges take place in the form of periodical inter-territorial football matches between teams representing the Southern Cameroons, Douala and Fernando Po. The Chef de Region of Dschang is a welcome visitor at the annual Bamenda Agricultural Show. Information on matters concerning banana production, diseases and their control and all matters of common interest is exchanged between the British and French spheres.

75. There is no interference with relationships between the Trust Territory and neighbouring territories, apart from the normal customs and immigration controls which are detailed in the appropriate sections of this report. Thus social and religious intercourse among the indigenous tribes remains completely free, and the people of the territory have always associated freely with their neighbours in the Cameroons under French Administration and Nigeria.

Association with neighbouring territory

- Q. 11** 76. In accordance with Article 5 (a) of the Trusteeship Agreement the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with that of the adjoining territory of Nigeria, and forms part of the Federation of Nigeria. The Northern Cameroons is administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria; and the Southern Cameroons is a Quasi-Federal Territory administered under the authority of the Governor-General. The system of government is described in detail in Part V.

PART IV

International Peace and Security: Maintenance of Law and Order

Police strength and dispositions

77. The Nigeria Police Force is available to enforce law and order in the Territory. The use and operational control of the Force are in the hands of the Governor-General. Q. 12

78. In the Southern Cameroons a substantial force is stationed, its strength and distribution being shown in the table on p. 22. Until the 30th September, 1954, the force was commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police; as a result of the constitutional changes introduced on the 1st October, 1954, the post of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons, was created and the appointment of an additional Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Vehicle Inspection Officer for Motor Traffic Duties was authorised. The posts of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Superintendent of Police were not filled during the year under review due to lack of accommodation.

79. Police administration of the Southern Cameroons then became the responsibility of the Commissioner of Police, Central Region, whose headquarters are in Lagos, Nigeria. For practical reasons, however, the transfer of control from the Commissioner of Police, Enugu, to the Commissioner of Police, Lagos, was not completed until the 1st April, 1955.

80. Two small detachments are stationed in the Northern sections, but larger forces are available at Yola and Maiduguri, the Provincial Headquarters towns of the Adamawa and Bornu Provinces. The detachments are under the command of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Northern Region, Kaduna. The bulk of routine police duties in these areas are carried out by the Native Authority Police Forces and the Nigeria Police operate mainly as a reserve in case of emergency and for certain special duties such as escort and traffic control.

Recruitment

81. All recruiting for the Southern Cameroons is local and applicants must be natives of the Trust Territory. Qualifications required are :—

Educational	..	..	..	..	..	Minimum Standard VI
Age	..	..	..	..	..	Minimum 19 years Maximum 25 years
Height	..	..	..	..	..	Minimum 5 feet 6 inches
Chest measurement (expanded)	..	..	..	..	..	Minimum 34 inches

All candidates must be of good character and be passed as physically fit by a Government Medical Officer.

82. Recruitment for service in the Northern Section is not restricted to natives of Trust Territory but is open to all native Northerners, who possess the required qualifications.

Conditions of service

83. Recruits enlisted in the Northern Region are posted to the Northern Police College at Kaduna; and those enlisted in the Southern Cameroons are posted to the Southern Police College, Ikeja. While under training at the Police Colleges, recruits are provided with free quarters and free uniform and draw a salary of £90 per annum. After six months, those who successfully complete their training course are posted to the Cameroons as Third Class Constables at a salary of £102 per annum, with annual increments of £6 up to the maximum of £114 per annum. Quarters and uniform are provided free. From the rank of third-class constable they have the following ladder of promotion open to them:

			£	£	£	£	£	£
Second Class Constable	..	..	126	132	138			
First Class Constable	..	..	144	150	156	162		
Lance-Corporal	..	..	171	180	189			
Corporal	..	..	198	207	216	225		
Sergeant	..	..	234	243	252	264		
Sergeant-Major	..	..	276	288	300	315		
Sub-Inspector	..	..	276	288	300	315	330	345
Inspector, Grade II	..	..	390	408	426	444	462	
Inspector, Grade I	..	..	480	504	528	552	576	600
Chief Inspector	..	..	630	660	690	720		

84. Members of the Inspectorate, who show the qualities required of a Senior Police Officer and are recommended by the Inspector-General, are interviewed by the Public Service Board with a view to their promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police. Promotion to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police and Senior Superintendent of Police is then open to them at the following salaries :—

Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent :—

Scale B : £600-30-660/750-30-780/816-36-888/
£930-42-972/1,014-42-1,056/1,098-42-1,140/
£1,188-48-1,380.

Senior Superintendent :—

Group 8 : £1,500, £1,560, £1,620.

85. On enlistment, a Constable contracts to serve for a period of 6 years, at the end of which time, if he is in every way suitable and he so desires, he may be re-engaged for continuous service up to the age of 45 years. Upon reaching this age he may, if he is exceptionally fit, both physically and professionally, be permitted to serve beyond the age of 45 years.

86. Notice of non-re-engagement is given or received by a Constable 6 months before the date he is due to re-engage or claim his discharge. Constables who succeed in reaching the rank of Lance-Corporal and above are eligible for a pension on their retirement. Those who fail to reach the rank of Lance-Corporal are granted a statutory gratuity and an annual allowance in lieu of pension. The minimum service qualification for a pension or annual allowance is 10 years. Members of the Force who receive their discharge before the completion of 10 years' service, in circumstances which make them eligible for retiring benefits, are awarded gratuities.

87. Ample opportunity is accorded all ranks for games and athletics. Football matches are organised in every detachment, and the Police Regional Sports and all Nigeria Police Sports in Lagos provide the athlete with a further outlet for his prowess. All detachments have recreation rooms and reading rooms which are equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading material.

88. All ranks are eligible for leave on full pay, the amount of leave granted annually being dependent on pre-conversion salary as follows :—

<i>Salary per annum</i>	<i>Leave per annum</i>
Not exceeding £164	15 days
Over £164 and up to £325	30 days
Exceeding £325	45 days

89. Leave can be accumulated up to 60 days by members of the rank and file and up to 90 days by Inspectors. Free transport to and from place of leave is granted every two years.

Tribal composition

90. The tribal composition of the Nigeria Police serving in the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship at the end of 1955 was as follows :—

Northern Region—(Gwoza and Mubi) .. 5 Natives of Trust Territory
32 Nigerians

Southern Cameroons :—

(Victoria, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe, 312 Natives of Southern
Bamenda, Nkambe, Wum, Buea). Cameroons
2 Nigerians (Ibo)

351

The composition of the Cameroons tribes was as follows :—

Bamenda—General	123
Bamenda—Widekum	29
Bamenda—Bali	36
Victoria—Bakweri	15
Victoria—Balong	1
French—General	26
French—Bamum	3
French—Yaounde	8
Mamfe—Banyangi	33
Mamfe—Bangwa	16
Kumba—General	8
Kumba—Bakossi	14
	<hr/>
	312
	<hr/>

Disturbances during the year

91. During the year, there were two strikes in the Southern Cameroons. Q. 13
The first occurred throughout the Cameroons Development Corporation plantations over wage claims. The strike was in general peaceful but on the 13th August, 1955, police were obliged to disperse a mob of 300, who were picketing the Bota workshops, by a single baton charge.

92. The second strike occurred at N'Dian Estate, and was also concerned with wage claims. Owing to intimidation by a minority of workers, a police unit from Calabar stood-by from the 24th to the 30th September, 1955. During that time 150 labourers who had caused the trouble were dismissed. Work was resumed and no incidents occurred.

THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

STRENGTH OF FORCE MAINTAINED IN CAMEROONS AND ITS ORGANISATION

<i>Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Cameroons</i> <i>Senior Superintendent of Police, Buea</i> <i>Superintendent of Police, Victoria</i> <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bamenda</i> <i>Assistant Superintendent of Police (Motor Traffic Division), Buea</i> <i>Vehicle Inspection Officer, Mamfe</i>								<i>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yola</i>	
<i>Victoria Detachment</i>	<i>Tiko Detachment</i>	<i>Kumba Detachment</i>	<i>Bamenda Detachment</i>	<i>Mamfe Detachment</i>	<i>Nkambe Detachment</i>	<i>Wum Detachment</i>	<i>H.Q. Detachment Buea</i>	<i>Gwoza Detachment (Bornu Province)</i>	<i>Mubi Detachment (Adamawa Province)</i>
1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector	1 Sub-Inspector			1 Sergeant-Major		
2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant		2 Sergeants	1 Sergeant			4 Sergeants	1 Sergeant	1 Sergeant
3 Corporals	3 Corporals	3 Corporals	3 Corporals	3 Corporals	1 Corporal		5 Corporals	1 Corporal	1 Corporal
8 Lance-Corporals	3 Lance-Corporals	2 Lance-Corporals	5 Lance-Corporals	5 Lance-Corporals		1 Lance-Corporal	4 Lance-Corporals	1 Lance-Corporal	1 Lance-Corporal
56 Other Ranks	39 Other Ranks	28 Other Ranks	29 Other Ranks	22 Other Ranks	7 Other Ranks	6 Other Ranks	62 Other Ranks	17 Other Ranks	14 Other Ranks

NOTE : The above does not include personnel of the Clerical Duties Branch and Force Communications Branch :—

1 Inspector Grade II (Clerical), 1 Sub-Inspector (Clerical), 2 1st Class Constables (Clerical), 1 Lance-Corporal and 5 Other Ranks (Force Communications Branch).

93. There was a small affray and a short period of tension at Guduf in Gwoza District in February, 1955, when some of the followers of the Village Head of Gwoza received minor wounds during a recruiting tour for the Guduf school. The local Administrative Officer attempted to investigate the affray but was surrounded by a hostile crowd and was only able to extricate himself and his small police escort with difficulty. A force of 25 Government Police was brought in to Gwoza.

94. Contact was made slowly with the recalcitrant groups and eventually a number of arms were surrendered and recruits were found for the school without any drastic action being taken. The leader of the disturbance received five years' imprisonment; four others received three years and one person received two years for the assault on the Village Head's followers; fourteen other people were fined.

95. The Government Police were able to be withdrawn after being in the area for three weeks. They, with the Administrative Officer and local Native Authority Officials, had carried out a difficult task with great tact, discretion and sympathy.

PART V

Political Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The Constitution

Q. 14
Q. 16

96. Since the Trust Territory is administered as an integral part of the Federation of Nigeria, the structure of government, in its legislative, administrative and judicial aspects, is determined by the constitution of Nigeria. This is contained in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council (and subsequent amendments) and the Nigeria (Office of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, both of which came into force on 1st October, 1954.

97. These Orders constituted Nigeria a Federation consisting of three Regions, Northern (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory), Eastern and Western, the Southern Cameroons, and the Federal Territory of Lagos. The Federal Government is administered by a Governor-General and Council of Ministers. The Federal legislature consists of the Governor-General and a House of Representatives almost wholly popularly elected in elections separate from those for Regional Legislative Houses. Each of the Regional Governments is administered by a Governor and Executive Council and for each Region there is a legislature including a House of Assembly chosen almost wholly by popular election. The respective spheres of competence of Federal and Regional legislatures are determined by Legislative Lists.

98. The Southern Cameroons has an Executive Council presided over by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, who is appointed by the Governor-General, and a House of Assembly chosen mainly by popular election, whose sphere of competence is the same as that of a Regional Legislature. There is a Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Northern Regional Executive Council and a Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons which is described in paragraph 111.

99. The constitution provides for a High Court for the Northern Region and a High Court for the Southern Cameroons, and for appeals to lie from both of these to the Federal Supreme Court.

Policy of the Administering Authority

100. The policy of the Administering Authority is to bring the inhabitants of the Territory to full self-government or independence by enabling and encouraging them to play progressively more important parts in every branch of public life, until they are competent to assume full control. The principal problems to be overcome have their roots in the sparsity of the population and the difficulty of the terrain. For this reason public services of all kinds are hard to establish and expensive to maintain, but revenue will only expand as public services develop. The fitness of the inhabitants to take part in public life must depend to a great extent on their standard of education, but the factors described hamper progress in the educational field as much as in any other.

Relationship with the Administering Authority

101. The main features of the relationship between the Territory (as integrated with the Federation of Nigeria) and the Administering Authority are as follows :— Q. 15

- (a) The Governor-General of the Federation and Governors of the Regions hold office by virtue of Commissions from Her Majesty the Queen (who, under Article 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement, is the Administering Authority). They are required to carry out any instructions they may receive from Her Majesty, and they have the special powers referred to in paragraphs 107 and 110 below.
- (b) Since Nigeria is not a sovereign state, its external relations are the direct responsibility of the United Kingdom Government except insofar as the United Kingdom Government may entrust such relations to the Government of the Federation.
- (c) The constitution is contained in Orders made by Her Majesty-in-Council and the Queen retains the right to make Orders and Parliament the right to legislate for the affairs of Nigeria. Her Majesty also retains the right to disallow any law passed by a Nigerian Legislature, but this power is rarely exercised.

CHAPTER 2. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT**(a) The Administration****Executive powers**

102. Executive powers are divided between the various Governments of the Federation of Nigeria in the same way as legislative powers. The executive authority of the Federation extends to all matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws; that of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons to the matters with respect to which their Legislatures have power to make laws. Q. 17, 18 & 20

The Federal Government

103. The chief administrative officer of the Territory is the Governor-General of Nigeria. The office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief is constituted by the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, 1954. The Governor-General has the powers and duties conferred upon him by that Order, by the Constitution Order-in-Council or by any other law; and such other powers and duties as Her Majesty may assign to him.

104. The Order-in-Council creating the office of Governor-General contains provisions for succession to the government, the appointment of a Deputy, the creation of a Privy Council for the Federation, the creation of offices (including those of Commissioner of the Cameroons and Deputy Commissioner), powers of pardon, custody and use of the Public Seals of the Federation and the Southern Cameroons, and declares that all officers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of Nigeria "shall be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the Governor-General".

105. Under the Constitution Order in Council the Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy for Nigeria in matters to which the executive authority of the Federation extends. It consists of :—

- (a) the Governor-General, who is President ;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members, namely, the Chief Secretary of the Federation, the Attorney-General of the Federation and the Financial Secretary of the Federation ;

- (c) ten members styled Ministers, three being appointed from among the Representative Members of the House of Representatives elected in each Region and one from the Southern Cameroons.

106. Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Royal Instructions (issued to the Governor-General on 3rd September, 1954). These lay down that Federal Ministers are to be appointed on the recommendation of the person who appears to the Governor-General to be the leader of the party in the House of Representatives having an overall majority; if there is no such party then the Ministers from each Region and the Southern Cameroons are to be appointed on the recommendation of the leaders of the parties appearing to command majorities among the members elected in the Regions. The Governor-General is required by his Royal Instructions to consult with the Council of Ministers except in certain specified matters, the chief of which are the exercise of any of his powers which concern the administration of justice, the remission of penalties, the appointment or dismissal of public officers, external affairs, aliens (including naturalization, deportation and immigration) and the armed forces of the Crown. The Governor-General need not consult the Council, also, when in his judgement the matter is too unimportant, too urgent or for some other reason harm would result; the Instructions also detail the steps to be taken (including an immediate report to Her Majesty through a Secretary of State) when in certain cases the Governor-General is authorized to act otherwise than in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Instructions outline procedure for the enactment of laws, assent to Bills, the constitution of the Privy Council and tenure of seats, powers and pardon.

107. The Constitution Order in Council confers on the Governor-General reserved legislative and executive powers. These were not used during 1955.

108. The member of the Council of Ministers at present representing the Southern Cameroons is Mr. Victor Mukete, Minister without Portfolio.

The Northern Region Government

109. The executive body for the Northern Region is known as the Executive Council. Its members are:—

- (a) the Governor, who is President;
- (b) three Ex-Officio Members namely the Civil Secretary, the Attorney-General of the Region and the Financial Secretary of the Region; and
- (c) thirteen members appointed from among the members of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly. One of these is styled Premier of the Region and the other twelve are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier.

110. The Governor has Royal Instructions similar to those issued to the Governor-General empowering him in certain circumstances not to consult with or act contrary to the advice of the Executive Council and also has reserved executive and legislative powers. These powers were not used in 1955.

111. The Northern Cameroons is represented on the Executive Council by Mallam Abba Habib who was born in Dikwa Emirate and was appointed the first Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs. He is also Chairman of the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons which was formed in April, 1955. This body was appointed to advise the Executive Council of the Northern Region as to the particular needs of the Northern Cameroons and to make recommendations to the Council. It has a special duty to keep the Government of the Northern Region informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on Regional

legislation and is able, through its Chairman, to make known to the Executive Council any views which it may have on proposed legislation or on the need for additional legislation. In respect of matters of exclusively Federal jurisdiction, the Committee may ask the Regional Government to make representations to the Federal Government, and the members of the Committee who are elected members of the Federal House of Representatives are able in that House to represent Northern Cameroons opinion on particular issues. The Committee has twelve members and comprises the Members of the House of Chiefs, House of Representatives and House of Assembly who represent in whole or in part the Northern Section of the Trust Territory plus special members to serve areas not otherwise represented. The members are as follows :—

Chairman

Hon. Abba M. Habib (Member of the House of Assembly and Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs).

Members

The Emir of Dikwa (Member of the House of Chiefs).

The Lamido of Adamawa (Member of the House of Chiefs).

Mallam Abubaker Gurumpawo (Member of the House of Representatives).

Mallam Abba Jato

Mallam Kalio Mongonu

Mallam Mormoni Bazza

Mallam Ahmadu Lamdo Mubi (Member of the House of Assembly).

Mallam Ibrahim Demsa.

Mallam Tobi Yarafa.

Galadima Boyi, M.B.E.

Mallam Sentiri Daksani.

} Members of the House of Representatives.

Mubi (Member of the House of Assembly).

112. The Committee met twice in 1955 and in addition met the 1955 United Nations Visiting Mission. At its meeting in November the Committee unanimously agreed that the part of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Region should remain part of the Northern Region and should in no circumstances be amalgamated with the Southern Cameroons.

The Commissioner of the Cameroons

113. The office of the Commissioner of the Cameroons is established by the Constitution Order in Council. The Commissioner is directly responsible to the Governor-General for trusteeship affairs in the whole of the Territory, including the Northern Cameroons. He has, however no direct administrative responsibility for the Northern Cameroons, and in matters affecting the North that are of interest to him because of their bearing on trusteeship affairs he acts in collaboration with the Northern Regional authorities.

The Southern Cameroons Government

114. The Southern Cameroons is directly administered by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, who is responsible to and subject to the direction of the Governor-General. By his Royal Instructions the Governor-General is required to issue certain directions to the Commissioner of the Cameroons and these are set out in Attachment D to this report. The Commissioner is advised by the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons which is established under the Constitution Order in Council. This consists of :—

(a) the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President ;

- (b) three Ex-Officio Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary ;
- (c) four Unofficial Members appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons.

115. The Commissioner is not bound to take the Council's advice but almost always does so.

116. The Members of the Executive Council do not hold Ministerial office but the Commissioner is required to assign to individual members of Executive Council subjects or groups of subjects for which there are Heads of Departments in the Territory. The Council was composed in 1955 as follows :—

President

Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, C.M.G., C.B.E., Commissioner of the Cameroons.

Ex-Officio Members

Mr. J. Brayne-Baker, Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons ;
Mr. C. A. Burton—Legal Secretary ;
Mr. J. Murray—Financial and Development Secretary.

Unofficial Members (and the subjects assigned to them)

Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E. (Leader of the Majority Party)—Local Government, Land, Survey and Co-operative ;
The Rev. J. C. Kangsen—Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary ;
Mr. S. T. Muna—Public Works ;
Mr. F. A. Sone—Educational and Medical.

Mr. Sone was appointed a temporary unofficial Member of the Council on 11th August, 1955, to act during the incapacity through illness of Mr. S. A. George.

The Administrative and Departmental staff

Q. 18

117. Officers serving in the Southern Cameroons are members of the Federal Public Service and are appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion normally on the advice of a Public Service Commission ; officers in the Northern Section are members of the Northern Region Public Service, and are similarly appointed by the Governor of the Region. They are the main agents for putting policy into effect. Administrative Officers, whose qualifications normally include a University honours degree, are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the basis of their record and personal qualities and appointed by the Governor-General or Governor, as the case may be. An officer selected is required to attend a course of training at a University, which is followed by a probationary period. During this course of training and the probationary period he is known as a " cadet ". The training course is of about a year's duration. It is designed to give a cadet a general background to the work which he is going to do and the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The course includes agricultural, legal, historical, economic, geographical and anthropological studies, and instruction is given in the principles of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system. During the probationary period in Nigeria a cadet is required to pass an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. A number of officers, mainly of between five and twelve years' service, are selected for a second University training course lasting for two or three terms. Departmental as well as Administrative officers attend the course.

118. A Resident in charge of a Province is usually an officer of twenty to twenty-five years' experience, who has been in charge of various districts and had one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity. District Officers generally have from nine to twenty years' experience.

119. Departmental officers in the Territory are directly responsible to their heads of department in all strictly technical matters; but they are responsible through the Minister concerned to the Governor of the Northern Region, or the Commissioner of the Cameroons on behalf of the Governor-General, as the case may be, for the execution of policy.

(b) Legislatures

The Federal Legislature

120. Under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, the Legislature Q. 19 of the Federation consists of the Governor-General (whose assent is required to all bills before they become law) and the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of :—

- (a) A Speaker ;
- (b) 3 Ex-Officio Members, namely the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary ;
- (c) 184 Representative Members elected—
 - (i) 92 from the Northern Region (including the Northern Section of the Trust Territory) ;
 - (ii) 42 from the Eastern Region ;
 - (iii) 42 from the Western Region ;
 - (iv) 6 from the Southern Cameroons ;
 - (v) 2 from Lagos ;
- (d) not more than 6 Special Members, appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

121. The Representative Members are elected by the people under electoral arrangements which are described in Chapter 5. Six such Members represent the Southern Cameroons and five the Northern Cameroons.

The Northern Region Legislature

122. The Legislature of the Northern Region of Nigeria which includes the Northern Cameroons consists, under the same Order in Council, of the Governor of the Region and two Legislative Houses, namely the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly.

123. The Northern House of Chiefs is composed as follows :—

- (a) the Governor ;
- (b) all first class Chiefs ;
- (c) 37 other Chiefs ;
- (d) those members of the Executive Council of the Northern Region who are members of the Northern House of Assembly ; and
- (e) an adviser on Muslim law.

The members of the Northern House of Assembly are :—

- (a) 4 Official Members ;
- (b) 131 Elected Members ; and
- (c) not more than 5 Special Members appointed by the Governor to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

124. Three Members of the Northern House of Assembly are elected by the people of the Northern Cameroons. One member of the House of Chiefs comes from the Trust Territory and the Emirate of one lies partly in the Trust Territory.

The Southern Cameroons Legislature

125. The Legislature of the Southern Cameroons consists of the Governor-General, whose assent is required to legislation, and the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons. The members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly are :—

- (a) the Commissioner of the Cameroons who is President of the House ;
- (b) 3 Ex-Officio Members, namely the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, the Legal Secretary and the Financial and Development Secretary ;
- (c) 13 Elected Members ;
- (d) 6 Native Authority Members ; and
- (e) not more than 2 Special Members, appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

126. Elections for the Northern House of Assembly and the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly are held separately from those for the Federal House of Representatives.

Powers and Procedure

127. For the purpose of defining spheres of legislative authority the First Schedule to the Order in Council contains two Legislative Lists : the Exclusive Legislative List and the Concurrent Legislative List. These lists are set out in Attachment C to this report. The Constitution provides that :—

- (a) The Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, make laws for the whole Federation in respect of matters on either the Exclusive or the Concurrent Legislative List.
- (b) the Governor of the Northern Region may with the advice and consent of the Northern House of Chiefs and the Northern House of Assembly make laws for the Northern Region in respect of any matter not on the Executive Legislative List.
- (c) the Governor-General may, with the advice and consent of the House of Assembly of the Southern Cameroons, make laws for the Southern Cameroons in respect of any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List.

128. Procedure in the Legislative Houses is governed by Standing Orders. Any member may introduce a bill, propose a motion, or present a petition, but the House may not proceed upon it if in the Speaker's or President's opinion it seeks to dispose of or charge any public revenue or funds, or to impose, alter, or repeal any rate, tax or duty. Nor may the House proceed without the Governor-General's or Governor's consent upon any bill, motion, or petition the effect of which would be to alter the conditions of service of a public officer, or which would adversely affect a public officer's dependents. Financial legislation is originated and sponsored in the House by the Council of Ministers or Executive Council. The elected members are fully conversant with their rights and privileges and take every advantage of them.

Membership

129. The present members of the various Legislative Houses representing the Trust Territory are as follows :—

House of Representatives

- Mr. Victor Mukete (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba), Federal Minister without Portfolio.
- Mr. L. S. Fonka (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
- Mr. P. Aiyuk (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
- Mr. J. Mbonyam (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
- Mr. F. Ngale (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
- Mr. L. A. Ning (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
- M. Abba Jato (Northern Peoples' Congress, North Dikwa).
- M. Kalia Mongonu (Northern Peoples' Congress, South Dikwa).
- M. Marmani Bazza (Northern Peoples' Congress, Northern Adamawa T.T.).
- M. Baba A. Gurum Pawo (Northern Peoples' Congress, Southern Adamawa T.T.).
- M. Ibrahim Usman (Northern Peoples' Congress, Wukari).

Members of the Northern House of Chiefs

- The Emir of Dikwa.
- The Lamido of Adamawa.

Members of the Northern House of Assembly

- M. Abba Habib (Northern Peoples' Congress, Bornu), Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs.
- M. Ahmadu Lando Mubi (Northern Peoples' Congress).
- M. Ibrahim Demsa (Northern Peoples' Congress).

*Southern Cameroons House of Assembly**Official Members*

- The Commissioner of the Cameroons—Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, C.M.G., C.B.E.
- The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons—Mr. J. Brayne-Baker.
- The Legal Secretary—Mr. C. A. Burton.
- The Financial and Development Secretary—Mr. J. Murray.

Elected Members

- Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
- Mr. S. A. George (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
- Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
- Mr. S. T. Muna (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
- Mr. J. M. Bokwe (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).
- Dr. E. M. L. Endeley (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
- Mr. J. N. Foncha (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Bamenda).
- Mr. S. A. George (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
- Rev. J. C. Kangsen (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
- Mr. V. T. Lainjo (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
- Mr. E. K. Martin (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
- Mr. S. T. Muna (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
- Mr. S. E. Ncha (Kamerun Peoples' Party, Mamfe).
- Mr. J. T. Ndze (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
- Mr. J. N. Nkwain (Kamerun National Congress, Wum).
- Mr. J. Nsame (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
- Mr. F. A. Sone (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).

Native Authority Members

- Chief S. Asungna Foto (Kamerun National Congress, Mamfe).
 Mr. A. N. Jua (Kamerun National Democratic Party, Wum).
 Chief Mformi (Kamerun National Congress, Nkambe).
 Mr. M. T. Monju (Kamerun National Congress, Bamenda).
 Chief J. Manga Williams, O.B.E. (Kamerun National Congress, Victoria).
 Mr. H. N. Mulango (Kamerun National Congress, Kumba).

Special Members

- Mrs. D. E. Idowu.
 Mr. W. E. W. Carter (Manager, Barclays Bank, D.C.O., Victoria).

130. The appointment of Mrs. Idowu, who represents the women of the Southern Cameroons in the House, is perhaps of particular interest. In a territory where women have until the past few years held little political importance in society, this appointment is a generally welcomed and progressive step.

131. Three political parties are represented amongst the elected members of the House of Assembly, these being:—

- Kamerun National Congress, the leader of which is Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E., and which has 16 members.
 Kamerun National Democratic Party with 2 members.
 Kamerun Peoples' Party with 1 member.

132. The remuneration of members of Legislative Houses is as follows:—

	£
Members of the House of Representatives	800
Federal Minister without portfolio	2,500
Federal Minister with portfolio	3,000
Member of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly	300
Member of Southern Cameroons Executive Council ..	300+510
Leader of Government Business in the Southern Cameroons	300+510±250
Member of Northern Regional House of Assembly ..	800
Premier of the Northern Region	4,000
Northern Regional Minister with portfolio	3,000
Northern Regional Minister without portfolio ..	1,650
Northern Regional Parliamentary Secretary	1,400

Sessions in 1955

133. The newly constituted House of Representatives held its first meeting in January and passed twelve Ordinances, including one for the establishment of the Nigeria Central Marketing Board. At its March meeting the House was principally occupied with the budget, but a further eight Ordinances were passed, the most important of these being the Nigerian Railway Corporation Ordinance. At its third and final meeting of the year in August, thirteen Ordinances were passed and these included the Federal Supreme Court (General Provisions) Ordinance and the Factories Ordinance.

134. The Northern Regional Legislature met in March and August, 1955, and passed sixteen bills. These included the Appropriation and Supplementary Provisions Laws and a certain amount of amending legislation consequent on the introduction of the new constitution. The following are the bills of major importance:

- (a) Northern Region High Court Law.
 (b) Magistrates Courts (Northern Region) Law.

These two Laws carry out the requirement of the constitution that a separate judicial system should be established in each Region.

(c) Slaughter Stock (Control and Taxation) Law, 1955.

The purpose of this measure is to bring under stricter control the movements of large numbers of trade cattle, to assist in the control of cattle disease and to levy taxes on this important trade.

(d) The Development Corporation Law.

This Law brought about the merger of the Northern Regional Development (Loans) Board and the Northern Regional Production Development Board into the Development Corporation. This followed a recommendation of the International Bank Mission. The new Corporation has the power to make loans for schemes or projects designed to further the economic development of the Region and in particular the development of agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprises. Many of the powers of the old boards are conferred on the Corporation but their whole scope and function has been broadened, particularly in relation to the granting of small loans. In addition the Corporation is brought under direct Ministerial control.

135. During the year the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met three times. The meeting in March 1955 was principally occupied with the budget for the Territory for the financial year, the 1st April, 1955, to the 31st March, 1956. The House met again in July and December and during the year the following laws were passed :—

1. Southern Cameroons Appropriation Law, 1955.
2. Southern Cameroons High Court Law, 1955.
3. Magistrates' Courts (Southern Cameroons) Law, 1955.
4. Public Holidays (Amendment) Law, 1955.
5. Southern Cameroons Agricultural Law, 1955.
6. Cameroons Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1955.
7. Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Law, 1955.
8. Southern Cameroons Co-operative Societies Law, 1955.
9. Statutory Powers and Duties (Transfer) Law, 1955.
10. Forestry (Southern Cameroons) (Amendment) Law, 1955.
11. Native Authority (Borrowing Powers) Law, 1955.
12. Stamp Duties (Evidence) Law, 1955.

136. Two Special Members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly were appointed, increasing the number of Members to 25. By the terms of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, the House must be dissolved not later than 1st January, 1957, and new elections held.

137. In each of the Legislative Houses, the language used is English, with Hausa as an alternative in the Northern Region. The debates are recorded and the full text is published.

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General Description

138. Local government in the Territory is the responsibility of native authorities, who receive guidance and advice from Administrative and Departmental officers. Generally speaking where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation, the native authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the native authority system is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery. Q. 21

139. The following is a list of the present Native Authorities in the Territory:
1. BORNUE PROVINCE, BAMA DIVISION.
The Emir of Dikwa in Council.
 2. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.
The Lamido of Adamawa in Council.
 3. BENUE PROVINCE, WUKARI DIVISION, TIGON-NDORO-KENTU AREA.
Tigon District Council.
Ngoro Tribal Council.
Kentu District Council.
 4. BAMEDA DIVISION.
Bani Native Authority.
South-Eastern Federation.
South-Western Federation.
 5. WUM DIVISION.
Wum Divisional Native Authority.
 6. NKAMBE DIVISION.
Nkambe Divisional Native Authority.
 7. MAMFE DIVISION.
Assumbo Native Authority.
Bangwa Native Authority.
Banyang Native Authority.
Kembong Native Authority with three subordinate Native Authorities, Obang, Keaka and Edwe.
Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority.
Mbo Native Authority.
Mbulu Federal Native Authority.
Menka Native Authority.
Takamanda Native Authority.
Widekum Native Authority.
 8. KUMBA DIVISION.
Southern Area Native Authority.
Bai-Dieka Group Native Authority.
Basossi Group Native Authority.
Bambuko Clan Native Authority.
Northern Bakundu Native Authority.
Bafaw-Balong Group Native Authority.
Isangele Group Native Authority.
Balue Clan Native Authority.
Kumba Town Native Authority.
Mbonge Group Native Authority.
Eastern Area Native Authority.
North-Western Area Native Authority.
South-Western Area Native Authority.
 9. VICTORIA DIVISION.
Bakolle Native Authority.
Bakweri Native Authority.
Balong Native Authority.
Victoria Federated Native Authority with two subordinate Native Authorities, Mungo and Tiko.

140. In the Southern Cameroons local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 140 of the Laws of Nigeria). Under Section 5 of that Ordinance, the Governor-General, acting within his absolute discretion, may appoint as a Native Authority any chief or other person, any chief associated with a council, any council or any group of persons. A list of the Native Authorities' powers in the Southern Cameroons is given in paragraphs 144-146.

141. In the Northern Section, the local government institutions are regulated by the Northern Region Native Authority Law 1954 (No. 4 of 1954) and under Section 6 of that Law, similar powers of appointment are exercised by the Governor of the Northern Region. The powers of these Native Authorities are listed in paragraphs 161 and 162.

142. The existing native authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs, or chiefs and councils formed the recognized authority they became the native authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such a manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as native authorities. Native Authorities and Native Courts take cognizance of local law and custom, but do not interfere with them except in so far as law and custom are repugnant to natural justice, morality, and humanity, or conflict with the provisions of any Ordinance.

143. The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out without interference by Administrative Officers. Existing forms of local government range from the hierarchic, which is commonest in the north, to the conciliar, which is more prevalent near the coast, but these forms merge into one another, and there is a constant tendency for the extremes to disappear; any attempt to classify and enumerate would therefore be misleading. Inasmuch as the Native Authority Ordinance and the Northern Region Native Authority Law set out the functions and prescribe the duties of local government bodies, they define their relationship with the central territorial government and with the legislatures. The qualifications required of the members are that they should be acceptable to the people over whom the Native Authority has jurisdiction, but power exists to remove a member, and this power is exercised in cases of misconduct or ineptitude. Since local government is founded on traditional institutions the jurisdiction of local government bodies usually conforms to tribal or similar divisions. Amalgamation occurs where it is the wish of the people concerned, and is calculated to promote efficiency.

Powers of Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons

144. Subject to the provisions of any Ordinance or other law for the time being in force, a Native Authority in the Southern Cameroons may issue formal orders to be obeyed by such persons within its area as may be subject to its jurisdiction for any of the following purposes:—

- (a) prohibiting, restricting or regulating gambling;
- (b) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons;
- (c) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting or destruction of trees growing on communal or native lands;
- (d) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the migration of natives from or to the area of its authority;

- (e) regulating child betrothals within the area of its authority and prescribing safeguards to be taken—
 - (i) when the child betrothed leaves the place in which her parents or guardian reside but does not leave the area of authority of the native authority making the order,
 - (ii) when the child betrothed leaves the area of authority of the native authority making the order,
 - (iii) when the child betrothed in some other area enters the area of the native authority making the order ;
- (f) requiring the marriage, birth or death of any persons subject to its jurisdiction to be reported to it or to such person as it may direct ;
- (g) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of livestock of any description ;
- (h) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush, and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush in contravention of any law or regulation ;
- (i) requiring any native to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of such native and of those dependent upon him ;
- (j) prohibiting, restricting or regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which the native authority, by virtue of any native law or custom for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done ;
- (k) prohibiting the hindrance or interruption of the free passage of any person transporting goods or produce along any path or road leading to any town or village ;
- (l) protecting vegetation along any road or path ;
- (m) specifying fees or charges to be paid in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any order ; and
- (n) for any other purpose, whether similar to those here enumerated or not, which may, by notice published in the Gazette, be sanctioned by the Governor-General either generally or for any particular area or native authority.

145. A Resident* may compel the making of such orders, or insist that they be cancelled once made, if he thinks it expedient for the good order and government of the neighbourhood concerned. Penalties for disobedience may not exceed a fine of £25, or 6 months' imprisonment, or both, whether the order was made by the Native Authority independently, or at the Resident's instance.

146. In addition, the Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the Cameroons, may make rules :—

- (i) for the regulating, controlling or promoting of trade or industry and regulating the carrying on of any offensive trade ;
- (ii) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possessing and consumption of native liquor ;

* Although the office of Resident has been abolished in the Southern Cameroons, "Resident" means the administrative officer appointed to be in charge of a province and here means the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons as though such officers were in charge of the Southern Cameroons as provinces.

- (iii) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of tsetse fly ;
- (iv) prohibiting or regulating the removal from any place of African antique work of art and generally for the protection and preservation thereof ;
- (v) prohibiting or regulating the capture, killing or sale of fish or any specified kind or kinds of fish ;
- (vi) (a) prohibiting cruelty to animals or specified acts of cruelty to animals, and
(b) authorising the detention for treatment of any animal suffering from the effect of cruelty ;
- (vii) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace ;
- (viii) preventing the pollution of the water in any stream, water-course or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course ;
- (ix) preventing the spread of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and for the care of the sick ;
- (x) requiring persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any person who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen within or without the area of its authority ;
- (xi) declaring any area specified in any such rules to be a public burial ground, requiring the burial of all persons who die within the jurisdiction of the native authority making the rules in such burial ground, requiring the burial of a dead body within a specified period after death, and imposing on any person named in the rules the duty of causing any dead body to be buried ;
- (xii) regulating animal traffic along highways ;
- (xiii) (a) requiring bicycles and vehicles other than motor vehicles to be licensed, authorising the exaction of fees for licences issued in respect of bicycles and such vehicles, and
(b) specifying the equipment with which bicycles and such other vehicles must be fitted, and generally for regulating and controlling the riding of bicycles and the use of such other vehicles, and
(c) generally for all purposes incidental to sub-paragraph (a) and (b) ;
- (xiv) requiring people to carry lamps during such hours and within such places, or areas as may be specified in the rules ;
- (xv) prohibiting or regulating the hawking of wares, or the erection of stalls on or near any street ;
- (xvi) declaring any land to be an open space and the purpose for which such space is to be used or occupied and regulating such use or occupation ;
- (xvii) (a) for the prevention of fires, and
(b) providing for the establishment of fire brigades, and
(c) prescribing the duties of the members of such brigades, and
(d) generally in connexion with any matters relating to the extinguishing of fires and to the custody and use of appliances provided for such purpose ;

- (xviii) (a) for the licensing of buildings or other places for the performance of stage plays or the display of cinematograph films, and
 - (b) prescribing the building materials thereof and the mode of building, seating accommodation, entrances, exits and all other matters appertaining to the same, and
 - (c) prescribing against overcrowding and for the control and prevention of fire, and
 - (d) prescribing for the maintenance of good order therein and for the entry and inspection during any performance or display or at any time by any police officer or person authorised so to do ;
- (xix) (a) for the appointment, management and control of pounds, and
 - (b) prescribing the powers and duties of pound masters, and
 - (c) for the seizing and impounding of stray animals, the recovery of expenses incurred in connexion therewith, and
 - (d) for the sale of impounded animals and the disposal of the proceeds of any sale ;
- (xx) (a) regulating the repairing, improving, stopping or diverting of streets, water-courses or drains, preventing obstructions thereto, and the mode of objection to the stopping or diverting thereof, and
 - (b) regulating the construction of new streets, water-courses or street drains and building lines, and
 - (c) regulating the cutting, uprooting, topping, injuring or destroying any tree growing in any street, and
 - (d) regulating traffic in any street ;
- (xxi) with regard to public services provided by the native authority in any capacity and for the imposition of general or other rates in respect of the same ;
- (xxii) providing for the fencing of land or any particular land and for the maintenance and repair of such fences ;
- (xxiii) (a) providing for the demolition of dangerous buildings, and
 - (b) enabling some person or persons to carry out such demolition at the expense of the owner in default of the owner so doing, to remove and sell the materials of any building so demolished and
 - (c) regulating the procedure by which such expenses may be recovered ;
- (xxiv) prohibiting, restricting and regulating the keeping of livestock of any description and for the prevention of and payment of compensation for damage done by straying animals ;
- (xxv) relating to the use and alienation whether upon devolution by will or otherwise of any description whatever of interests in land within the area of jurisdiction of the native authority and without derogation from the generality of these provisions specially in respect of any or all of the following matters :—
 - (a) the control of any or all powers of alienation of land or of any interest therein to strangers or to persons other than strangers ;
 - (b) the control and use of communal land and of family land either generally or specifically and with special reference to the cultivation thereof and the type of crops which may be grown thereon,

- (c) the control of mortgaging with special reference to the approval of the mortgagee and the use to which the land may be put when mortgaged,
 - (d) making the purchaser at any sale, whether such sale is by order of any court whatsoever or not, subject to the approval of the native authority or of a specified individual or individuals and providing, in the case of a sale by a court, that the land shall again be sold if the vendor is not approved under the rules,
 - (e) for the recording or filing of documents relating to the alienation of land or interest therein,
 - (f) for the control either generally or specifically of the size or extent of communal land or family land over which any individual or group of persons may exercise rights or be permitted to exercise rights, and
 - (g) the regulating of the allocation of communal land or family land and specifying the person or persons who may allocate such communal land subject to such special or general directions as the native authority may require.
- (xxvi) providing for—
- (a) the control of the siting of advertisements and of hoardings or other structure designed for the display of advertisements;
 - (b) the removal of any advertisement the siting of which does not conform to any rule made under sub-paragraph (a); and
 - (c) applying the provisions of paragraph (xxiii) to any hoarding or other structure designed or used for the display of advertisements which is so sited as to conduce to the danger of road-users or other members of the public.
- (xxvii) specifying fees or charges in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any rule; and
- (xxviii) (a) imposing as penalties for the breach of any rule, a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both such fine and imprisonment;
- (b) providing for the service of notice upon any person who has committed or is committing an offence against or breach of native authority rules, requiring such person to take such action in relation to the offence or breach as may be specified in the notice and in default of compliance with such notice enabling the native authority concerned itself to take the necessary action and recover the expenses of so doing and for regulating the procedure therefor;
 - (c) providing for the disposal whether by way of forfeiture or otherwise of any property, article or thing in respect of which an offence has been committed or which has been used for the commission of an offence.
- (xxix) for the imposition of a rate (to be known as an Education Rate) the proceeds whereof shall be paid to the Native Authority, provided that where under the provisions of section 26 of the Education Ordinance, 1948, a Local Education Authority has been established for the area of jurisdiction of the Native Authority, the imposition of such rate and the expenditure of the proceeds thereof shall be subject to the approval of such Local Education Authority.

The Bamenda area

147. In the Bamenda area of the Southern Cameroons local government is at present based on tribal affiliations with suitable representation for minority groups. There are five statutory Native Authorities which are as follows:—

<i>Bamenda Division</i>	<i>Wum Division</i>	<i>Nkambe Division</i>
1. South Eastern Federation.	Wum Divisional	Nkambe Divisional
2. South Western Federation.		
3. Bani Native Authority.		

Except for Bani which is a single clan, control of each Native Authority is exercised by the Federal Council, a body of representatives elected or appointed by the various clan councils, which form these federated Native Authorities. This two-tier system of representation has been found to work very satisfactorily. The members of the Federal Councils comprise a mixture of traditional leaders and educated elements, a happy blend in a country where the liberalizing influences of education have proceeded slowly and have done little as yet to weaken the respect of the people for their traditional institutions. Proposals have gone forward for the reorganisation of the Bani Native Authority, the new Council to be composed of the Fon of Bani as President, 18 members elected from the various areas within the authority of the Council and, in addition, one person to be appointed to represent the Hausa and Fulani population of the area. The elections to determine members of the new Council will, it is hoped, be held very shortly and will be carried out using the principle of the secret ballot. The decision to give special representation on the Council to Hausa and Fulani interests is based on the fact that these people, although comparatively small in number, contribute very considerably to the Authority's revenue by the payment of "Jangali", or cattle tax. They are similarly represented in Federal Councils.

148. The day-to-day decisions in each Native Authority area are taken by Executive Committee. There are other committees for special interests such as education, agriculture, finance, general purposes, staff and discipline, etc. The Executive Committees of each Native Authority meets at least once a month and the District Officer, although not a member of the Committee, is normally invited to attend in an advisory capacity. Special Committees meet as and when required and include, as co-opted advisers, the Government departmental officers concerned, the Education Officer, for example, being a co-opted member of the Education Committee. There are Standing Orders in each Native Authority to regulate the control of its affairs; they provide the normal rules of procedure for the conduct of debates and for the handling of local government business. The full Federal Council meets at least once every three months to hear the reports of its committees, to rectify decisions and to pass any rules or orders which it considers are required.

149. In many matters no clear cut division of responsibility exists between Government and the Native Authorities. The former provides the major services, the latter augments them. The funds of the Native Authorities are used to provide the following auxiliary services:—

Education	Veterinary
Health	Postal Services
Agriculture	Native Courts
Forestry	Village Administration
Public Works	

Each Native Authority has its own staff organization responsible for its day-to-day business. There are clerks, dispensers, sanitary overseers, teachers, veterinary assistants, road-foremen, builders, carpenters and other artisans. Their skills are

of varying degree but the increasing spread of educational facilities, both academic and technical, is helping towards providing better trained administrators and technicians to occupy responsible posts.

150. The financial position of each Native Authority of the area is generally healthy. The largest, the South Eastern Federated Native Authority, has an estimated revenue and expenditure during the current financial year of approximately £41,000 and £39,000 respectively and an estimated surplus of some £29,000.

151. The revenue of the Authorities is mainly derived from two sources, direct tax and jangali. The flat rate tax paid by the majority of the people varies with each Native Authority, being as low as 11s. 6d. in Wum Division and rising to £1 in the area of the Bani Native Authority. A few persons with higher income, generally traders, transport owners or salaried persons, pay Schedule II Tax calculated at the rate of 4½d. in the £ on their assessed income over the year. Various rating schemes are also being introduced to meet special needs in various homogeneous areas. Women are not required to pay tax. The term jangali has already been mentioned as a tax paid by cattle owners in respect of their animals; the tax at present is five shillings per beast and, as there are approximately 200,000 head of cattle in the area, the various Native Authorities receive, in all, nearly £50,000 in revenue from this source.

152. Other revenue is derived from Court fees, grants from the Southern Cameroons Government (particularly for education), from felling licence fees and sales of fuel in the various Native Authorities forest reserves. There has been an increase of wealth throughout the area. This has been stimulated by the slow but steady improvement of the road system. Motor vehicles arrive in increasing numbers to carry away foodstuffs. This stimulates agricultural activity. The larger revenues of the Native Authorities can therefore be devoted to satisfying some few of the popular demands for roads, markets, water supplies and dispensaries. Notable progress is already being made to satisfy these requirements and certain of the Native Authorities are now seeking loans to finance their more ambitious projects. Particular schemes which deserve mention include piped water supplies for Kumbo, Ndop and Befreng, whilst the Bani Native Authority proposes to earmark the sum of £19,500 to finance a water supply scheme for its main settlement; this sum has become available from payments for compensation arising from the Bali-Widekum disturbances and from the surrender of land to the Mengen communities.

Mamfe Division

153. In Mamfe Division the task of Local Government is entrusted to eleven major Native Authorities which are :

- The Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority ;
- The Mbo Native Authority ;
- The Bangwa Native Authority ;
- The Mundani Native Authority ;
- The Banyang Native Authority ;
- The Assumbo Native Authority ;
- The Mbulu Federal Native Authority ;
- The Menka Native Authority ;
- The Takamanda Native Authority ;
- The Widekum Native Authority ;
- The Kembong Native Authority.

Subordinate to the Kembong Native Authority are the three Native Authorities of Obang, Keaka and Ekwe.

154. These Native Authorities are grouped into four Native Treasury areas. Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority, Banyang Native Authority and Mbo Native Authority, share a common Treasury sited at Bakebe. Bangwa and Mundani Native Authorities share a Treasury which is situated in Mamfe. Kembong Native Authority has its own Treasury in Kembong. The remaining five Native Authorities share the Overside Native Treasury which, like that of Bangwa-Mundani, is in Mamfe. Joint Committees were formed in 1952 in respect of those Treasuries which are shared by more than one Native Authority, and these have worked, though the work has suffered because of the conflicting interests, both vested and parochial, of individuals. Councillors in the Kembong area have shown an increasing sense of financial responsibility—a fact which is proved by the existence of three different rating projects, and the lively discussions on proposals to extend the principle to other areas.

155. As a first step towards the reorganisation of all the Native Authorities in the Division, a new Mamfe Town and Area Native Authority was formed by election at the end of last year, and detailed proposals have since gone forward for the establishment of new councils on an electoral basis for the Kembong, Banyang and Mbo Areas.

Victoria Division

156. In addition to being the agent to the Regional Government, the divisional officer in Victoria is also adviser to the Native Authorities in the division. At present there are four independent Native Authorities; the Bakweri, the Victoria Federated, the Balong and the Bakolle authorities. The two latter Native Authorities are very small and share a Treasury with the Victoria Federated Native Authority and they also meet together with the Victoria Federated Native Authority to discuss matters of common interest. Apart from their independent status and the ability to make rules without reference to the Victoria Federated Authority, there is little difference between them and the Mungo and Tiko Native Authorities which are subordinate to the Victoria Federated Authority.

157. The representation on the Native Authorities is by traditional representation from village groups by village elders sitting in rotation. The Victoria and Bakweri Native Authorities have permanent salaried chairmen. The small Balong Native Authority also has a permanent salaried chairman but not the Bakolle Native Authority. Only one of the subordinate Native Authorities, that of Tiko, has any form of election on modern lines. A complete reorganisation of local government in Victoria Division is planned for 1956.

Kumba Division

158. In Kumba Division from the earliest days of British Administration numerous enquiries have been made into tribal customs and organisation but no indigenous foundation was discovered on which a satisfactory system of native administration could be based. Native Authority Councils were set up throughout the Division but their progress was seriously handicapped by the absence in most areas of any large cohesive unit with common loyalties or political traditions and by the antagonism and petty jealousies which existed between clans, village groups and in some cases between villages. A further obstacle to progress has been and is still the inaccessibility of many of the centres of population and the serious lack of communications, due to shortage of funds and the very broken nature of the terrain, which render it very difficult for Administrative Officers to maintain the close contact with the people which is so essential.

159. There is as yet only one Native Treasury for the Division but it has been proposed that this be split into three, these serving:—

- (a) those areas lying to the west of the Victoria–Mamfe road;
- (b) those areas lying to the east of the Victoria–Mamfe road; and
- (c) Kumba Town.

In the meantime, a Joint Committee, consisting of one representative from each of the thirteen Native Authorities, has been established and certain powers have been delegated to it to enable it to operate the services provided for in the Estimates of the Divisional Treasury and to engage and discipline staff.

160. A notable innovation has been the introduction of a “Pay As You Earn” system of taxing the incomes of the employees of the Plantations, Commercial firms and Government Departments.

Powers of Native Authorities in the Northern Region

161. Subject to the provisions of any written law for the time being in force a native authority in the Northern Region, with the concurrence of the native authority, if any, to which it is subordinate, and subject to the approval of the Governor, may make rules—

- (1) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the cutting or destruction of trees growing on communal or native lands;
- (2) requiring and regulating the planting, tending, protection and preservation of trees or plantations of trees (including amenity trees) on communal or native lands or in towns or villages;
- (3) for the purpose of controlling, preventing and destroying any plant or insect which may be harmful to crops ;
- (4) requiring the cultivation of land for the production of crops and for regulating and controlling the processing, sale, delivery and marketing of crops;
- (5) regulating and controlling whether by prohibition or otherwise the borrowing and lending of money or money's worth secured either wholly or in part on standing crops;
- (6)
 - (a) prohibiting cruelty to animals or specified acts of cruelty to animals; and
 - (b) authorising the detention for treatment, or destruction without compensation to the owner, of any animal suffering from the effects of cruelty and the recovery of the expenses of treatment or of destruction;
- (7) prohibiting, restricting and regulating the keeping of livestock of any description and for the prevention of and payment of compensation for damage done by straying animals;
- (8) providing for the protection and prevention of the premature slaughter of animals, livestock or any species thereof;
- (9) regulating and controlling communal hunting;
- (10)
 - (a) for the appointment, management and control of pounds;
 - (b) prescribing the powers and duties of pound masters;
 - (c) for the seizing and impounding of stray animals, and the recovery of expenses incurred in connection therewith; and
 - (d) for the sale of impounded animals and the disposal of the proceeds of any sale;
- (11) prohibiting or regulating the capture, killing or sale of fish or any specified kind or kinds of fish;

- (12) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the movement in or through the area of its authority of livestock of any description;
- (13)
 - (a) providing for the demolition of dangerous buildings;
 - (b) enabling some person or persons to carry out such demolition at the expense of the owner in default of the owner so doing, to remove and sell the materials of any buildings so demolished; and
 - (c) regulating the procedure by which such expenses may be recovered;
- (14)
 - (a) the control of the siting of advertisements and of hoardings or other structures designed for the display of advertisements;
 - (b) the removal of any advertisement the siting of which does not conform to any rule made under sub-paragraph (a); and
 - (c) applying the provisions of paragraph (13) to any hoarding or other structure designed or used for the display of advertisements which is so sited as to conduce to the danger of road-users or other members of the public;
- (15) prohibiting or regulating the making of borrow pits or excavations;
- (16) regulating and controlling the movement of children and young females from or within the area of the native authority;
- (17) regulating child betrothals within the area of its authority and prescribing safeguards to be taken—
 - (a) when the child betrothed leaves the place in which her parents or guardians reside but does not leave the area of authority of the native authority making the rule;
 - (b) when the child betrothed leaves the area of authority of the native authority making the rule;
- (18)
 - (a) requiring persons who have been or may become enrolled as pupils in any native authority school or any other school in the Northern Region which has been approved for the purpose of rules under this paragraph by the Local Education Committee established under section 25 of the Education Ordinance, 1952, to attend at such school in accordance with the directions of the headmaster or head teacher thereof during the period for which such pupils have engaged for themselves or through their parents or consequent upon rules made under the provision of sub-paragraph (b) herein to attend such school;
 - (b) empowering heads of administrative sub-areas to select suitable children from among those in their sub-areas and to require them to become enrolled as pupils in specified native authority schools for such period they may think fit in each particular case ;
 - (c) requiring the parents of persons to whom the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) herein apply to ensure that the provisions of any rules made under the provisions of the said sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) are complied with;
- (19) making provision for the election of members to councils other than native authority councils, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) the following matters, that is to say—
 - (a) the qualifications and disqualifications of electors;
 - (b) the registration of electors;

- (c) the ascertainment of the qualifications of persons who submit themselves for election;
 - (d) the holding of elections, direct or indirect;
 - (e) the establishment of electoral areas (by whatever name called) for the purpose of returning members to the councils;
 - (f) the determination of any question which may arise as to the right of any person to be or remain a member of a council or to take part in any election;
 - (g) the disqualification of any person for membership of a council;
 - (h) the co-option of members to a council and the appointment of *ex-officio* members;
- (20)
- (a) for the prevention of fires;
 - (b) providing for the establishment of fire brigades;
 - (c) prescribing the duties of the members of such brigades; and
 - (d) generally in connection with any matters relating to the extinguishing of fires and to the custody and use of appliances provided for such purpose;
- (21) relating to the use and alienation whether upon devolution by will or otherwise of any description whatever of interests in land within the area of jurisdiction of the native authority and without derogation from the generality of these provisions specially in respect of any or all of the following matters :—
- (a) the control of any or all powers of alienation of land or of any interest therein to strangers or to persons other than strangers;
 - (b) the control and use of communal land and of family land either generally or specifically and with special reference to the cultivation thereof and the type of crops which may be grown thereon;
 - (c) the control of mortgaging with special reference to the approval of the mortgagee and the use to which the land may be put when mortgaged;
 - (d) making the purchaser at any sale, whether such sale is by order of any court whatsoever or not, subject to the approval of the native authority or of a specified individual or individuals and providing, in the case of a sale by a court, that the land shall again be sold if the purchaser is not approved under the rules;
 - (e) for the recording or filing of documents relating to the alienation of land or any interest therein;
 - (f) for the control either generally or specifically of the size or extent of communal land or family land over which any individual or group of persons may exercise rights or be permitted to exercise rights, and
 - (g) the regulating of the allocation of communal land or family land and specifying the person or persons who may allocate such communal land subject to such special or general directions as the native authority may require.

In this paragraph—

“land” means all land (including everything attached to the earth) other than the categories of land referred to in Proviso (a) to this section;

“stranger” means any native of Nigeria or native foreigner who is not eligible by native law and custom to inherit land or the use of land within the area of jurisdiction of the native authority making the rule;

- (22)
 - (a) prohibiting farming on land within a stated distance of, or in areas which are, badly eroded areas, areas reclaimed or treated with anti-erosion measures or areas the farming of which is likely to cause erosion or is unsuitable save with the permission of the native authority concerned;
 - (b) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating the grazing of stock on areas or land the subject of sub-paragraph (a);
 - (c) controlling and regulating the treatment of land and methods of farming in order to prevent erosion and particularly with regard to the erection and maintenance of walls and fences, the making and maintenance of drains, trenches, gullies or similar works, the clearance of undergrowth, bushes or trees, the planting and maintenance of windbreaks and the building and maintenance of terraces; and
 - (d) the appointment of overseers of farms and areas;
- (23) providing for the fencing of land or any particular land and for the maintenance and repair of such fences;
- (24) prohibiting, regulating or prescribing such matters or things as may be deemed necessary or advisable in the interest of the public health;
- (25) preventing the spread of infectious or contagious disease, whether of human beings or animals, and for the care of the sick;
- (26) for the purpose of exterminating or preventing the spread of Tsetse Fly;
- (27) providing for—
 - (a) the maintenance of public latrines, urinals, dustbins and manure and nightsoil depots in a sanitary condition;
 - (b) surface scavenging, and the removal and disposal of nightsoil and of other refuse;
 - (c) the cleansing of streets;
 - (d) the provision and proper construction of rubbish receptacles on private premises;
 - (e) the erection and construction, demolition, re-erection and reconstruction, conversion and reconversion, alteration, repair, sanitation and ventilation of public and private buildings;
 - (f) the prevention of overcrowding in premises or rooms either in respect of human beings or animals, including the designation of an officer to fix (subject to a right of appeal by any person affected to the native authority) the maximum number of human beings or animals which may occupy any particular premises or room;
- (28) for preventing in any place where an infectious disease exists, the holding of public meetings or the performance of native customs likely to tend to the dissemination of such infectious disease;
- (29) for the destruction of rats, mice and other kinds of vermin, and of fleas, bugs, or any other such parasites as it may be deemed advisable to destroy and for rendering houses rat-proof;
- (30) providing for the regulation and sanitary maintenance of factories, workshops, breweries and places of public instruction, recreation or assembly;
- (31) providing for the regulation of bakehouses, dairies, aerated water manufacturing, eating houses and food-preparing or food-preserving establishments;

- (32) regulating laundries or wash-houses;
- (33) regulating the admission into any town or part of a town of cattle or other animals;
- (34) providing for the construction, position and proper sanitary maintenance of all places where animals are kept, and the methods to be adopted in cleansing and disinfecting places which have been occupied by any animal suffering from a contagious or infectious disease;
- (35) Licensing slaughter-houses and regulating the slaughter of animals intended for the food of man, and the management and use of slaughter-houses;
- (36) providing for the inspection of such animals;
- (37) regulating the preparation and sale of meat;
- (38) preventing unnecessary pain or suffering before or in the process of slaughtering animals, and prescribing the methods of slaughtering;
- (39) prescribing charges for the use of slaughter-houses, and fees for inspections and licences;
- (40) declaring any area specified in any such rules to be a public burial ground, requiring the burial of all persons who die within the jurisdiction of the native authority making the rules in such burial ground, requiring the burial of a dead body within a specified period after death, and imposing on any person named in the rules the duty of causing any dead body to be buried;
- (41) preventing the pollution of water in any stream, water-course or water-hole, and preventing the obstruction of any stream or water-course;
- (42) prohibiting or regulating the sinking of wells and providing for the closing of wells;
- (43) prohibiting any act or conduct which in the opinion of the native authority might cause a riot or a disturbance or a breach of the peace;
- (44) providing for the peace, good order and welfare of the persons within the area of its authority;
- (45) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the migration of natives from or to the area of its authority;
- (46)
 - (a) requiring the marriage, birth or death of any persons subject to its jurisdiction to be reported to it or to such person as it may direct;
 - (b) providing for the registration of births and deaths occurring amongst natives in any area in which such births and deaths are not registrable under the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance and for the imposition of fees in respect of such registration; and
 - (c) appointing registration offices and registrars for the purposes of any such registration;
- (47)
 - (a) for the licensing of buildings or other places for the performance of stage plays or the display of cinematograph films;
 - (b) prescribing the building materials thereof and the mode of building, seating accommodation, entrances, exits and all other matters appertaining to the same;
 - (c) prescribing against overcrowding and for the control and prevention of fire; and

- (d) prescribing for the maintenance of good order therein and for the entry and inspection during any performance or display or at any time by any police officer or person authorized so to do;
- (48) (a) requiring bicycles and vehicles other than motor vehicles to be licensed, authorising the exaction of fees for licences issued in respect of bicycles and such vehicles;
- (b) specifying the equipment with which bicycles and such other vehicles must be fitted, and generally for regulating and controlling the riding of bicycles and the use of such other vehicles; and
- (c) generally for all purposes incidental to sub-paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (49) for the making of rates;
- (50) (a) regulating the repairing, improving, stopping or diverting of streets, water-courses or drains, preventing obstructions thereto and prescribing the mode of objection to the stopping or diverting thereof;
- (b) regulating the construction of new streets, water-courses or street drains and building lines;
- (c) regulating the cutting, uprooting, topping, injuring or destroying of any tree growing in any street;
- (d) requiring and regulating the planting, tending, protection and preservation of trees in streets; and
- (e) regulating traffic in any street;
- (51) regulating animal traffic along highways;
- (52) protecting vegetation along any road or path;
- (53) declaring any land to be an open space and the purposes for which such space is to be used or occupied and regulating such use or occupation;
- (54) for the regulating, controlling or promoting of trade or industry and regulating the carrying on of any offensive trade;
- (55) prohibiting or regulating the hawking of wares, or the erection of stalls on or near any street;
- (56) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of native liquor;
- (57) prohibiting or regulating the removal from any place of African antique works of art and generally for the protection and preservation thereof;
- (58) governing the establishment and administration of schemes of rural development or settlement;
- (59) with regard to public services provided by the native authority in any capacity ;
- (60) prescribing the duties of any person employed in connection with any of the purposes of rules made under this section;
- (61) specifying fees or charges in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any rule;

- (62) (a) imposing as penalties for the breach of any rule, a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both such fine and imprisonment;
- (b) providing for the service of notice upon any person who has committed or is committing an offence against or breach of any rules made under the provisions of this section requiring such person to take such action in relation to the offence or breach as may be specified in the notice and in default of compliance with such notice enabling the native authority concerned itself to take the necessary action and recover the expenses of so doing and for regulating the procedure therefor;
- (c) providing for the disposal whether by way of forfeiture or otherwise of any property, article or thing in respect of which an offence has been committed or which has been used for the commission of an offence:

Provided that this sub-paragraph shall apply only to an offence of which any person has been convicted by a native court.

- (63) in relation to any market established under this Law or established before the commencement of this Law a native authority, subject to the approval of the Governor, may make rules for any of the following purposes—

- (a) for regulating the use of markets and market buildings, and for keeping order, preventing obstructions, and maintaining cleanliness therein or in the approaches thereto;
- (b) prescribing the goods which may be sold in any market;
- (c) prohibiting the sale of any specified kind of goods within any specified area except in a market established under this Law;
- (d) for regulating stallages, rents, tolls, fees and dues and the collection thereof;
- (e) for fixing the days and the hours during each day on which a market may be held and for preventing the sale and purchase of goods in the markets on any days or at any hours except those fixed;
- (f) prescribing the charges which may be made for the carriage by land or water of goods to or from the market within the limits named in the rules;
- (g) prescribing the weights, scales and measures to be used in the sale of any particular produce and regulating the use thereof;
- (h) for the examination of produce or articles of food;

162. Subject to the provisions of any written law for the time being in force in the Region, a native authority may, subject to the general or specific directions of the native authority, if any, to which it is subordinate, issue orders, to be obeyed by all persons within its area to whom the orders relate, for all or any of the following purposes—

- (1) prohibiting, restricting or regulating gambling;
- (2) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the carrying and possession of weapons;
- (3) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the burning of grass or bush, and the use of fire or lights in any manner likely to ignite any grass or bush in contravention of any law or regulation;

- (4) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating noise in public places (whether the noise emanates from a public place or emanates from a private place and can be heard in a public place) including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers) the following matters:—
 - (a) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating—
 - (i) the sounding of horns or other similar appliances fitted to vehicles other than motor vehicles;
 - (ii) the playing of gramophones, phonographs, musical boxes, automatic musical instruments, wireless loudspeakers or any other form of mechanical reproduction of sound;
 - (iii) the use of loudspeakers, loudhailers, megaphones and all forms of public address equipment whether mechanical or otherwise;
 - (iv) singing, shouting, drumming and the playing of instruments of all kinds.
 - (b) the licensing of any persons, buildings, places, vehicles or instruments in connection with any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) and the grant of permits to any persons in respect of the same.
- (5) prohibiting the hindrance or interruption of the free passage of any person transporting goods or produce along any path or road leading to any town or village;
- (6) requiring people to carry lamps during such hours and within such places or areas as may be specified in the rules;
- (7) prohibiting, restricting, controlling or regulating the dressing of ore;
- (8) requiring persons to report the presence within the area of its authority of any person who has committed an offence for which he may be arrested without a warrant or for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, or of any property stolen or believed to have been stolen within or without the area of its authority;
- (9) prohibiting, restricting or regulating or requiring to be done any matter or thing which the native authority, by virtue of any native law or custom for the time being in force and not repugnant to morality or justice, has power to prohibit, restrict, regulate or require to be done;
- (10) specifying fees or charges to be paid in respect of any matter or act for which provision is made in any Order.

Adamawa Emirate

163. The Native Authority for the Adamawa Emirate, of which the Trust Territory within the Adamawa Province forms part, consists of the Lamido in Council, the Council being either traditional office holders with important administrative duties such as the Waziri and the Treasurer, Fulani and other tribal District Headmen, Heads of Native Authority Departments or nominated representatives from among the common people making a total of twenty councillors in all. The Native Authority has agreed to the principle of admitting elected members to the Council.

164. The Native Authority is a policy-making body and it functions through a system of sub-committees. Day-to-day affairs are dealt with by an executive committee of Councillors resident in Yola. The full Council meets for a week in

each month. Matters are dealt with either in committee (Finance, Police, Appointments, Discipline, etc.) with final approval by the Council or in full Council.

165. The Outer Council of the Native Authority, which is advisory, consisting of thirty-one District Headmen and forty-three representatives elected on a population basis, meets twice a year. Its comments and advice on Emirate affairs are all considered by the Native Authority Council and the proposals it puts forward are increasingly accepted by the Native Authority.

166. The financial powers of the Native Authority are wide and it has almost complete control of its own affairs. The modernisation of the office methods and accounting systems and the training of staff by Administrative Officers continue to make progress.

167. At a lower level Local Government rests in the hands of twenty-eight District Administrations. Responsible for each District is a District Headman who may be an hereditary territorial Chief, or a career administrator appointed by the Native Authority. Each District Headman is responsible to the Native Authority for the administration of his district. He has as assistants subordinate members of various Departments and a District Council to advise him. The District Councils are becoming nuclei for the formation of local opinion. Affairs affecting particular Districts are being referred to the Councils more and more by the Native Authority for the Council's opinion. The financial powers of more competent District Councils are being increased by granting to them authority to retain locally collected fees if they wish to do so and the possibility of their levying local rates is under consideration. Funds allocated to District Councils by the Native Authority annually for expenditure locally at the District Council's discretion were increased by 50 per cent. in 1954-55, thereby enabling greater expenditure to be made by the District Councils themselves on local improvements both in minor works and local public services. All District Councils have been reorganised to include representatives elected to final colleges during the 1954 elections to the House of Representatives and all District Councils now have an unofficial majority.

168. An Adamawa-born Local Government Secretary has now been appointed and he is in the process of developing District Councils to greater competency and reforming the traditional Village Councils which have existed from time immemorial so that they may keep in step with the development of their superior District Councils. A new system is being devised to give greater financial and local responsibility to the Chamba districts through an Area Council. Members of the Native Authority Councils and the subordinate Councils have attended and are in the process of attending Courses at the Institute of Administration, Zaria, together with their colleagues in the Native Administration Departments. Thus it may be seen that the entire Local Government structure is an indigenous institution in the process of modernisation. A small staff of Administrative and Technical Officers spends its time advising and supervising technical operations. Administrative Officers do not govern; their role continues to be to advise and supervise the indigenous Local Government at all its levels.

Dikwa Division

169. The parts of Trust Territory in Bornu Province comprise the whole of Dikwa Division with its headquarters at Bama, where the native authority is the Emir of Dikwa in Council.

170. As a result of the recent reorganisation in Dikwa Emirate, the Emir now exercises his authority in association with a Council comprising the District Heads of Bama and Gwoza, the Development Secretary, the Manager

of the Native Authority Schools, the Senior Dispensary Attendant and the Legal Adviser : this latter appointment being made when it was decided to divide, as far as possible, the judiciary from the executive. Each member has been given the responsibility of representing on the Council some aspect of administration and development. M. Abba Habib, who was appointed Minister for Northern Cameroons Affairs in the Government of the Northern Region in January 1955 still retains his seat on the Council.

171. The Outer Council has, as its chairman, a member of the Native Authority. It consists of the eight District Heads, twenty-six members of the District Councils, two members of the Bama Town Council, and six members nominated by the Native Authority to represent special interests. Each District Council consists of the Village Heads from the District, members elected by the Village Councils in a proportion of approximately one to every two thousand people, and three members elected by the Council to represent special interests. The District Councils elect the members of the Outer Council, assess the wealthier taxpayers, approve expenditure of not more than £20 from District funds (larger sums require the consent of the Native Authority), submit proposals for the development of the District, and see that Native Authority Rules and Orders are carried out.

172. The Village Councils are presided over by the Village Heads and consist of members elected in a proportion of approximately one to every three hundred people. They recommend to the Native Authority, through the District Councils, who should be appointed Village Heads and are generally responsible for assessing taxpayers. They submit proposals for improvements in the villages, and are responsible for seeing that Native Authority Orders and Rules are carried out at village level. The Bama Town Council is presided over by the District Head of Bama and controls limited funds; otherwise, its functions are similar to those of Village Councils. Both the Outer and District Councils are slowly gaining respect and authority.

173. In Dikwa Division lies Gwoza District inhabited by the Gwoza Hill and Foothill pagans who are tenacious in their adherence to a way of life dictated by their past history and present environment so that any changes must be initiated slowly and with consideration. A scheme for the settlement of the area was proposed and designed to encourage the greater devolution of authority to the pagans and to build up a conciliar tribal organisation. This settlement scheme is intimately bound up with the administrative and economic future of the District since it covers a large part of the area into which the hill people have started to descend and which is likely to be increasingly populated. It has been decided that the pilot scheme aimed at settling the hill pagans on farms in the plains and teaching them economic farming practice has been successful enough to justify an extension of the planned settlement area. A sum of £6,150 has been approved by the Northern Regional Development Board to finance the new effort. That part of the Territory which lies within Wukari Division of the Benue Province, the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, has three Native Administrations, the Tigon District Council, the Ndoro Tribal Council and the Kentu District Council. These three Native Authority Councils have now expressed the desire to amalgamate and to form a single Native Authority. Before giving legislative effect to this proposal it will be necessary for the Native Authorities to agree upon the constitution of the new Council and its presidency and headquarters or meeting places. Discussion is proceeding on these points. If agreement can be reached the Council will be brought into *de-facto* existence as a preliminary to application for statutory recognition.

CHAPTER 4. CIVIL SERVICE

174. The new constitution created by the coming into force of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for independent public services for the Federation and the three Regions. In the Southern Cameroons the public service is staffed by members of the Federal Public Service in respect of which the power to make appointments to offices (including appointments on promotion and transfer) and to dismiss and to exercise disciplinary control is vested in the Governor-General, who has delegated some of his powers to the Commissioner of the Cameroons. In the Northern Section the public service is staffed by members of the Public Service of the Northern Region and powers similar to those of the Governor-General are vested in the Governor of the Northern Region in respect of that service. The Order in Council made provision for both a Federal and Regional Public Service Commission to advise the Governor-General and Governor respectively on matters relating to appointment, dismissal or disciplinary control. Q. 22

175. The policy of the Federal and Regional Governments is to recruit their services overseas as little as possible, consistent with efficiency, and to transfer back to the Trust Territory those natives of the Territory already in the public service who are serving elsewhere in the Federation of Nigeria. (A table showing the origin of members of the public services working in the Territory is contained in the statistical appendix.)

176. The aim is by this means to fit the inhabitants of the country for administrative responsibility. Every grade in the service is open to inhabitants of the Territory, if they possess the necessary qualifications and qualities of character. Methods of recruitment and training vary according to the branch and grade; for instance, as far as Administrative Officers and the Police Force are concerned, they are as already outlined (in the answers to questions 12 and 18).

177. Administrative and Police Officers, and those of certain other departments, are required to pass examinations in local languages before having their appointments confirmed; officers of the two departments specified must also pass examinations in law. Generally, recruits throughout the service must be able to speak English; for the lowest grades a rudimentary knowledge of the language is enough, and it is not necessary to be literate, but for the most part a reasonable standard of general education is required. Members of the Service in responsible positions must be acquainted with the transactions of the United Nations which affect the Territory, and have access to all available literature on the subject.

178. The number of natives of the Territory technically qualified to hold senior posts is small, but is gradually increasing.

CHAPTER 5. SUFFRAGE

The Franchise

179. In the Southern Cameroons the franchise is extended to all adults who are tax-payers and who have either a residency qualification in the electoral district or are natives of it. All adult males are liable to pay tax and are therefore eligible to vote. All women are competent to pay tax but are not obliged to do so. Unless they pay tax they may not vote and most of them do not do so. In the Northern Section the franchise is restricted to adult males, as local Muslim opinion is opposed to its extension to females. Only in the case of the Native Q. 23

Authority members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly is there an exception to the general rule that the status of a British Subject or British Protected Person is a necessary qualification for election.

Electoral procedure and numbers participating

180. No elections to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly have been held under the new constitution. The members who represented the Southern Cameroons in the Eastern House of Assembly under the old constitution became members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly under the new constitution. They were elected by the following procedure. The franchise was extended to all adults who were tax-payers and who had either a residency qualification in the constituency or were natives of the constituency. The constituency was the Administrative Division: representatives were elected by the electorate in primary elections to form an electoral college for the division and these representatives elected the members of the Eastern House of Assembly from amongst their own number. For the purpose of these primary elections a division was divided into primary electoral units consisting of village areas or native communities; an Electors' Register was prepared; candidates had to be nominated by registered electors and had to be registered electors themselves; a contested election was conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer-in-Charge of the elections recorded the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the elections held by the electoral college of the division a similar process of nomination and voting had to be observed. In the case of the election held by the electoral college of the Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons special provision was made to ensure that one of the two members returned by it should be a native of the Division. The purpose of this provision was to prevent a large non-Cameroonian element in the population of that division excluding locally born persons from representation.

181. Elections were however held in 1954 both for the new Federal House of Representatives and to select the Native Authority members of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. The electoral district was again the Administrative Division and representatives were elected by the electorate in primary elections to form an electoral college for the division and these representatives elected the members from amongst their own number. For the purpose of these primary elections a division was divided into primary electoral units consisting of village areas or native communities; an Electors' Register was prepared; candidates had to be nominated by registered electors and to be registered electors themselves; contested elections were conducted by a process of secret oral voting under which the Returning Officer-in-Charge of the elections recorded the vote orally signified to him by each elector in a register. At the elections held by the electoral college of the division voting was by means of the secret ballot whereby each member of the electoral college separately entered a booth and there inserted into one of a series of marked and sealed ballot boxes, marked with the symbols allotted to each candidate, a ballot paper previously presented to him by the Electoral Officer.

182. In most divisions a very low percentage of primary elections occurred as is shown in the schedule on p. 57.

183. These elections in the Southern Cameroons proved in nearly all cases to be a straight fight conducted on a strictly party basis between the two main political parties in the Southern Cameroons, the Kamerun National Congress, which is the majority party in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, and the Kamerun People's Party. Both parties carried out wide programmes to

publicise their intentions and, in addition to holding large-scale meetings, attempted to further their chances by the distribution of badges and the use of loud-speaker vans painted in the colours adopted by the parties. All the six persons elected were members of the Kamerun National Congress.

184. These elections were governed by the Elections (House of Representatives) (Southern Cameroons) Regulations, 1954 and the Southern Cameroons Electoral Regulations, 1954, and the House of Representatives (General Provisions) Regulations, 1954.

185. Similarly there have been no elections to the Northern House of Assembly under the new constitution. The members of the existing House were elected by a procedure similar to that adopted for the elections of representatives of the Southern Cameroons to the Eastern House of Assembly save that in the Northern Region the franchise is extended only to adult males and the constituency was a Province instead of an Administrative Division. The constituencies were similarly divided into primary electoral areas in which the primary elections were held. Between the primary electorate and the electoral college of the Province which returned members to the Northern House of Assembly there were not less than two intermediate stages of electoral college. Each of the intermediate colleges elected persons from amongst its own members to go forward to the next college. These stages additional to those mentioned in the case of the Southern Cameroons were rendered necessary by the greater size of the constituency and the more extended distribution of the population. In the Northern Region there was no separate Register of Electors, the Tax Rolls being used as the basis for testing voters' qualifications. Voting in the electoral college of the constituency was conducted by secret ballot. Once elected a member of any legislature holds office until the legislature is dissolved.

186. Elections to the House of Representatives were held in the Northern Region during November and December, 1954, under the Elections (House of Representatives) (Northern Region) Regulations, 1954. The parts of the Territory administered with Bornu and Adamawa Provinces were each divided into two electoral districts—North Dikwa, South Dikwa, Northern Adamawa Trust Territory and Southern Adamawa Trust Territory. The population of the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu areas administered with Benue Province is insufficient to justify separate representation and they were included in the electoral district of Wukari Division. Electoral procedure was similar to that described above. The electoral districts were divided into primary electoral areas in which primary elections were held. Between the primary electorate and the final electoral college there might be an intermediate electoral college where the great size of the electoral district and the wide distribution of the population made it desirable. In the case of the Southern Adamawa Trust Territory electoral district an intermediate college was used.

187. Candidates had to be nominated by persons qualified to vote and to be themselves so qualified. There was no separate Register of Electors and as in previous elections the Tax Rolls were used to test voters' qualifications. Voting in the final electoral colleges was by secret ballot.

188. The number of persons voting in the primary electoral areas is not known but it is thought that about a half of the electorate of about 64,000 people took part. In addition to the distribution of the official pamphlets both Government and Native Authority officials attempted to explain to the voters their electoral rights.

189. Both the Northern Peoples' Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union toured the districts. The Northern Peoples Congress party gained much support—both the representatives are members of this party—

but the Northern Elements Progressive Union party made little headway in the conservative electorate and gained no representatives even in the primary elections.

190. Two Members of the House of Representatives were elected from exclusively Trust Territory parts of Adamawa Division. The number of adult males entitled to vote at elections according to the District is :—

Madagali	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,863
Cubunawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,174
Mubi	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,102
Nassarawo	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,370
Mambila	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,527
Other Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,418
							<hr/> 100,454 <hr/>

191. Before the elections to the House of Representatives took place in 1954 extensive explanatory touring by Administrative Officers was done. Much explanation through District and Village Councils by both Administrative Officers and Native Administration officials took place. Several thousand explanatory leaflets were distributed. The two interested political parties held meetings in the larger towns and villages. As a result throughout the area many more of the electorate voted at the Primary elections than at the 1951 elections. Considerably more than 50 per cent. of the electorate voted.

192. For the 1954 elections for the Northern Adamawa Trust Territory seat, there were Primary colleges elected in the ratio of 1 : 1,000 approx. of population. Election was by show of hands. Members elected at the Primary elections went to a Final College of 242 of whom 224 attended for voting. They elected to the House of Representatives by secret ballot a Secondary School master whose father is a leading pagan chief in the northern part of the Trust Territory. For the Southern Adamawa Trust Territory seat there were Primary, Intermediate and Final Colleges of election. The Intermediate stage was necessary because elections were held at the end of the wet season when rivers were high and because the sparse population is scattered over a wide area. The Primary Colleges were elected in the ratio of 1 : 250 electors by show of hands. At the Final College of 89, of which all members were present, a Chamba Agricultural Assistant was elected by secret ballot to the House of Representatives.

193. In the Benue Province 3,683 taxpayers were eligible to vote. As there was only one candidate for each seat in the final college there was no count. Voting was by traditional public acclamation and printed pamphlets in Hausa were distributed previously in the area.

194. In addition to the elections for the House of Representatives, elections were also held during 1954 in the Southern Cameroons to choose the Native Authority members of the new Southern Cameroons House of Assembly and also for the reorganised Native Authorities.

CHAPTER 6. POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Q. 24

195. In the Northern Section there is as yet little interest in country wide political parties. Branches of the two leading Northern Region political parties, the Northern Peoples' Congress and the Northern Elements Progressive Union, exist in Trust Territory. Their active supporters are few and most of them live in the larger villages.

**ELECTIONS TO THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HELD IN THE
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS IN DECEMBER 1954**

(a) <i>Division</i>	(b) <i>Number of Primary Units</i>	(c) <i>Number of persons entitled to vote at Primary Elections</i>	(d) <i>Number of Contested Primary Elections</i>	(e) <i>Number of persons entitled to vote at Contested Primary Elections</i>	(f) <i>Number of persons who voted at Contested Primary Elections</i>	(g) <i>Percentage of (e) to (f)</i>	(h) <i>Number of persons entitled to vote in Secondary Election</i>	(i) <i>Number of persons who voted at Secondary Election</i>
						Per cent.		
Bamenda	165	55,033	4	865	325	38	430	341
Nkambe	90	16,482	20	2,650	300	11	144	114
Wum	81	15,684	17	5,402	850	16	148	137
Kumba	38	22,771	12	10,180	4,839	48	210	206
Mamfe	50	19,062	2	828	210	24	174	164
Victoria	71	25,848	63	23,292	16,218	70	170	167
Total S.C. ...	495	154,880	118	43,217	22,742	53	1,276	1,129

196. The Northern Peoples' Congress, which is the party in power in Northern Nigeria, desires independence within the British Commonwealth for Nigeria as a whole as soon as the country is ready for it, and its day-to-day policy is designed to serve that end. During 1955 it has retained the passive support of the large majority of the electorate. The Northern Elements Progressive Union has made but little progress, but the Bornu Youth Movement, a political organisation with a similar programme and centred on Maiduguri, is now beginning to compete with it in that section of the electorate from which it is most likely to gain support.

197. The people of the Southern Cameroons are more politically conscious. By 1952 nearly every clan had its "Improvement Union," consisting of young literate men aiming at encouraging a progressive outlook in the Native Authority Council, and the Kamerun United National Congress, which aimed at achieving Regional status within Nigeria for the Southern Cameroons, together with the ultimate objective of the reunion with the Cameroons under French Administration, was already a force. The stress of political events in 1953 disrupted this party and there emerged the Kamerun National Congress and the Kamerun Peoples' Party, the former standing for administrative autonomy for the Southern Cameroons (its leaders having found no support in the Northern Section for the policy of unification), the latter for continued association with the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

198. By 1954, these were the only two parties of any significance in the Southern Cameroons. As a result of the elections in 1954 the Kamerun National Congress established itself as the majority party in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. During the year two members of this party announced their resignations and the formation of a new party called the Kamerun National Democratic Party, and have since sat with the opposition. The representation of the three political parties in the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly is now as follows :—

Kamerun National Congress, the leader of which is Dr. E. M. L. Endeley, O.B.E., which has 16 members.

Kamerun National Democratic Party, with 2 members.

Kamerun Peoples' Party, with 1 member.

CHAPTER 7. THE JUDICIARY

The judicial structure

- Q. 25, 26 199. The Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, provided for the regionalisation of the Judiciary. It provides for High Courts for each of the Regions, a High Court of Lagos and a High Court of the Southern Cameroons and establishes a Federal Supreme Court as court of appeal from High Courts. The Northern Region High Court has jurisdiction in the Northern Trust Territory. The West African Court of Appeal ceased to have appellate jurisdiction, appeals from the Federal Supreme Court lying direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In addition each Region, Lagos and the Southern Cameroons have their own organisation of Magistrates' Courts subordinate to the High Courts. The transitional provisions of the Order in Council laid down that until these Courts assumed their functions the West African Court of Appeal should be deemed to be the Federal Supreme Court and the existing Supreme Court of Nigeria should be deemed to be the new High Court. In fact the new Courts with jurisdiction in the Trust Territory were not set up until the end of 1955, except in so far as special reference is made in paragraphs 238 to 244 in

respect of the Northern part of the Territory and, with that exception, the judicial system described in the succeeding paragraphs of this report remained in operation until the end of the year.

200. The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. The court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters both civil and criminal. Except in so far as the Governor-General may by Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the Supreme Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court, nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the terms of the Supreme Court Ordinance and of any other Ordinance, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit, of any existing native law or custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract, or from the nature of the transaction, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transaction should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transaction is a transaction unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters.

201. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor-General by letters patent under the public seal of the Colony in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty, and they hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. No person may be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, or some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters, and has practised as an advocate or solicitor in such a court for not less than five years or has been a member of the Colonial Legal Service for not less than five years. A judicial officer has absolute protection as regards acts performed in his judicial capacity.

202. The Southern Cameroons fall within the Calabar Judicial Division of the Supreme Court, as does the Cameroons Magisterial District. The Puisne Judge stationed at Calabar normally holds sessions in the Southern Cameroons twice a year. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Judicial Division of the Supreme Court. The Puisne Judge stationed at Jos goes on circuit to Makurdi, Yola and Maiduguri, near the borders of the Territory. The Judge does not normally deal with matters covered by the Moslem courts, some of which have extensive powers. He has, however, a power of review over these courts and there is a right of appeal in certain cases to the West African Court of Appeal. The Judge's principal work is with criminal actions concerning non-Moslems, or civil actions concerning non-Moslems.

203. An appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all final judgments and decisions of the Supreme Court given in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the Supreme Court may appeal to the West African Court of Appeal against his conviction:—

- (i) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone;
- (ii) with the leave of the Court or on the certificate of the judge who tried him, on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact.

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law.

An appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council in civil matters from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1949.

Magistrates courts in the Southern Cameroons

204. Under the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor-General has power to appoint magistrates of the first, second and third grade. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory, but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice of Nigeria. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. Administrative Officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the third grade for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available. Of the forty-two First Grade Magistrates in Nigeria and the Cameroons, some of whom are temporary, over two-thirds are Africans. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

205. Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade save that:—

- (i) in civil cases such jurisdiction in causes where the subject matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to causes in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade, and
- (ii) in criminal cases save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

A magistrate hears and determines appeals from native courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance under which such native courts are constituted.

206. In 1952 there was created a new grade, of Chief Magistrate. The Chief Magistrate is in administrative charge of the Courts of a number of magisterial districts, and is responsible for seeing that they function expeditiously. His jurisdiction extends to all personal suits where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £500, all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £500, and in criminal cases to a sentence of not more than 5 years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding £500, or both, if the law permits.

207. A Chief Magistrate is stationed at Buea, with administrative responsibility for the Magistrates' Courts in the Southern Cameroons. There is also a Magistrate, with extended powers, at Bamenda. He holds court also at Mamfe, Bansa, Wum and Nkambe. The Chief Magistrate sits at Buea, Victoria, Kumba, and Tiko where a new Court House has been constructed.

208. There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and defendants may, and often do, give their evidence in African dialects which are translated into English by official interpreters. The most important qualifications for an interpreter are integrity and linguistic ability. If in addition he has had a good general education he gets a higher salary, assuming that he belongs to the regular establishment, but because of the great diversity of languages members of the staff who are not employed specifically as interpreters have commonly to act as such; and a court may swear any suitable person to interpret.

New judicial organisation in the Northern Cameroons

209. The position relating to the Northern Cameroons needs, however, the separate reference made, as on the 3rd November, 1955, and the 1st December, 1955, respectively the Government of the Northern Region established the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts of the Region under the provisions of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954.

210. The Federal Supreme Court itself was not established until the end of the year, and appeal and certain other functions to be vested in that Court were vested until the end of the year in the West African Court of Appeal.

211. The High Court of the Northern Region is a superior court of record and, subject to the limits imposed by the Constitution Order and the Northern Regional High Court Law, 1955, exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England. Except in so far as the Governor may by order in council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the High Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the High Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court, nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. Subject to the provisions of any written law, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. The High Court has a duty to observe and enforce the observance, of every existing native law and custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract, or from the nature of the transaction, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transaction should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transaction is a transaction unknown to native law and custom. The High Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from decisions of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters and also appeals from native courts where prescribed by law.

212. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Northern Regional High Court are appointed by the Governor of the Northern Region by Instrument under the Public Seal of the Northern Region in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from Her Majesty, and they hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Magistrates' courts in the Northern Cameroons

213. The Governor of the Northern Region has power to appoint any fit and proper person to be a magistrate. It is usual for a chief magistrate or a magistrate of the first grade (which are full-time appointments in the Judicial Department), to be duly qualified barristers or solicitors. Administrative Officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the second or third grade for areas not readily accessible to first grade magistrates or for which first grade magistrates are not available. The chief magistrate is in administrative charge of the courts of a number of magisterial districts, and is responsible for seeing that they function expeditiously. In criminal cases he has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £500 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by both. His civil jurisdiction extends to all personal suits where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £500, all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £500 and all action for the recovery of any penalty, rates, expenses, contribution or like demand recoverable by any written law if it is not expressly provided that the demand shall be recoverable only in some other court and the amount claimed does not exceed £500.

214. Magistrates of the first, second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil cases similar in all respects to chief magistrates save that such jurisdiction, in cases or matters where the subject matter in dispute is capable of estimation at a money value, shall be limited to cases or matters in which such subject matter does not exceed in amount or value £200 in the case of a magistrate of the first grade, £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade. The criminal jurisdiction of magistrates of the first, second and third grades is similar to that of a chief magistrate save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £200 and two years in the case of a magistrate of the first grade, £100 and one year in the case of magistrates of the second grade and £25 and three months in the case of magistrates of the third grade. A magistrate hears and determines appeals from native courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance under which such native courts are constituted. No person is eligible to be appointed a judge of the Regional High Court unless he is, or has been a judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in some part of Her Majesty's dominions; or he is qualified to practise as an advocate in such a court and he has been qualified for not less than 10 years to practise as an advocate or solicitor in such a court. A judicial officer has absolute protection as regards acts performed in his judicial capacity.

215. Civil and criminal cases in the Northern Region High Court are usually tried by a judge alone, although the Governor in Council has power by order to direct a trial by jury in such classes of case as he may think fit. In any civil case before the High Court the court may, if it thinks expedient, call in the aid of one or more specially qualified assessors and try the case wholly or partially with their assistance. The ascertainment of fact is by oral and documentary evidence in accordance with the Evidence Ordinance, which is based on the English law of evidence. In native courts the court members authorised by warrant to try

cases ascertain the facts by oral evidence. Documentary evidence is also, on occasion, admitted but judicial proceedings in or before a native court are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Evidence Ordinance unless the Governor in Council shall by order confer upon any or all native courts jurisdiction to enforce any or all of the provisions of the Ordinance. Nothing in the Northern Region High Court Law or the Magistrates' Court (Northern Region) Law deprives these courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance or deprives any person of the benefit of, any operative native law and custom.

216. The Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces fall within the Jos Magisterial District. This is staffed by a chief magistrate and a Grade 1 magistrate who divide the area between them. In Adamawa and Bornu Provinces they deal with a comparatively small number of cases mainly concerning non-Moslems. Most of the other cases in these two Provinces come before the native courts. Several of the Moslem Courts possess very considerable powers.

Native courts

217. In the Southern Cameroons, the Commissioner of the Cameroons may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General, establish such Native Courts as he thinks fit. In the Northern Trust Territory these powers are exercised by a Resident subject to certain reservations. The limit of jurisdiction and powers of these courts are defined in the warrant by which each court is established. Every warrant either specifies the persons who are to be members of the court or authorises the Resident to select them. Except in so far as otherwise directed, there are four grades of Native Courts, namely Grades A, B, C and D, whose jurisdiction as set forth in their warrants shall not exceed those prescribed below.

GRADE A

- (i) Full judicial powers in all civil actions, and matters and in all criminal causes, but no sentence of death to be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Governor.
- (ii) Full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

GRADE B

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £100.
- (ii) In the Southern Cameroons such jurisdiction in cases concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in cases relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for and which do not relate to, money or other property and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for one year, twelve strokes, or a fine of £50, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

GRADE C

- (i) Civil actions in which debt, demand or damages do not exceed £50.
- (ii) In the Southern Cameroons such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.

- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £10, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

GRADE D

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £25.
- (ii) In the Southern Cameroons such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or live-stock by imprisonment for six months, twelve strokes, or a fine of five pounds, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

218. With the exception of a few Grade C courts, all Native Courts in the Southern Cameroons are Grade D.

219. The jurisdiction of these Native Courts is limited to persons who have ordinarily been subject to Native Tribunals and who either reside within or have committed an offence within the area of jurisdiction of the Court.

220. The Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, or the Resident in the Northern Trust Territory, are also empowered to appoint a permanent president but the normal procedure is for a relatively large bench to be appointed and its members to sit in rotation.

221. A normal bench has five members, and an average quorum in these is three. The sitting bench usually elects the president for the duration of its session.

222. Appointments made to Native Court benches are of no fixed duration. The appointment is held at the pleasure of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons, or the Resident in the Northern Trust Territory. Subject to his good behaviour a man once appointed is likely to hold office until his death or voluntary resignation.

223. The Ordinance under which Native Courts are established provides also that Administrative Officers may have access at any time to a Native Court of either first instance or of appeal and may review either of their own motion or on the motion of one of the parties, the judgment of the court. There is, in addition, a right of appeal from a native court of either first instance or of appeal to an Administrative Officer. Such right of appeal is normally from the Native Court to the District Officer in the Division concerned and from him to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons or to the Resident (Special Duty) in Bamenda. From him the appeal lies to the Governor-General. In each case the Appeal must be lodged within 30 days.

224. Native court proceedings are normally conducted in the vernacular and recorded in English.

225. Native courts in the Bamenda Area still have original jurisdiction to provide for most of the requirements of the people. The Magistrate's Court and the Supreme Court deal with criminal matters investigated by the territorial police and major civil cases. However, the decrease in money values and the increase in commercial activity have led to requests for Grade C powers for courts in Bamenda Area. There are twenty-two native courts, twenty of these being clan area Native Courts and two, one in Bamenda and one in Nkambe, being Alkali Courts established for persons of Muslim faith.

226. Seventeen native courts in Mamfe Division settle minor village or individual disputes in the division in accordance with native law and custom. There are two Appeal Courts, one having jurisdiction over the areas controlled by the Mamfe Town and Area, and the Banyang Native Authorities, and the other over the Kembong Group Area.

227. In Victoria Division there are at present ten native courts of first instance in the division and two Appeal Courts hearing appeals from the lower courts. The membership of both courts is, like the councils, made up of traditional village elders sitting in rotation. The courts deal with cases of simple theft or offences such as failure to pay tax or failure to comply with Native Authority rules and bye-laws, but the majority of criminal cases in this division are heard by the Magistrate's Court.

228. Persons not satisfied with a judgment in the Appeal Court may ask for their case to be heard on review by the District Officer or on appeal to the District Officer. A further review or appeal lies to the Deputy Commissioner of the Cameroons.

229. The Southern Cameroons Executive Council is now considering the report of the Commission of Enquiry on native courts held in 1952.

Fees and Penalties

230. Fees in the Supreme Court in respect of the Southern Cameroons and in respect of the High Court of the Northern Region are those set out in Part 1 of the Second Schedule to the Supreme Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1948. The Second Schedule to the Magistrates' Court (Northern Region) Rules, 1955, gives the fees in the Magistrates' Courts and fees for appeals from a Magistrate's Court in that Region. Fees in the West African Court of Appeal are given in Appendix B to the West African Court of Appeal Rules, 1950. Native courts fees are prescribed in the court warrants. There are no special arrangements for legal aid to needy persons but fees of court may be waived or remitted by a judge on the ground of poverty. Q. 27

231. As regards penalties, the law does not distinguish between different sections of the population. The criminal law generally is set forth in the Nigerian Criminal Code, but many other Ordinances carry penalties with them, which the Ordinances themselves define: electoral offences, for instance, entail liability to fine and imprisonment, which are prescribed in the electoral regulations; there are penalties under the Immigration Ordinance for entering the country illegally, and so forth. Native courts may try offences against native law or custom in accordance with native law or custom even though the act or omission constituting the offence is an offence under the Criminal Code or any other enactment. In such cases a native court shall not impose a punishment in excess of the maximum punishment permitted by the Criminal Code or such other enactment.

232. Hanging is the recognised penalty for murder, although the Governor-General (and the Governor in respect of the Northern Region) not infrequently exercises his power of reprieve in appropriate cases. In all capital cases he consults his Privy Council. Executions take place inside a prison, on up-to-date enclosed gallows. There is provision in the law for corporal punishment. It is administered on enclosed premises, after medical examination, with a light cane, and no more than twelve strokes are allowed.

233. A court may recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council that a person be deported from one part of Nigeria to another if that person has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, and it seems that deportation would be in the interests of peace, order, and good government, similar considerations apply where a person is likely to commit or provoke a breach of the peace, and fails to give security for good behaviour. The same applies to people who seek to excite enmity against the Queen, and to anyone intriguing against constituted power and authority in Nigeria. The Governor-General-in-Council may decline to act on the court's recommendation, and a person who is not a native of Nigeria may choose to leave the country, rather than be deported to a place in it. If a person enters the country illegally he or she may be deported from it under an order by the Governor-General. If the Governor considers that a former native office holder such as a chief, member of a native authority district or village headman, or a member of a native court, ought in the interests of the maintenance or re-establishment of public order to leave the neighbourhood where he used to exercise authority, the Governor may cause him to be removed to such other part of the Region as may be directed.

234. There is a system of probation, but it is in practice workable only in the large towns.

235. There is nothing to stop an inhabitant of the Territory becoming a judge or magistrate. Assessors are selected by the courts, and would normally be inhabitants of the Territory. The ex-officio members of the native courts, or those selected by the Residents, are chiefs, heads of extended families, or other prominent persons in the community, all inhabitants of the Territory. There is nothing to stop inhabitants of the Territory becoming lawyers and appearing in all courts except native courts, where no legal practitioner may appear, act for, or assist any party.

CHAPTER 8. LEGAL SYSTEM

Q. 28

236. Chapter 7 deals with the Territory's legal, as well as with its judicial, system. Native law and custom have neither been recorded nor codified; they vary substantially from tribe to tribe, and even within a tribe there is apt to be agreement only on broad principles, partly because law and custom are changing with contemporary circumstances. A Native Authority may and, if the Governor-General requires, must record in writing what in its opinion native law and custom on any point are within its jurisdiction, and if the Governor-General is satisfied that such a declaration is correct it becomes effective within the jurisdiction of the Native Authority which made it. Similarly a Native Authority may recommend to the Governor-General that native law and custom in any particular be amended within its jurisdiction, and the Governor-General approves the amendment if he is satisfied that it is expedient, not repugnant to justice, equity, or good conscience, and not in conflict with any Ordinance.

PART VI

Economic Advancement

SECTION 1: FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budgetary System in the Southern Cameroons

237. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, an independent Budget was instituted for the services of the Southern Cameroons. The territorial Legislature of the Southern Cameroons is empowered to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature. It considers an annual Appropriation Bill which, when passed, requires the assent of the Governor-General of the Federation. Q. 29, 30

238. The Southern Cameroons Budget has as its main source of revenue a statutory grant written into the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, in the following terms:—

“(1) The Federation shall pay to the Southern Cameroons in respect of each financial year such sum as is declared by the prescribed authority to be equal to the amount (if any) by which the revenues of the Federation for that year that are attributable to the Southern Cameroons exceed the expenditure incurred by the Federation in respect of the Southern Cameroons during that year.

“(2) For the purposes of calculating what sum is payable to the Southern Cameroons under subsection (1) of this section in respect of any financial year—

- (a) of the revenues of the Federation for that year that are derived from duties levied in respect of the import into Nigeria of commodities other than motor spirit and tobacco, one per cent. shall be deemed to be attributable to the Southern Cameroons; and
- (b) the expenditure incurred by the Federation in respect of the Southern Cameroons during that year shall be deemed to include the estimated cost to the Federation of making provision for pensions for officers in the public service of the Federation in relation to their service during that year in respect of the government of the Southern Cameroons.”

239. The level of the constitutional grant has not, however, in itself provided sufficiently stable revenues for the Southern Cameroons Government, and therefore the Federal Government, by means of a Resolution passed by the Federal House of Representatives in April, 1955, has agreed that if the sum payable under Section 163 of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in respect of any financial year, together with any share of the profit actually paid by the Cameroons Development Corporation to the Government of the Southern Cameroons in the course of the same year, shall amount to less than £580,000, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria will advance the difference. This Resolution covers the three financial years, 1955–1956, 1956–1957 and 1957–1958.

240. The next most important single item in the revenue of the Territory is the sum accruing from the profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Under the amended constitution these profits, which have hitherto been expended on local development projects throughout the Trust Territory, will henceforth form part of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

241. The Southern Cameroons receives generous assistance from the United Kingdom Government in the form of grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. For the period 1955-60 the sum of £1,560,000 will be made available from this source. These funds will be spent on a comprehensive programme of development covering the fields of roads, education, agriculture and fisheries, forestry, medical and health, water supplies and community development.

242. Other revenues include the Government capitation share of the direct taxes collected by the Native Administrations, the miscellaneous earnings of the departments of the Southern Cameroons Government, and local fees and licences.

243. The budgetary procedure is identical with that followed by the Nigerian Federal Government in respect of the Federal Budget. The financial year runs from the 1st April each year to the 31st March in the succeeding year. Revenue and expenditure estimates are drafted by responsible officials on the basis of detailed information submitted by the various Departments in the second half of each financial year. These estimates are presented to the Executive Council of the Southern Cameroons and, with the approval of the Council, are submitted to the budget meetings of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in March each year. Expenditure against the Estimates requires the legal authority of an Appropriation Law, and the principal business of the House of Assembly at its Budget Session is the consideration of the Appropriation Bill in its various stages. After a purely formal first reading, the Bill is introduced by the Financial and Development Secretary in a Budget Speech outlining the financial policies upon which the Estimates are framed. The succeeding debate on the second reading covers the whole range of the financial and economic policies of the Territory, including the general principles underlying the work of the various Departments. The Bill is then remitted to the Committee of Supply, this consisting of the whole House. At this stage the Estimates are examined in detail. Each member of Executive Council deals with those matters raised with which he is concerned. Often this takes the form of supplying additional information to clarify doubtful points in the Estimates. Sometimes, however, members of the Executive Council are required to consider broad policy issues in regard to the operations of the departments with which they are concerned. When the Bill has emerged from the Committee of Supply, it is read a third time and passed. The Bill is then submitted to the Governor-General for assent, and, if assented to, becomes law.

244. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly has appointed a Standing Committee on Finance. This Committee, of which the Financial and Development Secretary is Chairman, meets every two months to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the Estimates, the need for which was not foreseen at the time of their preparation and which cannot be deferred without detriment to the public service. The Committee reports on its proceedings to the House at each meeting of the House.

245. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly has also appointed a Public Accounts Committee to examine and report on the final accounts of the Territory.

246. The Cameroons Development Fund, into which surpluses of revenue over expenditure attributable to the Cameroons were paid, prior to the introduction of the revised constitution in 1954, is being wound up and the funds available

have been fully committed. The Southern Cameroons Government now receives the surplus of attributable revenue over expenditure through the medium of the Constitutional Grant. Arrangements are in hand to provide figures in respect of that part of Trust Territory in the Northern Region to show the attributable expenditure and revenue of the Northern and Federal Governments. It is expected that these figures will show that attributable expenditure considerably exceeds attributable revenue.

247. Native Administration estimates are drafted for each treasury by the District Officer and Native Administration, and discussed by the former with the Native Authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Commissioner of the Cameroons for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the Native Authorities, as soon as they can undertake it. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought into account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

248. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. Native Court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court, who keeps his own cash book and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book is checked each month by the treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue, such as forestry fees, market fees and dog licence fees, is similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. A supervisor of Native Treasuries, paid by the Native Authorities, assists the District Officer by checking all Native Treasury and Native Court accounts and all revenue-earning receipt books.

Budgetary System in the Northern Region

249. No separate budget is prepared for the Northern Trust Territory, since this is administered with the Northern Region. In 1954, as a result of the new constitution, the Northern Region of Nigeria, in common with the other Regions, achieved greater administrative and financial autonomy. The basic law governing the Northern Region Budget is the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. Under this, the Region receives all revenue attributable to the import duty on petrol distributed within the Region, one half of the duties attributable to tobacco in all forms distributed within the Region, and 15 per cent. of all other import duties collected by the Federal Government. In addition the Region receives 50 per cent. of the export duties payable on crops produced in the Region, and all income tax paid by individuals in the Region, as well as all revenue from Mining royalties from minerals extracted in the Region. At the same time the Regional Government took over certain services including Audit, Judicial, Legal, Produce Inspection, etc., from the Federal Government, and became responsible for the finance and administration of the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes concerned with the Northern Region. Provision for expenditure on the northern sections of these schemes, and for the grants made by the United Kingdom Government in respect of the schemes, is now included in the Regional budget.

250. The Northern Region Budget is prepared in the following manner. About six months before the opening of a new financial year, revenue-earning departments and revenue collectors are required to submit to the Financial Secretary of the Northern Regional Government their estimates of collections in the forthcoming year. These figures are collated and checked in the Financial Secretary's

Q. 31, 32

Office as the basis of the revenue estimates. Similarly all Ministries and departments of Government are required to submit to the Financial Secretary, through the responsible Ministers, their proposals for expenditure, with particular reference to extensions of services, and new services. These Estimates are collated in the Financial Secretary's Office and, after scrutiny by the Estimate sub-committee of the Executive Council are submitted to the Executive Council.

251. The Executive Council considers the estimates of all Departments and gives approval for the "Draft Estimates of the Northern Region" to be submitted to the Regional Legislature at its budget session. Save in so far as they entail new taxation, the revenue estimates do not require specific legal sanction, the authority for the continued imposition of current taxes, duties and fees being included in the laws, regulations and administrative orders of the Government. On the other hand there can be no expenditure at all that is not sanctioned by the Legislature in an Appropriation Ordinance. The Debate on the budget precedes the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, and this debate gives members of the Legislature an opportunity of commenting on all points of principle affecting the public services, whether administrative, executive, financial or economic.

252. Thereafter the Bill is considered in detail in a committee of the whole House known as the Committee of Supply. Each Minister is responsible for speaking on heads of the estimates of departments dealing with matters within his portfolio, and for supplying such information as may be required by members. The report of the Committee of Supply is submitted to the House, and the Bill as amended in Committee is then read a third time.

253. A Standing Committee of both Houses of the Legislature meets regularly to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the estimates, the need for which was unforeseen at the time of their preparation, and which cannot be deferred without detriment to the public service. The final accounts are examined in due course by the Public Accounts Committee (a joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature).

254. Native Administration estimates are drafted by the Native Authorities and the District Officer is consulted for advice and guidance. The draft is then sent to the Governor, through the Resident, for approval. Responsibility for the framing of the estimates is vested in the Finance Committee appointed by the Native Authorities. Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on vouchers certified by him and countersigned by the Native Administration Official responsible for the expenditure. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

255. Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Revenue collectors issue receipts for all revenue collected, and keep the necessary records, which include a cash book. In the cash book are recorded the particulars of the money received, and the receipts issued. The cash book is checked each month by the Treasurer, who gives the revenue collector a receipt for any revenue received from him. The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure. A Provincial Supervisor of Accounts and Stores, where available, is mainly responsible for the detailed checking of all the Native Administration Accounts and Stores. Part IV of the Statistical Appendices supplies the answers to question 31 and 32.

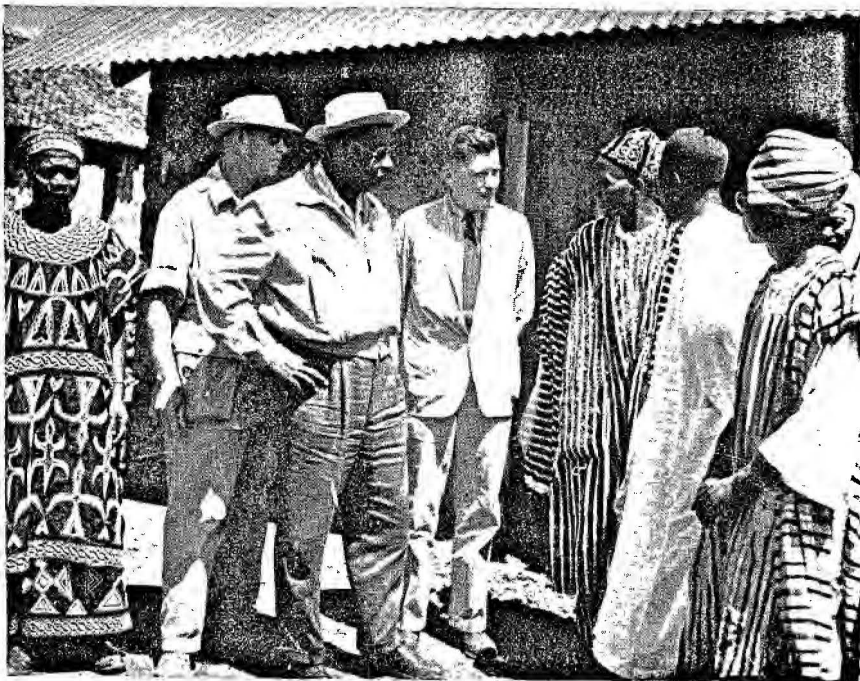
Public Debt

Q. 33, 34

256. The Government of the Southern Cameroon has raised no loan funds outside Nigeria nor has it raised any internal loan. On the 1st October, 1954, however, the Southern Cameroons Government obtained from the Federal



A musician—Dikwa Emirate.



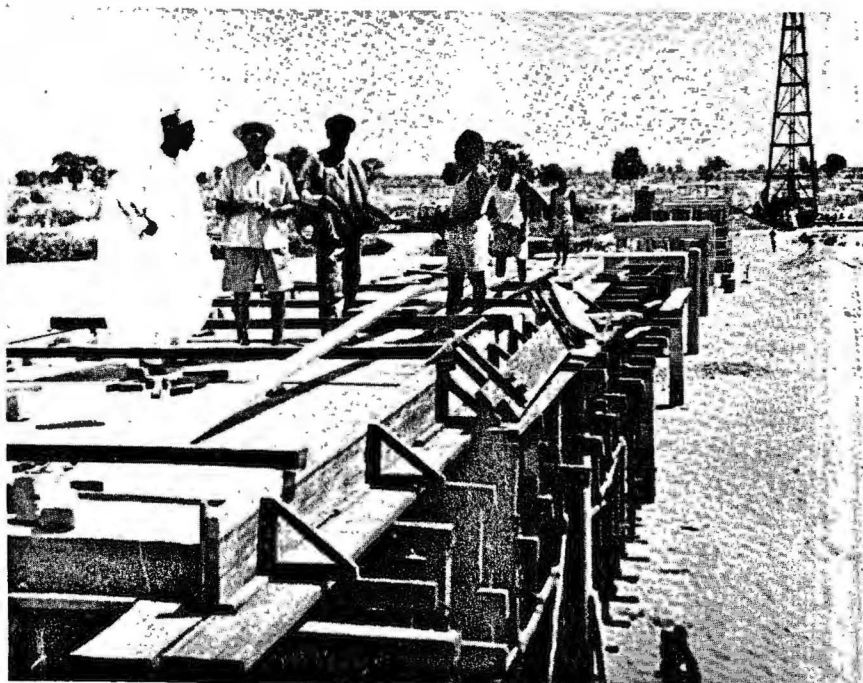
The Chairman and members of the 1955 Visiting Mission at NKAMBE Veterinary Centre talking to members of the NKAMBE Divisional Native Authority.



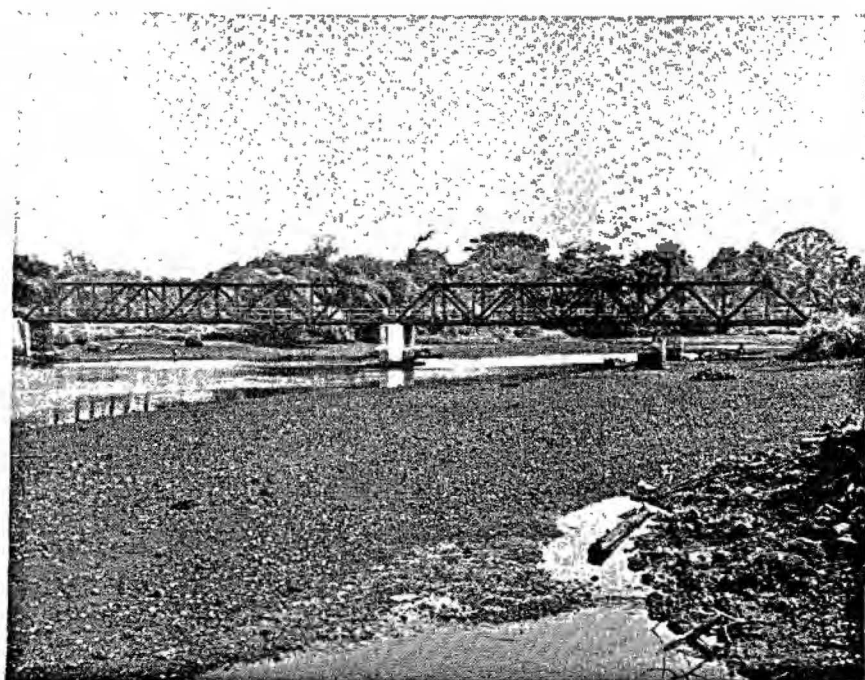
Interior of SOUTHERN CAMEROONS House of Assembly with House in Session.



MUNGO River Bridge at ETAM.



The YEDSERAM Bridge under construction at BAMA.



Bridge spanning the BILSUNDI River.

Government a loan of £300,000 for working capital. It also receives a share of the United Kingdom assistance given to Nigeria under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

257. The Northern Cameroons received a certain amount of indirect assistance from the Northern Regional Government through the grants paid for economic and social services to all Native Authorities in the Region, including those in the Northern parts of the Trust Territory.

CHAPTER 2. TAXATION

Direct Taxation

258. Direct taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Ordinance (Cap. 54, Laws of Nigeria) and the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 92). Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with natives of Nigeria other than in the Township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance; the Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons and companies. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by Administrative Officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income. The main direct taxes are export and import duties imposed by the Central Legislature of Nigeria, excise duties and licences. Foreign individuals and companies are subject to the same taxes as other inhabitants of the Territory. Q. 35

259. The principles underlying direct taxation are in accordance with the policy laid down by the late Lord Lugard. The dominating principle of Lord Lugard's administration was the recognition and support of traditional African authorities. The immediate financial problem which presented itself to him was the provision of a revenue which, being collected through the medium of the traditional authorities and in accordance with custom, could be shared with them. There was already in existence in Northern Nigeria at the time of its pacification an organised and complicated revenue system to which the people had long been accustomed. This system, simplified and cleansed of a bewildering multiplicity of taxes and numerous abuses, was retained by him with the fundamental difference that the tax was levied by the Government and not by the traditional authority. Lord Lugard laid down that the revenue of a Native Administration consisted, not of an arbitrary sum fixed by the Government, but of a fixed proportion of the statutory general and direct tax collected by its agency, together with fees and fines from native courts, market dues and similar receipts. This policy was extended to areas where there were no traditional rulers and where direct taxation was an innovation, as it was manifest that no progress could be made in educating tribes in these areas in the art of self-government unless funds, in the shape of direct taxation, to establish native administrations and to develop native treasuries were forthcoming. It was also considered that the responsibilities of the native authorities in the task of computing the assessment of tax in co-operation with the Resident constituted a valuable part of their training and development.

260. This tax assessed upon the ascertained annual income of a native community or native is the only one levied under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, and no other land or house taxes are imposed. One only of the old Moslem taxes still retains its separate identity. This is "jangali," which is a capitation tax on cattle belonging to nomad herdsmen, being thus, in effect, a rough income tax. The methods of tax assessment in the different parts of the Territory vary slightly and the following paragraphs give further details.

261. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Region the principle of the tax system in most general use is that of a locally

distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative Officers prepare from time to time detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent.) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apportions it in consultation with his council in accordance with the ability to pay of individual taxpayers. In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total between individual taxpayers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of taxpayers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every taxpayer.

262. Employees of the Government, of native authorities and commercial firms who have definitely ascertainable incomes are assessed individually on them. Where such persons have sources of income other than their salaries they may also be required to pay tax under the method described as locally distributed income tax in respect of that part of their income. A number of wealthy traders are excluded from the ordinary census made for the purpose of assessing tax. Examination is made of the wealth of these individuals from year to year, and their tax is individually assessed.

263. In the Southern Cameroons, there are no community assessments, and tax is paid individually, although among the peasant communities, where there is little variation in wealth, it is paid at a flat rate within particular areas. Jangali is paid and there are individual assessments for the wealthier Africans.

264. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to the revenues of either the Southern Cameroons or the Northern Region of Nigeria. The rates of capitation tax are, as regards the Northern Cameroons, 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa Division and those portions of the territory administered as part of Adamawa Province, and 9d. per adult male taxpayer in that part of the territory administered with Benue Province. In the Southern Cameroons the rate is 2s. 6d. per adult male taxpayer throughout.

265. In the Southern Cameroons payers of direct tax who are plantation employees have their tax deducted at source by the employer under what is known as the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system. The same system has been applied to daily-rated Government staff in Victoria and Kumba Division.

266. The Nigerian Inland Revenue Department is responsible for the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance, under which persons defined as "non-natives," deriving their incomes from, or receiving their incomes in, the Cameroons are subject to Income Tax. The Department administers the taxation affairs both of individual "non-natives" resident in the Cameroons, and of companies which have their headquarters in the Cameroons or otherwise operate there.

267. The rates of tax were not altered during the year and remain as follows:—

(a) *Individuals*

Either (i) At a minimum rate of 4½d. in the £ on total income (i.e. before the granting of personal reliefs); Or (ii) Or a graduated scale ranging from 4½d. in the £ on the first £200 of chargeable income (i.e. after the granting of personal reliefs) to 15s. 0d. in the £ on chargeable income in excess of £10,000 whichever of (i) or (ii) results in the higher figure.

(b) *Companies and the Cameroons Development Corporation*

At a standard rate of 9s. 0d. in the £ on total income.

268. Tax may be paid by two equal instalments as a general rule. Arrangements have been made, however, whereby certain employees may pay their tax in monthly instalments by the use of monthly bankers orders; these arrangements have been extended to the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Among persons assessed on an income of not more than £150 there is a final right of appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax; other persons may appeal to an independent Board of Commissioners or to the High Court and thence to the Federal Supreme Court. Foreign individuals or companies are not subject to tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the administering authority.

269. There are no divided taxes, hut taxes, or land taxes. The Income Tax Ordinance sets out, in detail and at considerable length, the principles governing allowances, exemptions, and deductions. There are Double Income Tax Conventions with the United Kingdom, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, New Zealand and Sweden, and section 32 of the Income Tax Ordinance provides further relief of this kind. There are no special provisions for foreign companies.

270. The principal companies, and other trading, producing, or marketing organisations operating in the Territory are :—

The Cameroons Development Corporation.

The United Africa Co. Ltd.

John Holt & Company Ltd.

Pamol Limited.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Elders & Fyffes Ltd. (Likomba Plantation).

Messrs. Cadbury and Fry (Cameroons).

Those registered in the United Kingdom are liable to pay tax on their income from the Territory, but by virtue of the Double Taxation Convention the amount which they pay under Nigerian Law is offset against the United Kingdom demand. There is no taxation of assets as such.

Indirect Taxation

271. Indirect taxation consists mainly of customs duties, which are set out in the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 48 of the Laws of Nigeria). There are excise duties of 1s. 9d. a gallon on beer (other than native liquor) brewed in Nigeria, of a specific gravity of 1055 degrees, and so on in proportion for any difference in specific gravity; on cigarettes, of 40 per cent. of the selling price where the weight of 1,000 cigarettes does not exceed 2½ lbs., or 50 per cent. of the selling price, where the cigarettes are heavier. In addition, there is an assortment of licences, of which the following is a list :—

ARMS LICENCE

<i>Fees.</i>	£	s.	d.
Licence to bear arms	1	0	0
Permit for arms and ammunition in transit for every arm		1	0
For every 100 cartridges		1	0
Licence to keep a repairing establishment	2	0	0
Licence for private warehouse for deposit of gunpowder	25	0	0
Licence for private warehouse for deposit of flintlock gun, lead shot and flints	25	0	0
Licence to import arms and ammunition : for every arm		2	6
For every 100 cartridges		2	0
Licence to withdraw arms and ammunition from a public warehouse		1	0

Penalty.

Up to £100 or 6 months' imprisonment or both on summary conviction.

Q. 36, 37

GAME LICENCE

<i>Fees.</i>								£	s.	d.
Resident non-native's licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Visitors' licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Fortnightly licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
Bird licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0

Penalty.

Up to £100 fine or 6 months' imprisonment.

GOLDSMITH'S LICENCE

Fees.

£1 on the issue of each first licence, and 1s. in respect of each renewal.

Penalty.

Fine of £200 or two years' imprisonment.

GOLD DEALER'S LICENCE

Fees.

£5, or, if issued after the end of June £3.

Penalty.

Fine of up to £1,000 or two years' imprisonment, or 5 years for second offence.

PETROLEUM STORAGE LICENCE

Fees.

(a) Non-dangerous petroleum.

(i) 200 galls. but not exceeding 500 galls. 10 0

(ii) 500 galls. but not exceeding 5,000 galls. 5 0 0

(iii) Exceeding 5,000 galls. for each 5,000 galls. or part thereof (provided that no licence fee shall exceed £200) 5 0 0

(b) Dangerous petroleum.

Exceeding :—

(i) 40 galls. if kept in tins or small containers not containing more than 40 galls. ; or

(ii) 88 galls. if kept in drums not containing more than 44 galls. each ; or

(iii) 128 galls. if kept otherwise 1 0 0

(c) Petroleum both dangerous and non-dangerous.

(i) Not exceeding 200 galls. in all, but of which dangerous petroleum exceeds 128 galls. 1 0 0

(ii) Exceeding 200 galls. in all but not exceeding 5,000 galls. 5 0 0

(iii) Exceeding 5,000 galls. in all, for each 5,000 galls. or part thereof : provided that no licence fee shall exceed £200 5 0 0

Penalty.

£50 fine.

LIQUOR LICENCES

*Fees.**Class of Licence.*

1. Store liquor licence 30 0 0

2. Tavern licence 50 0 0

3. Wine and beer on licence 10 0 0

4. Wine and beer off licence 5 0 0

5. General wholesale liquor licence 30 0 0

6. General retail liquor licence 30 0 0

7. Hotel liquor licence 50 0 0

8. Club—

(a) Proprietary club 50 0 0

(b) Members' club 10 0 0

9. Native club liquor licence 6 0 0

10. Railway station liquor licence 15 0 0

11. Railway restaurant car liquor licence 10 0 0

12. Temporary liquor licence—

For each day or part of a day 2 0 0

Fees to be paid for transfers and removals :—

(a) Licences 2, 5, 6 and 7 above 2 0 0

(b) Other licences 1 0 0

Fee charged on application for licences and renewals of licences—

For each application 10 0 0

Penalty.

£100 fine or £500 for second offence.

WIRELESS LICENCE

<i>Fees.</i>	£	s.	d.
(a) Ship station licence	1	0	0
(b) Dealers' licence	3	0	0
(c) Amateur station licence £3 ; £5 or	50	0	0
(d) Broadcast listeners :			
(i) Private		10	0
(ii) Cafes, etc.	5	0	0
(iii) Public entertainment	20	0	0
(iv) Special	50	0	0

Penalty.

£50 and possible confiscation of equipment.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES

<i>Fees.</i>	<i>Cameroons in N. Region</i>			<i>Southern Cameroons</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Motor cycle	1	16	0	2	3	0
Motor vehicles up to 12 cwt.	3	12	0	4	6	0
(not commercial) 12-20 cwt.	7	4	0	8	13	0
(not commercial) 20-30 cwt.	10	16	0	12	19	0
(not commercial) over 30 cwt.	14	8	0	17	5	0
Motor vehicles, commercial :						
Up to 30 cwt.	12	19	0	19	9	0
30-40 cwt.	17	5	0	25	18	0
40-50 cwt.	21	0	0	32	8	0
50-60 cwt.	25	18	0	38	17	0
60-70 cwt.	30	5	0	45	8	0
70-80 cwt.	34	11	0	51	17	0
80-90 cwt.	38	17	0	58	6	0
90-100 cwt.	43	4	0	64	16	0
100-160 cwt.	50	0	0	—		
Over 160 cwt.	55	0	0	—		

Penalty.

£50 or £50 and 6 months imprisonment for second offence and suspension.

272. The Native Administration exacts no communal labour. Apart from the taxation described above, Native Authorities, with the approval of the Commissioner of the Cameroons and the Governor of the Northern Region respectively, charge fees for market stalls, the use of slaughter slabs and pound fees.

273. A Produce Sales Tax at the rate of £1 per ton for groundnuts and one-tenth of a penny per lb. for seed cotton has been applied for some time on purchases made in the Northern Region. With effect from 1st January, 1955 the Southern Cameroons Government also imposed a Produce Sales Tax at the following rates :

Cocoa	£4 per ton.
Palm Oil	£2 per ton.
Palm Kernels	£1 per ton.

With effect from 1st April, 1955 the rates of tax on palm oil and palm kernels were doubled to £4 and £2 per ton respectively.

Additional to the revenue received by way of taxation and grants from Government, Native Authorities derive income from Native Court fees ; a number of Native Authorities further supplement this revenue by the enforcement of rules requiring dogs and bicycles to be licensed. Whilst the amount of revenue derived from these fees is necessarily small, such rules in themselves help to provide a first step towards the establishment of local government councils having wider

aims and responsibilities which will be able to provide increased services to the community financed by rating schemes. One of the Native Authorities, the Nkambe Divisional Native Authority, has commenced on a modest scale a butter-making scheme to be run as a profit-making concern.

SECTION 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Currency

Q. 38, 41

274. The currency in circulation is a West African currency issued by the West African Currency Board in London on behalf of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It consists of notes of 100-shilling, 20-shilling and 10-shilling denominations; copper alloy coins of denominations florin, shilling and sixpence; nickel coins of threepence denomination and bronze coins of denomination penny, halfpenny and tenth-penny. Notes, alloy coins and nickel threepences are legal tender up to any amount; bronze pence, half-pence and tenth-pence are legal tender up to one shilling. The currency is interchangeable with sterling at par (subject to remittance charges). Currency is issued to the Bank of British West Africa or Barclays Bank D.C.O. as required, against payment to the West African Currency Board in London or against deposit of currency of equivalent value with the agents of the West African Currency Board in one of the West African Colonies. The amount in circulation as at 30th June, 1955 was £93·63m. compared with £12·33m. in 1939 and £29·7m. at 30th June 10 years ago.

275. The backing of the currency consists of investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of 106·8 per cent., i.e., £93,629,738 net circulation against £100,078,349 in the Currency Reserve Fund. The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the Territory and is represented by a currency officer in Nigeria. The laws and regulations covering the issue and circulation of the currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 and the West African Coinage Order of 1938.

Banks

276. Barclays Bank D.C.O. is the only bank operating in the territory. It has been expanding its activities and now has branch offices at Bamenda, Kumba, Mamfe, Tiko and Victoria. This bank is registered in Great Britain with a capital of £15,000,000. There is a Post Office Savings Bank organized on lines similar to those of the corresponding institution in the United Kingdom which operates throughout the Territory and Nigeria. Within the Territory itself, Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda post offices.

277. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with an overall maximum of £2,000. These limits do not, however, apply in the case of accounts opened in the names of societies, institutions and corporate bodies.

278. Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is paid on all accounts up to a maximum of £2,000 and thereafter at the following rates:—

On that portion of an account in excess of £2,000 2 per cent. per annum.
but not exceeding £10,000.

On that portion of an account in excess of £10,000 1 per cent. per annum.
but not exceeding £30,000.

On that portion of an account exceeding £30,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

279. Withdrawals up to a maximum of £5 may be made on demand once in any period of twenty-eight days, and larger amounts may be withdrawn at a few days' notice.

Exchange Control

280. The following currency exchange transactions are prohibited under the Ordinance except with the permission of the Financial Secretary of the Federation of Nigeria:— Q. 39

- (i) Payments by residents of Nigeria to countries outside the Sterling area, or to non-resident accounts ;
- (ii) Payments by non-residents to other non-resident accounts (or to other countries outside the Sterling Area) if of different designation to the account of the payer.

281. Since the export of sterling or foreign currency in cash is prohibited, payments must be through a Bank. No foreign exchange facilities are made available to the public except by those Banks officially appointed Authorised Dealers. To these are issued exchange control directives implementing the regulations in force. The Authorised Dealers also have delegated to them certain powers to approve remittances abroad for a number of transactions, subject to evidence being produced as to debts or obligations incurred. Payments arising from investments and financial obligations between the Territory and the Metropolitan country are not restricted (since both are within the Sterling Area). Payments abroad and to neighbouring territories (if outside the Sterling Area) or to non-resident accounts, in respect of investments and financial obligations, require the authority of the Financial Secretary of the Federation of Nigeria. There were no fluctuations in the sterling rate of exchange which influenced the economy of the Territory during the year under review.

SECTION 3 : ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

282. The Territory depends for prosperity on its agriculture. At present the most important factor in its economy is the Cameroons Development Corporation. The two other elements that matter most are peasant farming and communications ; later in this report each will be dealt with at length. Q. 42

283. The Territory's main exports are bananas, rubber, cocoa, hides and skins, oil palm produce, groundnuts and coffee ; cotton production is being developed in the Northern area. All the palm oil and the bulk of the palm kernels, bananas and rubber come from plantations belonging to Cameroons Development Corporation, Pamol Limited (a Subsidiary of the Unilever Group) and Elders and Fyffes Limited ; most of the remaining exports come from peasant producers. The statistical appendix shows how the various exports which go through Cameroons ports compare in quantity and in value, but no separate figures are obtainable of those which go through Nigerian ports.

284. A report on the national income of Nigeria, by Dr. A. R. Prest and Mr. I. G. Stewart, put the national income of Nigeria including the Cameroons, at £600,000,000 or roughly £20 a head, in 1950-51, and is to serve as a foundation for enquiries by the Government Statistician. There are no Chambers of Commerce, or kindred bodies, in the territory. Q. 43, 44

285. In October, 1954, the report of the Mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was published under the title of the "Economic Development of Nigeria." The report recommended ways in which Nigeria, including the Cameroons, could organise and finance the development effort over a five-year period ending on the 31st March, 1960. In particular, the report made recommendations for the re-appraisal of the policies general and financial of the Cameroons Development Corporation. This is now under examination. A summary of its recommendations is at Attachment E to this Report.

CHAPTER 2. POLICY AND PLANNING

Q. 45

286. Economic policy aims at raising the general standard of living and encouraging every form of economic development. It is intended to keep the desirable features of control schemes, namely stable prices and orderly marketing through the operations of the Marketing Boards, while at the same time giving the greatest possible scope to individual enterprise compatible with the realisation of these objects.

287. The most important economic development required in the northern part of the Trust Territory is the provision of improved communications.

288. During the year under review the road between Bama and Uba in the North has been begun and the stretch from Uba to Bazza has been completed. Responsibility for the road between Takum and Bissuala, which will provide a link between the Southern Cameroons and that part of the Trust Territory which lies in Benue Province in the Northern Region, has now been undertaken by the Federal Government, and £480,000 has been set aside for it in the Federal Government's Economic Programme for 1955-60. The road will join the Bamenda Ring Road at Kamine in the Southern Cameroons and work from Kamine northwards has already started.

289. Another interesting project which may well prove of great economic significance is the experimental irrigation scheme being carried out by the Agricultural Department on the shores of Lake Chad at Wulgo, in an attempt to utilise the rise and fall of the waters of the lake to irrigate the fertile surrounding area. The scheme involves the construction of no less than 5 miles of bunds or water retaining embankments, and it is estimated that three dry seasons will be required to complete it. It is intended that, as recommended by the International Bank Mission, data should be carefully recorded at all stages of the operation, so that full information may be available for the further expansion of irrigation in this area which will be undertaken if the pilot scheme meets with the success which is expected.

290. The Southern Cameroons has recently framed its development programme for the next five-year period. The most pressing need of the territory is in the field of road communications and the progress made with the arterial road programme is given in detail elsewhere in this report. The territory is fertile, offering considerable scope for agricultural development of such crops as rubber, cocoa, coffee and tea. But this agricultural potential cannot be exploited without an adequate road system. Therefore, the territory's five-year plan gives first priority to road development and a sum of £659,000 has been earmarked for this purpose. At the same time the Southern Cameroons Government is most concerned that private capital should participate in the development of the territory and has made a policy statement on the encouragement of overseas investment in the territory.

CHAPTER 3. INVESTMENTS

291. There are no figures of investment in the Territory. The Administering Authority encourages it subject to the provisions of Article 76 (b) and (d) of the United Nations Charter, by developing the framework of public services without which commercial enterprise is impossible, and by research into the Territory's problems; in particular, by granting relief from taxation to commercial enterprises in their early stages, and, to industry as a whole, relief from taxation on capital development. Q. 47

CHAPTER 4. ECONOMIC EQUALITY

292. The Administering Authority makes no distinction in economic matters between its own nationals and those of other countries which belong to the United Nations; this applies to corporations also. The question of individuals or corporations from countries which are not members of the United Nations has not yet arisen. Q. 48

CHAPTER 5. PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

293. Private debt is not a problem. Usury is controlled by the Money-lenders' Ordinance, which prescribes that moneylenders must be licensed, and shall not be unless they are adequately qualified as regards character and financial standing. The Ordinance provides for written contracts, and limits interest rates. Under it moneylenders are obliged to keep proper records, and to produce them when appropriate. Usury is prohibited by Muslim Law and any Mohammedan practising usury can be dealt with by a Native Court in that part of the Trust Territory administered as part of the Northern Region. Q. 49

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND SERVICES

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

Introduction

294. Of the traditional factors of production, land, labour and capital, the only one which the territory has in abundance and which is of a quality superior to that found in the neighbouring parts of Nigeria, is land. The soil of the Southern Cameroons is naturally fertile and the fact that the density of population is so low (about 46 to the square mile) means that much of the area is forested and the fertility of the rest has not been impaired by excessive cropping and cultivation. Q. 50

295. The principal economic activities are all agricultural. The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis and Company Limited, Messrs. Vivian, Younger and Bond and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the Territory, and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited operate Likomba Plantation. The United Africa Company through its subsidiary, Pamol Limited, also owns plantations. The Cameroons Development Corporation and the commercial and plantation concerns pursue the same policy as the Government in the matter of entrusting a progressively greater share of responsibility to the Territory's inhabitants.

296. Amba Bay, which contains the new port of Bota, and the port of Victoria is a good, natural anchorage. Ocean going vessels cannot berth at Bota and all communication between ship and wharf is by launch and lighter. Ocean going

vessels can berth alongside the wharf at Tiko, which lies up a tidal estuary. The Cross River, during the rainy season carries the bulk of heavy freight and nearly all motor spirit destined for the Mamfe and Bamenda areas. It is the chief freight channel of the United Africa Company, the only trading firm in those areas at present supplying the needs of life to much of the up-country population.

297. Economic development, both so far as conveying materials up country for capital development and evacuating up country produce to the coast is concerned, is greatly hampered by the lack of an all-weather arterial road between Victoria and Bamenda. Under the existing road building scheme embodied in the current Development Plan, this great handicap should be eliminated. An arterial highway, however, is of little use for the evacuation of produce unless supported by an adequate system of feeder-roads. These remain to be provided, but the Kumba-Tombel road and bridge over the Mungo river on which work is now proceeding will not only provide a new and easy link with the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, but also a means of tapping one of the richest areas of indigenous agricultural production in the territory.

Departmental responsibilities

298. The constitutional reorganisation brought about a change in the administrative organisation of the Agricultural Department. The Southern Cameroons now possesses its own Agricultural Department, the senior officer of which is the Principal Agricultural Officer. The Headquarters of the Department is at Barombi-Kang, some 6 miles from Kumba where a new experimental farm of 800 acres is now fully established. The agricultural experimental station at Bambui in Bamenda Division continues to do good work and, in addition, there are scattered through the Territory a number of demonstration farms. In the North Production Officers were stationed at Mubi and on the Mambila Plateau. An irrigation engineer worked at Wulgo and a Settlement Officer at Gwoza.

299. Under the terms of the Constitution Order in Council, the Federal Government has assumed responsibility for the co-ordination of research work, and to this end a conference attended by representatives of the Agricultural, Forestry and Veterinary research departments was held in February. It was attended by the Federal and Regional Ministers and officials from each of the Regions in Nigeria and from the Southern Cameroons, and by a representative of the University College, Ibadan. The purpose of the conference was to work out a system by which research in agriculture, veterinary science, forestry and fisheries could be co-ordinated throughout the whole of Nigeria.

300. The Conference resulted in the establishment of a Council of Natural Resources of Nigeria. The Council includes the appropriate Minister from each Region and a representative of the Southern Cameroons Executive Council as well as officials responsible for these subjects in the Regional and Federal Governments. It meets under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister charged with responsibility for natural resources research. At the present time this is the Minister of Research and Information. Under the Council there have been established technical committees for each subject: Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary Science, and Fisheries.

301. During 1955 the agencies concerned with the economic development of the northern part of the Trust Territory (in addition to Government departments) were the Northern Region Production Development Board, constituted under Ordinance No. 27 of 1951; and the Regional Development (Loans) Board, constituted under Ordinance No. 14 of 1949. These Boards are to be replaced as from 1st January, 1956, by the Northern Region Development Corporation which was set up under Northern Regional Law No. 14 of 1955.

Northern Region Production Development Board

302. The Production Development Board consists of not less than eight and not more than 12 members. The Chairman and one other member are officials; of the remainder, not less than two and not more than four require to be members of the House of Chiefs, and the House of Assembly has the same representation.

303. The Board's primary function is to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) the development of the producing industries in respect of which funds accrue to the Board from the Marketing Board;
- (b) the economic benefit or prosperity of the producers; or
- (c) the economic benefit or prosperity of the areas of production including the training of Nigerians (including natives of the Trust Territory) in commerce and technical trades; or
- (d) the preliminary investigation of any schemes which fall within the above provisions.

304. Development schemes are financed by grants from the Marketing Board: the Production Board can either spend the money itself or make loans.

305. The Schemes of the Production Board are subject to the approval of the Governor; but he cannot withhold his approval if in his judgment the Board has sufficient resources for the scheme proposed.

Regional Development (Loans) Board

306. The Development (Loans) Board consists of not less than five members of whom at least three have to be non-official members of the House of Assembly. It derives its funds originally from the Nigeria Local Development Board; and can make advances or grants to any person for the following purposes:—

- (a) public works, public utilities; town, urban and village planning and other similar projects or classes of project;
- (b) the promotion and development of village crafts and industries, and for the industrial development of the products of Nigeria (including the Trust Territory);
- (c) land settlement, land utilisation, forest and firewood plantations and other similar projects; for the setting up and operation of any experimental undertaking by any public body, authority or service, for the purpose of testing, processing, or industrial development of any product of Nigeria (including the Trust Territory).

307. Any grant, any advance over £10,000 and any combined advance and grant amounting to more than £10,000 has to have the prior approval of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance of the House of Chiefs and House of Assembly. Total annual expenditure is limited to £100,000. The Board can charge such interest as it thinks fit on its advances, or can make them interest free.

308. The accounts of both Boards have to be audited by an auditor approved by the Governor; and copies of the Board's Annual Reports and accounts require to be tabled in the Legislature.

Northern Region Development Corporation

309. With effect from 1st January, 1956, the specialised agency concerned with the economic development of Trust Territory in the Northern Region will be the Northern Region Development Corporation, constituted under Ordinance No.14 of 1955, which replaces the Northern Region Production Development Board, and the Northern Region Development (Loans) Board.

310. The Northern Region Development Corporation is to consist of not less than 13 nor more than 15 members of whom:—

- (a) one is the Chairman and is appointed by the Governor in Council;
- (b) one will represent the Financial Secretary;
- (c) one will represent the Minister of Trade and Industry;
- (d) one will represent the Minister of Natural Resources;
- (e) one will represent the Minister of Works;
- (f) two are elected or special members of the Northern House of Assembly duly nominated by that House;
- (g) two are chiefs who are members of the Northern House of Chiefs duly nominated by that House;
- (h) not less than four nor more than six may be persons appointed by the Minister with the prior approval of the Governor in Council.

311. The Corporation's primary function will be to formulate schemes for all or any of the following purposes:—

- (a) the economic benefit or prosperity of—
 - (i) the producers; or
 - (ii) the areas of production;
- (b) the direct investment of the funds of the Corporation in productive agricultural and industrial development within the Northern Region;
- (c) the encouragement of agricultural and industrial development within the Northern Region including the promotion of co-operative activities and, in the industrial field, the provision of technical and managerial advice to entrepreneurs in the Region;
- (d) the training of Northern Nigerians for the purpose of carrying out or furthering schemes proposed under this section;
- (e) the preliminary investigation of any schemes within the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d).

312. The Corporation will have the further important power of taking loans to persons for schemes or projects designed to further the economic development of the Region and in particular the development of agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprises in the Region. An initial sum of £500,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

313. The Corporation's activities will be financed by funds accruing from grants or loans from the Marketing Board or from Government.

314. The accounts of the Corporation will have to be audited by an auditor approved by the Governor, and copies of the Board's Annual Report and accounts must be tabled in the Legislature.

Southern Cameroons Production Development Board

315. Prior to the 1st October, 1954, when the Southern Cameroons was administered with the Eastern Region, production development activities were in the hands of the Eastern Regional Production Development Board. This Board was financed by grants from the commodity Marketing Boards. An element in these grants related to the earnings of the Marketing Boards from Southern Cameroons produce.

316. The Eastern Regional Production Development Board, in pursuance of its obligations towards the territory, financed the establishment of the coffee estate at Santa. It also financed a number of other minor projects in the Territory, including loans to farmers.

317. With the introduction of the new Constitution, it became appropriate for the Southern Cameroons to establish its own Production Development Board, in the same way as it has set up a separate Marketing Board. The Southern Cameroons Legislature has therefore passed a Law for the establishment of the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board, and arrangements are at an advanced stage for the commencement of its operations. The Board has wide powers for the financing of schemes of economic development in the producing areas. Its main source of finance will be grants from the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board, and that Board has already agreed to make an initial grant of £100,000 and subsequent annual grants of similar amounts.

318. The chairman of the Production Development Board is the Financial and Development Secretary of the Southern Cameroons. The members are four prominent Cameroons citizens, the General Manager of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Principal Agricultural Officer.

319. The establishment of the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board has been delayed by negotiations with the Eastern Region about the handing-over of the Southern Cameroons share of the Eastern Regional Production Development Board's assets, but these had been satisfactorily concluded at the end of the year.

Cameroons Development Corporation

320. At the outbreak of the second World War, a number of German companies and individuals were operating extensive plantations in the Cameroons, and the Tiko Wharf was operated by a German company. More than 250,000 acres were owned by Germans, of which only a part was under cultivation. Under the Trade with the Enemy (Control of Property) Order, 1939, all enemy interests were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property; he managed the plantations during the war. The Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance also authorised the Governor to buy such lands to vest in him as native lands within the meaning of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, and to lease all or any such lands to the Cameroons Development Corporation.

321. The Cameroons Development Corporation was established by Ordinance (Chapter 25 of the Laws of Nigeria 1948, Vol. I) on the 1st January, 1947. The members of the Corporation were appointed by the Governor and consisted of a Chairman, and not more than eight nor less than five members with power to hold land to enter into contracts to borrow or invest money and to employ a staff. Following the establishment of the Government of the Southern Cameroons, it became desirable to provide for official representation in the management of the Corporation. The Cameroons Development Corporation (Amendment) Law, 1955 appointed the Financial and Development Secretary of the Southern Cameroons to be an *ex officio* member of the Corporation. The Law also reflected the change in the territory's political status by providing that Corporation profits should not, as hitherto, be allocated to particular projects approved by the Commissioner of the Cameroons, but should be paid into the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons.

322. The Corporation operates as a commercial enterprise and its functions include the following:—

- (a) cultivation and stock raising;
- (b) the construction, maintenance and improvement of communications and the operation of transport and undertakings;
- (c) dealing in merchandise and produce of all kinds as producer, manufacturer, importer or exporter;
- (d) provision for the religious, educational and general social welfare of its employees and the people of the Cameroons generally;
- (e) research and experimental work.

The estates consist of banana, rubber, oil palm and cocoa plantations in conjunction with which a number of ancillary services are operated. The Corporation is empowered to undertake a wide range of activities to carry out its purpose including the construction and maintenance of roads, waterways, railways, quays and wharves and provision of social and other welfare facilities for its employees.

323. The purchase price of the lands leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation was approximately £850,000. These properties were leased to the Corporation for 60 years—renewable for an equivalent term at the Corporation's option. The sum of £850,000 is being repaid by the Corporation to the Government of Nigeria over a period of 35 years, together with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

324. Details of the Corporation's work may be found in the Corporation's Report and Account for 1955 in the folder at the end of this report.

Marketing Boards : General

325. The production of cocoa and oil palm produce in the Territory is concentrated in the South, and marketing of these commodities is controlled by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board, while groundnuts and small quantities of seed cotton are marketed in the Northern part of the country under the authority of the Northern Regional Marketing Board. These Boards have the same executive organisation (the Department of Marketing and Exports) and the same overseas selling organisation (the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, Limited), and both of them sell the produce which they purchase through their licensed buying agents to the Nigeria Central Marketing Board for shipment and overseas sale.

326. The Marketing Boards operating in the Trust Territory are charged with the duty of securing the most favourable arrangements for the purchase and evacuation to a port of shipment of produce intended for export and, by means of their allocation of funds to the appropriate Production Development Board or Development Corporation, of promoting the development of the producing industries for the benefit and prosperity of the producers and the areas of production. Of their specific powers, the most important are those which authorise the Boards to control and fix the prices to be paid to producers of produce intended for export at any place within the territory over which they have jurisdiction, and to support and stabilise the price of produce from time to time and in accordance with such policy as the Boards may determine.

327. The Boards receive advice from the Nigeria Central Marketing Board on a variety of matters (notably on price fixing, and price stabilisation) and may themselves refer any matter to the Central Marketing Board, but they are fully independent bodies and there is no compulsion on them to accept the advice which may be offered to them.

328. The Boards fix basic producer prices for each crop season or marketing year. Within that period producers enjoy absolute price stability, being entirely insulated from fluctuations in world market values for their crops, and it is the policy of the Boards to avoid sharp changes in basic prices from one year to the next. In the case of cocoa, oil palm produce and Kano Area groundnuts, the basic producer price is that payable on delivery to port of shipment, and prices at up-country buying stations, which are widely published and must be posted up clearly at all places where produce for export is purchased, are determined by the deduction of transport costs to port from the basic prices. In the case of

seed cotton, a uniform producer price at all markets and, in the case of the Rivers Area groundnuts, a uniform price for all stations in a particular "zone" is announced, and the Board concerned pays transport charges to ginnery or port.

329. It is emphasised that the producer prices which the Boards fix are *minimum* prices, and it sometimes happens that competition among licensed buying agents results in the payment of prices above the minimum. The approved evacuation routes are normally the cheapest compatible with orderly delivery of the produce; should transport costs increase during the course of the season, or a more expensive route have to be employed, it is customary for the Boards to meet the increased cost by payment of a transport subsidy.

330. The Marketing Boards are required, subject to their establishing laws, to purchase all produce which may be offered to them for sale. They make use of normal trade channels in the purchase of produce by appointing as their licensed buying agents commercial firms experienced in the produce trade. These licensed buying agents are required to purchase from the producers at not less than the minimum prices fixed by the Boards, to make suitable arrangements for storage, evacuation and delivery on board ocean-going vessel (or in the case of seed cotton, the ginnery, and in the case of some palm oil, to Bulk Oil Plant), and to render such returns of purchases and stocks as the Board's executive may require. For their services licensed buying agents receive a "buying allowance", calculated as a fixed rate per ton of produce delivered to the Boards, which reimburses to them expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their functions and includes an element of remuneration.

331. In the Southern Cameroons, and in each Region of Nigeria, licensed buying agents' committees have been formed, and these are frequently consulted by the executive of the Boards on matters of common concern. For example, the committees are given the opportunity of stating annually, for each commodity, their views and recommendations on the producer prices which should be fixed for the following season, and buying allowances and transport differentials are invariably agreed with representatives of the committees before publication.

332. The operators of the plantations which produce all the palm oil and most of the palm kernels exported from the Southern Cameroons do not, of course, perform the same functions as licensed buying agents (notably they do not purchase produce from indigenous producers, but themselves harvest and prepare the palm fruits), and provision has been made for them to be designated as "licensed suppliers" from the commencement of the 1956 marketing year. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board has agreed to continue the policy of the old Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board of taking over produce emanating from the plantations of licensed suppliers on the same terms as those for produce purchased from licensed buying agents.

333. Participation of the indigenous population in the produce trade is given every encouragement by the Marketing Boards. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board gave a bank guarantee of £120,000 to the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited (a body of producers organised into Co-operative Societies) to assist the organisation in financing its cocoa purchases. The same Board, during the year under review, reduced considerably the minimum capital requirement demanded of applicants for appointment as licensed buying agents and subsequently expressed regret that this had not compelled any Cameroonian to apply for appointment. It is hoped that good middlemen will eventually acquire sufficient experience and capital to enter the produce trade at the licensed buying agent level.

334. The Cameroons Development Corporation and the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited are licensed buying agents in the Territory, together with the following expatriate firms:—

Cadbury and Fry (Cameroons).

John Holt (Nigeria) Limited.

G. B. Ollivant Limited.

The United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited, (both on its own account and as an agent for Pamol Limited).

Paterson, Zochonis and Company Limited.

A. J. Karouni and Company Limited.

Vivian, Younger and Bond Limited.

Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.

Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain.

Mr. Sharefuddin.

Southern Cameroons Marketing Board

335. On 1st January, 1955, the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board came into existence. This Board was established following constitutional changes in 1954 when it was decided that the former commodity Marketing Boards which dealt with a number of crops and their by-products on a Nigeria-wide basis, should be replaced by Regional Boards dealing with all Marketing Board products in the Region. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board therefore took over the functions, in so far as this part of the Trust Territory was concerned, of the former Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board and the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board.

336. The Board has now completed its first year of working, and details of its trading operations are given below.

337. The composition of the Board, all appointments to which are made by the Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, was as follows at the commencement of 1955:—

Mr. A. H. Young, C.B.E., *Chairman*.

The Director of Marketing and Exports.

Mr. N. M. Bebe.

Mr. J. K. Dibonge.

Mr. S. A. George, M.H.A.

Mr. V. E. Mukete, M.H.R.

338. During the year Mr. V. E. Mukete resigned his membership on his appointment as a Federal Minister, and his place on the Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. K. Achahn de Bohn. The Board has continued the policy of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board (the body formerly responsible for the marketing of cocoa throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons) of giving support to co-operative marketing organisations. For the 1955/56 season it extended to the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters, Limited (a body of producers organised into Co-operative Societies) a bank guarantee of £120,000 to assist the organisation in financing its cocoa purchases.

339. The Marketing Board agreed during the year to make a minimum initial grant of £100,000 to the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board on that body's establishment and to guarantee, in addition, a minimum annual grant of the same sum during the three years 1956 to 1958. The Board has also made grants for specific development projects.

A grant of £14,000 has been made by the Marketing Board to the Southern Cameroons Government towards the cost of a permanent bridge across the

Mungo River on the Kumba-Tombel Road. It is hoped that this improvement in communications will lead to a reduction in evacuation costs and will enable higher buying station prices to be paid to the producer.

341. The Board also agreed to assume its share of a commitment entered into by the old commodity Marketing Boards to contribute £14 million from their reserve funds to the Federal Government's Development Loan Programme. £301,400 has been earmarked as the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board's initial share of this commitment, but its ultimate contribution may be of the order of £400,000.

Co-Operatives

342. The Government service includes a Co-operative Department, and especially in the southern part of the Territory co-operative principles have wide-spread appeal.

343. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited is under the management of a senior officer seconded from Government. It operated successfully in 1955 as in the previous two years, as a licensed buying agent for the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. Now that the newly formed Southern Cameroons Marketing Board has come into being it is planned that in future it will act as buying agent for that body. It was originally lent, by the Eastern Regional Production Development Board, £8,000 in order that it might obtain this buying agents' licence. This loan is repayable over ten years and originally gave the Development Board a certain degree of control. So far as the Southern Cameroons is concerned the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board will take over the commitments of the Eastern Region, but the idea of a Control Committee has been dropped and the Production Board will not concern itself with the management of the Company. The Southern Cameroons Cocoa Marketing Board guaranteed the Co-operative Exporters a minimum overdraft of £100,000 during 1955. By the end of the cocoa season the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., had purchased approximately 1,200 tons of cocoa and was able to declare a net surplus of £4,474 at the 31st March, 1955, as against a surplus of £1,293 the previous year.

344. The Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited acted as an Apex body of a three-tier co-operative marketing organisation, having as its members six federations of primary societies with a total individual membership of 4,100. The prices paid for cocoa to the producers were based upon the nearest gazetted station price less transport and miscellaneous expenses.

345. Two of the five secondary federations of primary societies affiliated to Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd. were engaged in the marketing of coffee. The Co-operative Coffee Union of Bakossi, comprising eight societies with 500 individual members, hulled and then marketed 47 tons of Robusta coffee and declared a net surplus of £274. In Bamenda seven primary societies with an individual membership of 800 federated to form the Bamenda Produce Marketing Union Ltd., which marketed 33 tons of Arabica coffee and declared a net surplus of £324. In the early part of the year both Unions sold their produce to local exporting firms but latterly Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Ltd., undertook the shipment and sale through London brokers, paying an advance price to societies on delivery and the balance when contracts had been completed and expenses deducted. There are indications that approximately 100 tons of Arabica and 50 tons of Robusta coffee will be marketed through co-operative channels by this method during the season. In Bamenda, by voluntary contributions amounting to £1,600, a building has been erected to house machinery, offices and stores. The machinery, which is in the process of

being installed, will hull, clean and grade the coffee, both saving labour and improving quality. Similar plant has been obtained for Kumba to serve the Kumba, Tombel and Bakossi producing areas. It is estimated that there are about 4,800 peasant coffee producers in the Southern Cameroons. Of these about 3,000 grow Arabica coffee in the Bamenda area. About 1,800 grow Robusta coffee in the lower altitudes of Kumba, Mamfe and Victoria Divisions. In the Northern Cameroons in 1954 there were some 90 farmers who had planted 24 acres of coffee. It is estimated that including those with a small number of plants in their compounds there will have been about 400 growers this year. A Production Officer in the Mambila Plateau is encouraging coffee cultivation. It will be some years before there is any appreciable harvest.

346. The Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers is a secondary society comprising now ten primary societies with 950 individual members. As the result of increased production and the permission given by the Cameroons Development Corporation to include Kumba as an area from which indigenous bananas could be collected, the value of bananas exported rose from £42,217 to £90,000. The transport fleet has been built up to nine lorries over the past year, and can now lift over 2,000 stems in any one journey. The bananas continued to be exported by the Cameroons Development Corporation which paid the Union an advance price after shipment and the balance after out-turn and deduction of expenses. Farmers were paid through the societies—the advance price and balances after percentage deductions were made to cover transport and management expenses. Final disbursement from 1955 receipts will not be made until 1956, but it is anticipated that the average price per count will be in excess of the approximate 7s. 0d. paid last year.

347. In 1954 the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board made a grant of £15,000 to the Cameroons Co-operative Exporters Limited for the purchase of equipment and chemicals to enable an experiment of a controlled extension of spraying cocoa with copper fungicide against black pod sporangia, to be carried out by the Department of Agriculture. It can be reported in 1955 that the scheme which was supervised by the Department of Agriculture, is showing good results.

348. During the year, three Thrift and Loan Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 153, and assets valuing £5,461, were functioning. Thrift and Credit Co-operatives also number three with a total membership of 55 and assets of £157. The assets of societies of this type showed an increase for 1955 of approximately £1,000 over the 1954 figure of £4,820.

349. Two group farms with a total membership of 39 farmed 120 acres producing in the main, bananas and a certain quantity of local foodstuffs. In addition, there was one Apex Union with a membership of 69, to which reference is made below.

350. All the above developments were carried out under the supervision of the Government's Co-operative Department already referred to. This service was strengthened and became autonomous after the 1954 revision of the Nigerian Constitution. A Registrar was appointed and eight Government Co-operative Inspectors. Of eight vacancies filled in 1955, seven were by Cameroonians and the other was by an experienced officer seconded from the Western Region. Apart from bearing the cost of the Department, the Government rendered no financial aid to the movement, for which capital was raised from internal sources from statutory bodies or on the open market.

351. Reference has been made above to one Apex organisation which was formed in the Territory during the year. This body, known as the Co-operative Union of the Southern Cameroons, was formed towards the end of the year

with the objectives of guiding development, centralising finance and bulk purchasers of agricultural and consumer goods, and providing an audit service and a consultative body. The Union, with which 95 per cent. of the societies in the Territory are affiliated, held its first Co-operative Congress in Kumba on 25th November, and received a visit while in session from members of the 1955 United Nations Visiting Mission.

352. In May, 1955 a Sessional Paper entitled "Policy for Development of Co-operative Movement in the Southern Cameroons" was laid on the table of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. In essence this was the Government's endorsement of the Co-operative Department's past policy, which had resulted in the dissemination of the Co-operative idea into even the remotest regions. The Government is well aware of the success which the Co-operative movement has had in assisting peasant producers to market their produce, and wished to make it abundantly clear that so successful a movement which had, within the space of a few years, gathered great momentum, would not be slowed up by any aspect of Government policy. In December, 1955 a bill to introduce a Co-operative law for the Southern Cameroons was passed.

353. During the year under review, the number of registered co-operative societies rose from 60 to 73, and 8 more are going through the formalities necessary before their final registration, which it is anticipated will take place early in 1956. Statistics for the year 1955 will not be available until the middle of 1956, but it is estimated that the overall membership of societies now exceeds 5,000 as compared with 3,500 in 1953 and 4,200 in 1954.

354. Only two Co-operative Societies exist in the Northern Cameroons. These are:—

- (a) The Dikwa Native Authority Staff Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society Limited and
- (b) The Gwoza Co-operative Consumers Society Limited.

Control of both Societies is vested in the general meeting at which each member has a single vote.

355. The Dikwa Society has a membership of 25 all of whom are salary-earners employed by the Dikwa Native Authority. Members use the Society as a means of saving money but not as a source of loans. The total of savings on 31st March, 1955 was £345.

356. The Gwoza Society, formed in 1951, is a typical Co-operative village shop and has made good progress since its foundation. Its membership is now 50. On March 31st, 1955, its working capital was £200 and the value of its sales for the preceding year was £415.

357. The Gwoza Society is now a member of the Maiduguri Consumers' Union, a Secondary Society formed to arrange bulk purchases from trading firms on behalf of its members. If the orders placed by the Union are large enough, as frequently happens, the firms grant it the concession of buying at wholesale rates.

358. No Co-operative staff are employed solely in the Northern Cameroons but regular supervision is provided by an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies stationed at Maiduguri and his Inspectors. Active investigations are at present being undertaken into the possibility of developing the Co-operative marketing of produce.

CHAPTER 2. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Structure of commercial life

Q.51-54

359. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the Territory are farmers and herdsmen. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their requirements such as cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, groundnuts, hides and skins, gutta percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms.

360. The commercial firms sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen, who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents of the firms in buying produce for export, as the quantity of exports other than those of the Cameroons Development Corporation is small. In some areas buying is done by co-operative unions. There are also many prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk, often from far afield and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or retailers who perambulate the various markets and sell to the public. The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very important feature of the commercial life of the country.

361. The salient feature in the northern parts of the Territory is the local exchange of goods between the plainsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, okra, yams and sweet potatoes; their other products include raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, honey, beans, boabab and tamarind leaves. The Fulani and Hausa in their turn provide milk and milk products, prepared foods, salt, ornaments, calabashes, broad weave cloth, leather work, sandals, mats, sugar-cane, domestic utensils, ornamental swords and knives, clothing, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and chickens.

362. There is a very large export of native salt, potash and dried fish from the Lake Chad area, and of kola-nuts from Bamenda. Cattle control posts, where free inoculations are given to all trade cattle being exported to the south and west, have been established, and they have proved of great assistance to the considerable trade in cattle from the grazing areas to southern parts of the territory and west to Nigeria. In the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, difficult communications have in the past hampered internal trade. With high prices for foodstuffs and the improvement of the road system, a large number of farmers from the outlying villages are now bringing foodstuffs such as rice, pepper and groundnuts to the headquarters stations in increasing quantities. Similarly, high prices for foodstuffs in the French Cameroons continue to make the inter-territorial trade flourish. The main cash crops are sesame, cocoa, palm produce, rice, plantains and cocoyams. A certain amount of livestock, especially fowls, is exported to the French Cameroons from the southern areas and to Victoria from the markets on the main trunk roads.

363. The richer middlemen use lorries to reach the larger centres, and then the goods are carried either by porters or by donkey transport to the smaller markets. Traders make a regular round of these, visiting three or four every week. Imported goods arrive in some cases by river and road, and in others, where the road system is undeveloped, by well-recognised bridle-paths. Distribution is improving with the development of better communications. There is neither price control nor any system of allocating commodities.

364. The Cameroons Development Corporation markets its bananas under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes, which firm acts as sales agent, and sells in the United Kingdom market. The Corporation sells its rubber on the London market in the ordinary way, and its cocoa and palm produce through the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. The organisation, functions and activities of the Marketing Boards are described in detail above.

Import and Export control

365. Details of import and export duties are set forth in the schedules to the Customs Ordinance. Import and export control by means of licensing is administered by the Department of Commerce and Industries. The Department also provides a trade advisory service. Applications for specific licences are made to the Department's offices in Lagos or Port Harcourt. Officers attached to the Port Harcourt office tour the Cameroons and give advice to traders.

366. There were practically no restrictions on imports except on commodities from the American account countries and Japan. Exports were similarly almost completely unrestricted except in respect of strategic materials to certain countries.

367. The export of cocoa, groundnuts and their products, palm products and cotton is controlled by the Marketing Boards. With few exceptions—the only material ones being local foodstuffs, tobacco, raw gold, tantalite and columbite—produce can be exported under open general licence to the Scheduled Territories and to Scandinavia. Specific export licences are required for goods to other destinations, though these are issued freely, provided Exchange Control procedure is followed by the exporter. Special arrangements apply to the neighbouring French territories to facilitate the traditional trans-frontier trade. There are no licensing fees and no direct subsidies. Imports from or exports to the metropolitan country receive no preferential treatment as such.

368. Of the produce marketed by the Marketing Boards in the Trust Territory, the following are subject to compulsory inspection before export :—

Cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels, groundnuts and seed cotton.

369. Produce inspection is carried out by Government Inspectors according to the quality standards prescribed for the product by the Nigeria Central Marketing Board.

370. The grading of produce intended for export gives to potential overseas buyers a reasonable guarantee of quality at time of export, an important consideration from the selling angle.

371. Whilst production for export at the expense of food crops is discouraged, there has been in recent years a steady expansion of the tonnage of export crops marketed and sold by the Marketing Boards. The most important single factor which has led to this increase in production is undoubtedly that due to the Marketing Board system which provides for orderly marketing and the complete stabilisation of producer prices within a crop season or marketing year. Under this system, the primary producer is afforded protection against day-to-day fluctuations in prices, and internal speculation by produce buyers is eliminated.

372. The following were the rates of export duty payable on produce exported by the Marketing Boards. (These rates were the same as those applicable on similar exports from Nigeria.)

(a) *Cocoa Beans*

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £150 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £150 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value.

(b) Groundnuts

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £65 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £65 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value.

(c) Palm Kernels

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £50 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £50 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the value.

(d) Palm Oil (edible)

Ten per cent. ad valorem when the f.o.b. selling value does not exceed £75 per ton with an additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. for every £ or part of a £ by which the value exceeds £75 per ton provided that the amount of duty chargeable does not exceed 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value.

373. The ceiling limit of 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. selling value which became operative on the 14th August, 1954, has continued to be applicable.

Prices in 1954-55

374. The average f.o.b. prices obtained for Southern Cameroons crops during the 1954-55 season, and the 1955 year in the case of palm produce, are as follows:—

							<i>Per ton</i>		
							£	s.	d.
Palm Kernels	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	12	0
Palm Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	12	0
Cocoa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	0	0
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	17	0
Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	4	0
Cotton Seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	0

Marketing Arrangements—General

375. Cocoa and Cotton Lint were sold overseas entirely against individual contracts at prevailing market prices without discrimination in favour of any consuming country or individual buyer. In accordance with an agreement made in 1954, the liquidator of the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission paid a development premium of £4 per bale on all imports into the United Kingdom of Nigerian Cotton Lint in excess of 60,000 bales. The principal markets for Cocoa were the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Holland.

376. The Bulk Selling Agreement with the British Ministry of Food was terminated by mutual agreement at the end of June, 1954, and replaced by bulk contracts with large industrial users of oils and oilseeds in the United Kingdom. Shipments continued to be made during the year against the bulk contracts with these industrial users. The prices obtained for shipments in each month were the f.o.b. equivalents of the average of the weekly market values during the previous month agreed between the Board's selling organisation and the users.

377. Large quantities of oil palm produce and groundnuts were excluded from the bulk contracts and were sold on the free market. Apart from the United Kingdom, the principal importing countries during 1955 were Holland, Germany, Denmark and Belgium in the case of palm produce, and France, Holland, Norway and Switzerland in the case of groundnuts.

378. All exports of produce subject to Marketing Board control during the period covered by this Report were sold through the Board's overseas selling organization, the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited. Since the 18th February, 1955, the Nigeria Central Marketing Board has arranged all shipments in consultation with the Company. Produce is taken over by the Central Board from the three Nigerian Regional Boards and the Southern Cameroons Board. The Central Board receives all sales proceeds and distributes them in due proportion to the appropriate Boards after deducting export duty, harbour dues and shipping expenses, where applicable (all of which it pays direct) and an allowance to cover its own costs.

Cocoa

379. Declared purchases of cocoa by licensed buying agents in the 1954-55 season, amounted to 4,162 tons. These figures represented an increase of 157 tons, or 3.9 per cent. over the previous season and an increase of no less than 29 per cent. over the average purchases for the seven seasons 1947-48 to 1953-54. This contrasted sharply with experience in Nigeria; for the whole country, including the Southern Cameroons, 1954-55, total purchases were 8 per cent. below the previous season's level and 11 per cent. below the average of the previous seven seasons. Part of the increase in the Southern Cameroons was due to the fact that new trees are coming into bearing, and part to higher yields as a result of the spraying campaign against blackpod disease. It is also possible that, in the closing months of the season, some French cocoa entered the Southern Cameroons to take advantage of the guaranteed minimum producer prices at a time when world market values were depressed. Quality was well maintained during the year, of the tonnage graded during 1954-55 97.5 per cent. was of Grade I quality compared with 97.7 per cent. in the previous year.

380. The Southern Cameroons Marketing Board had not been established at the opening of the 1954-55 season, and the producer prices applicable in the Territory during that season were, accordingly, fixed by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board after consultation with the Southern Cameroons Administration. The basic port of shipment prices announced were £200 per ton for Main and Light Crop Grade I cocoa and £185 per ton for Main and Light Crop Grade II cocoa. In each case these prices represented an increase of £30 per ton over the price paid in the previous season.

381. The producer prices for 1954-55 were fixed towards the end of a season when world market values for cocoa had soared to all-time high levels. The total Nigerian 1953-54 crop was disposed of at an average f.o.b. price of £360 per ton. It was not expected that market values would be maintained at these inflated levels, particularly in view of the fact that manufacturers were increasingly turning to the use of substitute fats in place of cocoa butter. In fact, market values declined irregularly, but virtually continuously, throughout the 1954-55 season, and the average f.o.b. price received for shipments of the Southern Cameroons 1954-55 crop was approximately £297 per ton. Buying allowances agreed for the 1954-55 season were £12 8s. 9d. per ton for Grade I and £12 0s. 3d. per ton for Grade II.

382. The 1955-56 cocoa season opened on the 26th August, 1955, with producer prices unchanged from the levels to which they had been raised in the previous year. Detailed discussion of the season's operations belongs properly to next year's Report, but it may be briefly mentioned here that by the end of 1955 the crop showed signs of being a record one for the Territory. Market prices were reasonably stable in the last four months of the year around a level of about £240 per ton f.o.b. (less any allowances for "smokiness").

Palm Kernels

383. Purchases of palm kernels declared by licensed buying agents during the 1955 marketing year (which corresponds with the calendar year) totalled 4,857 tons. The total gradings for export during 1955 at 4,792 tons, were 1,086 tons, or 18 per cent. below the previous year's figure. The 1954 production was admittedly a record, and production in Nigeria also fell during the year, though only by about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Plantation production of palm kernels, however, increased during the year and the Board's view that the decline in production by native producers was due in large measure to the inter-related factors of poor communications and high cost of transport, together with the recommendation that more should be done to improve the evacuation roads, was transmitted to the Southern Cameroons Government, which is now in consultation with the Board's executive regarding the areas in which improvements are desirable.

384. The basic port of shipment producer price for palm kernels during 1955 was fixed at £31 per ton, being a reduction of £3 per ton on the price paid in each of the two previous years. Selling prices received during the year enabled the Board to make a small trading surplus on its palm kernel operations. The buying allowance payable to licensed buying agents during 1955 was £4 15s. 4d. per ton.

Palm Oil

385. All palm oil purchased by the Board is high quality edible oil produced on plantations. The declared production during 1955 was 6,338 tons. Gradings during the year totalled 6,288 tons, which represented an increase of 1,076 tons or just over 20 per cent. on the previous year's figures, and has indeed been exceeded only in 1952, when 6,494 tons of palm oil were graded for export in the Territory. The Board fixed the basic port of shipment producer price for 1955 at £60 per ton, compared with £65 per ton paid during 1954. This reduction was insufficient to prevent the Board from making a loss on its palm oil trading operations, which more or less cancelled out the profit accruing from palm kernels.

386. The buying allowances payable during 1955 were £7 5s. 5d. per ton for deliveries to Bulk Oil Plant, and £8 17s. 3d. per ton for shipment in drums (plus a further £3 6s. 5d. per ton if the licensed buying agent himself undertook to arrange the return of drums from port of destination to the Southern Cameroons). In addition, as an incentive to the production of oil of the highest quality, licensed buying agents for palm oil (now termed "licensed suppliers") received during the year a premium based on free fatty acid content of their oil as revealed by tests made at port of arrival.

Groundnuts

387. Production of groundnuts in the Trust Territory during 1954 amounted to 16,788 tons, which represented 4.5 per cent. of the total Nigerian crop. This compares with purchases of 12,958 tons during the previous season, representing 3.0 per cent. of the total crop.

388. In the year under review two new buying stations were opened, both of which fall under the Kano Area Groundnut Marketing Scheme. The cost of evacuation to port from these two stations (Galumba and Gwoza) and also from Bama brings the "economic" producer prices at these stations to very low figures, but the Board has continued the policy of its predecessors, the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board, of paying subsidies where necessary to ensure that the buying station price nowhere falls below £28 per ton. At Bama it thus pays a subsidy of £2 6s. 3d. per ton and at the other two stations a subsidy of £3 17s. 9d. per ton. The remaining four stations in the Territory all fall within the Rivers Area.

Seed Cotton

389. Seed Cotton production in the Trust Territory is still in the development stage, but purchases in 1954-55 were nearly two and a half times as large as in the previous season. The total was 166 tons, against 68 tons in 1953-54. Producer prices payable by the Board at all markets during the last two seasons are shown in the following table, which also indicates the gratifying improvement in quality which took place during the year:—

Grade	1954-55		1953-54	
	Price per lb.	Tons purchased	Price per lb.	Tons purchased
N.A. I	6.1	66	6.0	9
N.A. II	5.6	91	5.8	40
N.A. III	5.1	9	5.4	19
Total ...	—	166	—	68

1954-55 buying allowances were agreed as follows:

£6 0s. 11d. per ton for Grade N.A.I., £6 8s. 5d. per ton for Grade N.A.II., and £6 4s. 0d. per ton for Grade N.A.III.

390. Produce Sales Tax is levied as shown in paragraph 273. The Marketing Boards are required to pay the amount of the Tax to the Treasury of the Northern Region or the Southern Cameroons as appropriate. All references to producer prices in the preceding paragraphs should be construed as meaning the prices fixed by the Boards, and it is necessary to deduct the appropriate rate of Tax to determine the amounts actually received by producers. The buying allowances referred to above are those applicable from the 1st January, 1955, in the case of cocoa, and from 1st April, 1955, in the case of oil palm produce.

CHAPTER 3. LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) Land tenure

Local law and custom

391. The laws and customs affecting land tenure are not uniform. In Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent: under the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, property in land is vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; under the second, all land is regarded as vested in the Emir, and rights of occupancy at the discretion of the Emir are recognised; under the third, which applies almost always to particular types of soil, while the sovereign title of the Emir is recognised, the fruits of labour spent in improving the land are secured to the occupier. In Bamenda, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area. Q. 55, 57

392. Over the greater part of the Territory, native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest has an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within the sphere of the community in which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without

restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any member of the same community.

393. As a general rule the new occupier cannot interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent, whether formal or implied, of the village as a whole is necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful if its control is vested particularly in the village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved; it would seem rather that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another community or a member of another community seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

Land and Native Rights Ordinance

394. All rights to land in the Territory are, with certain exceptions mentioned below, governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. All land in the Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, before March, 1916), was declared by the Ordinance to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Ordinance directs that the Governor shall hold and administer the land for the use and common benefit of the natives and that in the exercise of his powers, he shall have regard to their laws and customs. As a result of the constitutional changes introduced on the 1st October, 1954, the powers of the Governor are transferred to the Governor-General of the Federation in respect of land in the Southern Cameroons and the Governor of the Northern Region in respect of the remainder of the Trust Territory.

395. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom enjoys a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights. In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor-General or Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance lays down maxima of 1,200 acres for agricultural grants and of 12,500 for grazing purposes, and confers on the Governor-General or Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him. It enables the Governor-General or Governor to revise the rents from time to time, and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder.

396. The grant of a right of occupancy under the Ordinance is now the only method whereby non-natives may acquire a legal interest in land, but there are in addition certain areas to which an absolute title was granted by the German

Administration before the 1914 war. These titles, after proof, were recognised as conferring rights similar to English freehold under English law and may in general be transferred absolutely or on lease without restriction. The bulk of these have been re-acquired by the Governor-General or Governor, declared native lands, and leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation for operation and development in the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole.

397. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance provides that rights of occupancy granted by the Governor-General or Governor may be determined if the land is required for public purposes. These are defined as being exclusive Government or general public use, the carrying out of reclamations or sanitary improvements, the laying out of Government stations, the planning of rural development or settlement schemes, the control of land contiguous to a port or to a railway, road, or other public work provided from public funds, the expenditure of which will enhance the value of such land, and requirements of the land for mining purposes. In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the Governor-General or Governor power to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder the use and occupation of all land is regulated according to the common benefit. The same control is exercised when waste or virgin land not being in the occupation of any native or native community, and over which therefore no rights of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes. When rights of whatever kind are revoked the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements for disturbance.

398. There is, strictly speaking, no system of registration of title to land. Registration of instruments concerning land is, however, obligatory. Transfer of title, whether right of occupancy, freehold or leasehold, is in the case of non-natives by written instrument following the form of English law and conferring similar rights. Control over disposition of rights of occupancy is assured by a provision that no dealings in or under such titles shall be valid without the prior consent of the Governor-General or Governor.

399. For the small areas in the Trust Territory to which the Land and Native Rights Ordinance does not apply, i.e. those held under freehold or leasehold tenure mentioned above, acquisition can be effected under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance. By it, the Governor-General or Governor is empowered to acquire land absolutely or on lease for purposes identical with those mentioned above upon giving due notice and upon payment of compensation, the basis of assessment being the value of the land or interest in the open market.

The Plantations

400. During the period of the German administration, the policy had been to make large areas of land available to commercial companies and to individual German planters for the cultivation of cocoa, bananas, rubber and oil palm under plantation conditions.

401. By 1914 approximately 264,000 acres of land in the present Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province had been so dealt with, and about 48,000 acres were actually under cultivation, the majority of the estates being held freehold under German crown grants though some were held on lease from the Government of Kamerun.

402. In accordance with Proclamation No. 25 of 1920, made under a Commission empowering the Governor of Nigeria to administer such parts of Kamerun as were in British occupation, the estates were vested in the Public Custodian. Finally a decision was taken to sell the property, rights and interests belonging to German nationals in the British sphere of the Cameroons by auction and

charge the proceeds to the reparations account payable by Germany in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. At an auction held in October, 1922, ex-enemy nationals were not allowed to bid, and, perhaps because of a certain lack of clarity as to security of title and of uncertainty as to the future of the mandate, very few of the lots were sold. At a subsequent auction held in November, 1924, the stipulation was withdrawn and all the estates still unsold were re-purchased by their former German owners with the assistance of the German Government.

403. By 1939 the estates, with one exception, were all in the hands either of German incorporated companies or German individual owners and great development had taken place in the cultivation of bananas. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the properties were once more vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. On the conclusion of hostilities it was the desire of the Nigerian Government that the properties should not revert to private ownership but that they should be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons. With this object in view it was decided that the estates should be purchased by the Nigerian Government from the Custodian, vested in the Governor as native lands, and then leased to a statutory Corporation empowered to engage in trade.

The Cameroons Development Corporation

404. This decision was implemented by the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance enacted in 1946, which authorised the purchase of the estates by the Governor and declared that all such lands purchased should be deemed to be native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance enacted in the same year provided for the establishment of a Corporation to operate on a commercial basis, the surplus profit of its undertakings to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons in such manner as the Governor should decide. The annual reports on the Corporation's work are forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

Land in non-indigenous ownership

405. The total area of the Territory is 34,081 square miles. Of this some 12 square miles are held by Government, and some 450 square miles are held by the Cameroons Development Corporation, trading companies, missions and non-indigenous inhabitants. All lands not so held are native lands. The Development Corporation's holdings amount to some 395 square miles. Trading companies, have rather over 34,000 acres, the great bulk of it freehold, and individuals, all British, have just on 3,800 acres, all freehold but 3 acres. Missions have just over 4,000 acres, two thirds of it freehold, and more than half in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church.

406. The Eastern Region Production Development Board held some 5,556 acres in Bamenda, of which 1,124 are for a coffee plantation and the rest for cattle grazing but these projects have now been taken over by the Southern Cameroons Production Development Board as described in paragraphs 315-319. Some 1,200 acres were leased to the Basel Mission for the establishment of a Leper Settlement at Manyemen in Kumba Division. The greater portion is agricultural land for the production of foodstuffs for the inmates and exports crops for the maintenance of the settlement.

407. In Adamawa an area of approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres was set aside at Mubi for Nigeria Police Barracks. Compensation was assessed at a total of £27. No land was acquired from the native occupiers in Bornu or Benue Provinces either for Government, Mission or commercial purposes.

408. "Stranger natives" for the purpose of land-rights are legally the same as non-natives; that is to say, they are on the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics. No figures are available of the land occupied by these "stranger natives", but it seems likely that in areas where pressure is developing steps may become necessary to regularise and control their holdings. Beyond this it is impossible to say what land is being cultivated and developed and what is not, and what the sizes of holdings are. There is no overall difference of quality between the lands held by the various sections of the population, nor is any section restricted to a particular part of the Territory.

Erosion

409. Local problems of erosion, poverty of soil, and communication occur throughout the territory. The chief counter to erosion is contouring, which farmers are taught and encouraged to practise. In this connection an important step forward was achieved during 1953 when the largest Native Authority decided to adopt compulsory rules regarding contour farming. In the north, simple contour binding is demonstrated; in Adamawa stress was laid on the need to revert to traditional contour terrace farming, which is still practised in Gwoza District. In the south, contouring is based on contour strips separated by grass-covered banks at intervals of about five feet vertical height. Farmers are also instructed in the use of suitable fertilisers, and arrangements are made so that they can buy them at current market prices in their own neighbourhoods. Chiefly by demonstration, they are taught rotational cropping, and how to make and apply farm-yard manure and compost. Native Authorities have made rules where necessary to restrict cattle grazing, and the territory's road system is being developed as quickly as possible.

410. The legislatures did not have occasion to discuss land problems during the year. Land disputes, almost invariably entailing litigation, are exceedingly frequent; they range from quarrels between individuals over the gleaning of fallen palm fruit to issues such as that which provoked the Widekums' attack on the Balis. The owners of land which has to be acquired do not relish giving it up, except if it is to be used providing some amenity which appeals to them. The furthest, however, that they ever go in protest is to reject compensation absolutely. The legislatures have not concerned themselves with the landowners' position.

Resettlement of the Mengen Mbo

411. The people known as Mengen (or Ngen) Mbo had at one time lived on Bali land as tenants, but left when they found they could not become independent. For about 30 years they were split into small groups, living as tenants of various other villages. After protracted negotiations, the Resident Bamenda secured for them an area of land, partly on Bali land and partly on land belonging to other Widekum villages. This formed a fertile, compact area considered by the Agricultural Officer as just sufficient for the known Mengen Mbo population.

412. During 1953-54 the present village was gradually built up, and food farms made. A site was chosen for a model village. Two miles of motorable roads were constructed by the people, also a dam for the water supply with expert help. A coffee nursery and a fuel plantation was begun, and a start was made with fishpond farming.

413. Progress in 1955 has, however, been disappointing. The people appear content to live in the ordinary type of Bamenda house instead of constructing a model village with semi-permanent houses. The coffee plantation has been abandoned as the people prefer to grow this crop individually rather than communally. By no means all the farm land has been cultivated, even allowing for the fact that fallow periods are desirable. And there has been little local support for the fishpond project.

414. Funds are not lacking to assist them with materials and skilled labour is available to supplement work done by community development.

415. The people complain that now that the land has been surveyed and beaconed they find that they have insufficient. A survey was essential as in view of past trouble it was important to have clearly defined boundaries. Part of these boundaries will be marked by the fuel plantation when completed. It is possible that more land might be obtained by negotiation, though such land could more easily be spared by a neighbouring Widekum village than by Bali. But until the people fulfil their earlier undertaking to develop the existing land fully, it is not considered desirable or necessary to attempt to obtain more for them. It is hoped that their present dilatory state is only temporary and that the settlement will soon resume its earlier progress. The experiment with Mengen Muwa is similar and the scheme is facing many difficulties.

The Bakweri land problem

416. The Bakweri people and related clans living on the slopes of the Cameroons Mountain present a social problem. They are poor farmers and compare unfavourably in this respect with the "stranger natives" who have entered the area and whose presence they resent.

417. The "problem" has assumed an importance out of all proportion to its real size. The question has been approached in the past on the assumption that there is genuine land hunger in the Bakweri villages, and the arguments which have followed logically from this have been in favour of some sort of resettlement scheme for the Bakweri. Unfortunately, these arguments have been based on a false major premise for, although the Bakweri may be less favourably blessed with land than some of their neighbours, they are not land hungry.

418. On the other hand, two facts emerge which cannot be ignored. The establishment of the Ekona-Mpundu and Victoria-Molyko Estates by the original plantation companies of German origin *did* deprive the Bakweri of vast areas of the best land over which they would now, presumably, hold customary rights had the plantations not come into being. Secondly, the present shortage of land which the Bakweri resent is a shortage of land, not for subsistence farming but for commercial exploitation.

419. This fact can be borne out by the two complementary reactions with which the Bakweri have met attempts at resettlement. Resettlement as such has not been popular with those whom it was supposed Government would be required to assist. Every attempt has foundered, not through the lack of good will or funds on the part of the Administration charged with carrying out the task, but through the apathy of the Bakweri. At the same time as resettlement schemes have been rejected, however, the Bakweri Land Committee has continued to petition for the return to the Bakweri people of the plantation lands in its area. The wish behind this apparently contradictory state of affairs is that some of the profits which it is believed that the Cameroons Development Corporation is making out of their neighbouring banana and other plantations may go, not to the Southern Cameroons Government, but to the Bakweri people. The Bakweri, in this context, overlook the important fact that the prime responsibility with which the Corporation has been charged has been the rehabilitation of the former German owned plantations in the Southern Cameroons. Such a task of rehabilitation by no means yet complete, requires resources far beyond the local Bakweri villagers who have no conception of the capital or technical assistance required to do the job.

420. The establishment of producers' co-operatives like those of the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers has gone some considerable way to alleviating

the problem. The desire of the Bakweri is for commercial farming land in order that its individuals may participate in the benefits which an equitable climate and a fertile soil have given to the area as a whole.

421. No special directives and instructions are needed to recover plantation land from the Cameroons Development Corporation for the Bakweri (or other) natives. There is provision written into the standard form of all the Cameroons Development Corporation Leases by which, in any case where there is a shortage of land for the establishment or enlargement of Native Reserves, the Governor-General may compulsorily acquire from the Corporation such land as he thinks necessary for farming purposes. This provision is absolute and specific.

422. Although during the year the Bakweri Land Committee has continued to fight for the return of all, or nearly all, of the plantations in the Bakweri area, it is significant that there is only one request from a specific village that the Government intervene on its behalf to secure the surrender from the Cameroons Development Corporation of an area of plantation land. This request was made towards the end of the year and is being investigated. If it is found that there is a shortage of land in the area concerned, then steps will be taken to see that their farm land is made available.

(b) Agricultural products

The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu district

423. In the part of the territory administered with the Benue Province, farmers are not much concerned with cash crops; they do, however, cultivate some oil palms, and produce a little paste rubber. The Native Authority has established a nursery for oil palm seedlings. For their own consumption and for sale in local markets the people grow maize, guinea corn, and cassava, cassava in the uplands, near the villages, the other two crops in the valleys. Rice has been introduced in the recent years and is gaining in popularity. Q. 58 to 60

424. Maize, guinea corn and rice are usually planted together. The established practice is to open the new farms in the high forest by cutting and burning down the trees. Usually after two years planting the land is left to return to forest, but sometimes groundnuts and sweet potatoes are planted in the third year. These two crops are usually cultivated entirely by women. It is also a common practice to grow a few peppers among the maize, and often bananas and plantains can be seen on the farms.

425. Cassava is grown mainly on the upland, around villages. Small quantities of vegetables, pineapples and cotton are also grown, usually as compound crops, in the villages.

426. Large numbers of oil palm grow wild in the 'kurmis'. They are being utilised for oil production and for tapping. The oil palms are preserved by the locals but receive very little attention.

427. Rubber trees growing wild in the Territory are used for the production of paste rubber, which after the palm oil and palm kernels is the most important cash crop of that area.

428. The farming system described is wasteful, as so often happens where there is plenty of land, and the constant clearing of new ground destroys valuable trees. It is difficult, however, to interest the population in better husbandry. The Native Authority established a herd of dwarf cattle a few years ago at Baissa to demonstrate the management of cattle; the local people keep no livestock larger than sheep. At first the herd attracted a good deal of attention, but it is ceasing to do so, and all efforts to persuade farmers to use the manure have failed.

Adamawa

429. In Northern Adamawa, most of the land is very hilly and mountainous and the bulk of the people are primitive. In these areas, in places, all the agriculture is carried out on terraces and erosion is not a problem. In other parts, due to the more settled and peaceful conditions in the territory, people are now not bothering to keep up their terraces and have moved on to less steep slopes which have been farmed without terraces. In these areas erosion is a problem. The people know that terraces will cure it, but they know they can move into other places if their present area deteriorates too much. To try and combat this, the Agricultural Department has established demonstration areas in several places, and will mark out the contours for people who wish it done. The demonstration areas have checked erosion well, but there is at present little real demand from the local people to follow up this work. In the lowland area of Northern Adamawa the use of cattle for ploughing has been demonstrated for several years, and people have been set up with a cattle drawn plough on a loan scheme by the Native Authority. Throughout this area it has been demonstrated that results can be obtained from a dressing of superphosphate at 56 lbs. per acre. In 1955 about 100 bags of 56 lbs. at 12s. each were purchased in the area by farmers, whereas in a neighbouring District not in the Trust Territory, about 1,500 bags were purchased. There are marked indications that interest is being increased in Trust Territory and that there will be a greater demand in 1956.

430. Land is also quite plentiful in the Adamawa districts generally. It is cropped for about three years on an average, then left fallow for a similar period, or sometimes for as much as ten years; the length of the fallow depends on how much land there is to spare, and farms remote from the villages get a longer fallow than those near at hand. The home farms are apt to be cropped very intensively indeed, but they are manured, as the outlying farms are not.

431. The Agricultural Department seeks to encourage mixed farming. It has demonstration farms at Mubi and Jada (the latter established in 1953) which use cattle drawn ploughs, as distinct from the traditional hand implements to which the ordinary farmer still clings, and at Mubi there is a citrus and guava orchard. Citrus in this part of the territory requires constant watering, and fruit trees are very scarce; as seedlings become available at the demonstration farms it is proposed to issue them to farmers. The process has already started, on a small scale. The Agricultural Department has distributed rice seed with some success, and it is persevering in its efforts to develop the growing of cotton as an alternative cash crop to groundnuts.

432. In the area of the Mambila plateau the people are mainly primitive pagans and Fulani cattle owners. The valley bottoms are mainly farmed and the slopes grazed. Farming is subsistence and concentrates on food crops. Cattle are the wealth of this area. The Agricultural Department introduced Arabica coffee into the area from Bamenda in 1953 and the Native Authority opened nurseries to supply seedlings to farmers. By 1955 an estimated 40 acres of coffee had been planted, and at least another 50 acres is expected in 1956. Coffee appears to be a suitable cash crop for this area, where there was no cash crop before. An improvement has been made in reducing erosion by encouraging cultivation across the slope. A Production Officer and two Government Assistants are now working there.

433. As a precaution against cotton disease, the crop is restricted to certain seasons of the year in the Adamawa districts, by order of the Native Authority.

Dikwa Emirate

434. In the south of the Dikwa Emirate, the pagans cultivate their land most intensively and make great use of manure. In the South, where the pagans are concentrated on and near the hills, a very intensive system of agriculture involving

rotation of crops, soil conservation measures and manuring with farmyard manure, has been evolved. All crops, with the exception of sweet potatoes, are planted and cultivated on the flat. The hand hoe is the principal implement used for cultivation of all crops. Most families own sheep and goats and a large number also have at least one cow with off-spring. In the central area, where most of the Kanuri and Gamargu people are settled, millet is the main staple grain crop. Other crops cultivated include guinea corn, groundnuts, beans and a little cotton. Manuring is not a common practice in this area, due to abundance of land which has made shifting cultivation a common practice. The inhabitants here own large numbers of cattle, sheep and goats.

435. An ecological survey has been carried out in Gashaka district and it has been agreed, in principle, that large scale mechanised excavation of reservoirs shall be undertaken in Dikwa Emirate in the dry seasons of 1956-57 and 1957-58. This programme will go far towards settling the problem of water supplies in the northern half of the Emirate, and enable an increase of the crop area and cattle population.

436. The northern part of the Emirate has been described as "the granary of Bornu". The Kanuri and Shuwa farmers export several hundreds of tons of masakwa (dry-season guinea corn) to other parts of the Province each year. This variety of sorghum is grown in the rich, black, cotton soil (known locally as "Firki") which has a silt or clay content of about 60 per cent. The "Firki" is extremely fertile and, in a good year, yields of 2,000 lb. of threshed grain per acre are not uncommon. The difficulty is that the "Firki" needs to be flooded for at least 30 days in the rains before the crop can be planted, and the area adequately flooded annually is never more than a small fraction of the whole. The success of this crop, therefore, depends on how properly the water-controlling bunds are constructed and maintained by cultivators. Other varieties of guinea corn, a little millet interplanted with cowpeas, and very little groundnuts are grown in those parts where the soil is very much lighter than in the "Firki", i.e. on the upland. The main implement used for cultivation here is again the hand hoe. Cattle, goats and a few sheep are owned by both tribes but mostly by the Shuwa.

437. Cattle in the Division are of a breed called Shuwa. These are kept for meat and milk. The general standard of these cattle is low, mostly due to inadequate feeding during the dry season. Though the technique of conserving fodder in the form of hay is known to cattle rearers, yet hay-making is not generally practised owing to the high labour requirements at a critical period when the farmer is busy either harvesting his crops or planting the dry season guinea corn. Propaganda about hay-making is, however, being carried on by the Extension Staff of the Agricultural Department, but so far the results have not been encouraging.

438. Sheep and goats get very little attention, but are a considerable source of income for their owners. Some milk is drunk, but their main value lies in the meat and skin at slaughter.

439. Dry season farming is practised on the shores of Lake Chad near Wulgo, and in riverine areas where the watertable is within easy reach. In Chad, crops such as beans, tobacco, indigo, pepper melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc., are planted on the receding flood of the Lake and ripened by residual moisture without irrigation.

440. In the riverine areas, on the other hand, crops (the most important of which is the onion) are irrigated by lifting water with calabash or leather buckets or shadoofs.

441. Since the principal implement for cultivation is the hand hoe, the efficiency of agriculture in Dikwa Division is bound to be low as in the rest of Northern Nigeria. However, efforts are being made to improve the situation in

the Southern and Central areas by introducing improved methods of cultivation through the use of ox-drawn ploughs, and applications of farmyard manure and artificial fertilisers. Improved types of crops successfully introduced to these areas include cotton, rice, cassava, and various kinds of exotic fruit trees such as citrus, mangoes, guava, pawpaws. On the other hand, in the North, improvement can only come through large scale water control projects worked out by irrigation experts to cover the wide areas of the "Firki".

442. A Pilot Irrigation scheme at Wulgo on the shores of Lake Chad has been started. The object is to reclaim about 1,500 acres of ground in the marshes surrounding Lake Chad to provide water for irrigating crops to be grown on it. Work has proceeded steadily on the flood dyke and masonry control works, and mechanised plant has been ordered to speed up the construction.

443. Traditional types of land tenure and other aspects of indigenous law and custom have not impeded the improvement or expansion of cultivation.

444. There have been no significant changes of acreage devoted to the various crops. There have, however, been increases under cotton (probably at the expense of groundnuts) and orchard and market gardening as a result of Agricultural Department's action in providing of cotton seed, superior budded fruit trees and vegetable seeds.

Q. 59 445. No part of the Territory is subject to famine. In the Northern Trust Territory, however, minor local shortages have been known to occur from time to time as a result of farmers taking too large a proportion of their food crops, especially guinea corn, to markets in Benue and Adamawa Provinces, in order to obtain extra cash for purchasing some modern articles of clothing or other imported goods.

Q. 60 446. There is provision in the Northern Region Native Authority Law No. 4 of 1954, as amended, to require any native to cultivate land to such extent and with such crops as will secure an adequate supply of food for the support of such native and of those dependent on him. So far it has not been necessary to apply this provision of the law to any persons in the Northern Cameroons.

Southern Cameroons

447. In Bamenda land is normally farmed three or four years running, then abandoned; this, with the inhabitants' reluctance to take to contouring even though the country is so hilly, entails a great deal of waste. The land however is fertile, and maize yields from it are as heavy as any in the Dikwa Emirate. The first crop is usually a root, yams in the lower country, and sweet potatoes or coco-yams elsewhere; in the second year comes maize, with, in many cases, beans or groundnuts, and in the third and fourth years groundnuts are often grown alone. Oil palms grow wild in the lower country, the oil being consumed locally, and the kernels sold. The areas above 4,500 feet produce well over 100 tons of arabica coffee a year, and the other export crop is castor seed, at the rate of about 80 tons a year.

448. The Southern Cameroons Department of Agriculture has now established two experimental stations, one in the Bamenda area to deal with the problems of the high grasslands and one in the forest country of the south. The objects of both these establishments are to introduce and test new varieties of crops for local use and for export, to build up suitable stocks of plant for issue to farmers to investigate improved methods of farming, both arable and livestock, and to investigate measures of disease and pest control. In addition there are nine Demonstration centres where proved methods of crop improvement or of new varieties and techniques are demonstrated to the local farmers.

449. Soil conservation in the highlands is being practised. Although regulations were passed by the local authorities, these were ignored by the farmers when planting, but nevertheless a marked improvement has been noticed in the methods of farming in one area, and the idea of farming on ridges on the contour is gradually becoming understood.

450. No crops that are new to the country have been introduced to the farmer but local crops have been introduced to areas where they were not cultivated previously. Yams and rice are two crops that have been grown by farmers for the first time in the remote areas of the highlands.

451. The growing of rice, coffee and cocoa has been stimulated during the year by Departmental activities which include the operation of a rice huller, the provision of coffee hullers and pulpers and the practical application of spraying against black pod diseases of cocoa. In addition the Department sold 55,000 coffee seedlings during the year, which by no means met the demand, and has raised 35,750 cocoa seedlings. 10,000 oil palm seedlings were raised and 55 acres of farm land planted through with palms. Over the last half-dozen years, in the territory as a whole, more than 1,000 acres have been newly planted with coffee by peasant farmers alone. The crop is exceedingly profitable; for instance, the harvest from 30 acres, which is quite a normal holding, is about 6 tons; at 2s. a pound this brings in £1,344; the price is usually higher, and the farmer's costs are negligible, because he employs no one outside his own family.

452. Animal improvement has not been neglected and the joint Agricultural-Veterinary Livestock Improvement Scheme, whereby an improved bull of the Agricultural Department is run with Fulani-owned cows brought in by the efforts of the Veterinary Department, has met with success.

453. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions there are, of course, the plantations belonging to the Cameroons Development Corporation, and the United Africa Company. Leaving them aside, farming in those Divisions as well as in Mamfe Division, is of a shifting type, encouraged by the fertility of the soil, and abundance of land; a farmer simply destroys a piece of forest, and puts seed into the ground. The chief crops are plantains and coco-yams, with maize, groundnuts, and egusi, and, as cash crops, cocoa and coffee. Cash and food crops are planted together. The Agricultural Department in the past has devoted itself largely to trying to improve the quality of the cash crops, and the co-operative societies already described have had an important influence in this respect.

(c) Water Resources

454. For agricultural purposes the territory is well watered; wells and artificial catchment methods are used for domestic purposes almost exclusively. Q. 61

CHAPTER 4. LIVESTOCK

Existing stock

455. Livestock in the territory consists of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, horses, and donkeys. The cattle in the northern part are mainly White Fulani, with a few Red Longhorn, Adamawa, and some West African Shorthorn. In the southern part they are chiefly Red Longhorn, Adamawa, and some Montbelliard Crosses. The sheep, goats, poultry, and pigs are not of good quality, and most of them are of no recognisable strain; here and there are the slow beginnings of improvement, brought about by the Veterinary Department. Domestic poultry, mainly chickens, are owned in small numbers by all sections of the community. Sheep and goats run free in villages except in the planting season, and breeding is indiscriminate, surplus animals providing a considerable proportion of the meat eaten locally. Q. 62

456. The cattle are almost exclusively owned by Fulani, except for the few West African Shorthorn in the northern hill villages and in the forest country of the south. The Fulani breed and keep their cattle under range conditions; there are some 150,000 on the Mambila Plateau and 200,000 in the Bamenda, Wum and Nkambe Divisions. Generally speaking there is no shortage of grazing, but there is control of stock movement on to the two plateaux. Kikuyu grass has also been introduced there with excellent results and it grows well with the local clover, the predominant strain of which seeds profusely, providing good pasturage and helping to limit the rate of erosion.

457. The efficiency, by African standards, of the livestock industry, is high and the local breeds are fully able to utilise the grazing available. Cattle owners dispose of barren females, surplus bulls and bullocks to meet needs of money for tax, cloth, salt and corn. Some are slaughtered locally but there is a considerable export to other parts of Nigeria, particularly the Eastern Region. Hides and skins are exported overseas.

Activities of the Veterinary Department

458. The Veterinary Department also demonstrates the close rotation of grazing. This is unsuited to the nomadic Fulani cattle owners, who do not own land, but natives of the Bamenda Province are interesting themselves in cattle to an increasing degree. From the close rotation system it would be an easy step to true mixed farming. In various places the Veterinary Department has made small dams for watering stock.

459. The Department is hoping to stabilise a new cattle breed of approximately three quarters Adamawa blood and one quarter Montbelliard. In its efforts, it has reached the second generation of interbreeding of the hybrids, without marked diversity of type, and should soon be able to embark on the multiplication phase. The new breed weighs 150 lbs. more than the Adamawa at three years old, and the milk average is 50 per cent. greater. The Department is trying to produce a larger type of goat, by cross breeding, and castrating undesirable males, and during 1953 it imported some North Country Cheviot sheep.

460. The Veterinary Department is responsible for the control of disease and for promoting improvements in the preparation of hides and skins. A large proportion of the cattle population received the new blackquarter vaccine, gamatox was widely used to control ecto-parasites, and experiments were conducted with new trypanocidal drugs which, if successful, might enable livestock to be kept in the tsetse-infected country of Gashaka and Toungo. The extension of use of antrycide and ethidium has helped in controlling trypanosomiasis, and cattle diseases have largely been absent from the Mambila plateau and no serious outbreaks have been reported.

CHAPTER 5. FISHERIES

Q. 63

461. Powered fishing trials have been carried out in co-operation with the Cameroons Development Corporation. It is possible that the Territory's fisheries could become economically more important, and provide the ordinary inhabitant with a more substantial part of his diet and plans are being drawn up to this end. Where people can catch fish, they eat most of them and sell the rest, but the rivers are not fished at all intensively and even along the coast the fishing communities are small and poor.

462. As regards sea fish, there are bonga (*ethmalosa*) and sawa (*sardinella*), which in the season are abundant between the Rio del Rey estuary and Batoke. In the Rio del Rey estuary there are shrimps and prawns, and sharks and saw fish are common all along the coast. Near Victoria there are bottom fish, mostly spadefish (*aephippidae*), in considerable quantity, but they are poor eating.

CHAPTER 6. FORESTS

Description

463. In the northern part of the Territory, forests are of two main types, closed High Forest Outliers and open Savannah Woodland. The Forest is the source of large constructional timbers whereas, in general, the savannah woodland consists of a continuous grass cover with small, usually malformed, trees set among it. Of great local importance for the provision of fuel, simple native building materials and thatching grass, this savannah woodland has a wider economic importance in that it provides large areas of grazing lands. Remoteness and absence of communications have prevented even the closed high forest outliers from being exploited other than for purely local purposes.

Q. 64 to
66

464. From time immemorial the forests of both types have been used by the native inhabitants for the provision of firewood, simple building materials and minor forest products for food, medicines and other domestic purposes. Though the ancient use of the forest for the construction of dwellings lay chiefly in the provision of simple poles, as a framework for mud walls, and the *Raphia* palm for rafters and roofing mats, yet another use of the forests for timber was in the making of hollowed out trunks for dug-out canoes.

465. The forests also played, and still play, an important role as the source of considerable quantities of animal protein. They provided also the fertile soil necessary for the growth of food crops, areas round villages being periodically felled, burnt and farmed for a short while.

466. As the farms became worked out fresh areas were farmed and the old allowed to revert to forest fallow. As villages themselves not infrequently moved to fresh localities the effect upon the vegetation was vast and it is doubtful whether to-day any forest which is more than a century old or so could be found except upon the most inaccessible hilltops.

467. Such has been the practice for many years and the picture is, even to-day, hardly altered. It has not been possible, owing to the shortage of professional staff, to spare the full-time services of a forest officer solely for the northern part of the Trust Territory, and consequently it has not yet been possible to constitute any forest reserves. During the dry season of 1954-55 an officer posted for special duty examined the forests of Gashaka District and made recommendations for the reservation of two areas of high forest, totalling approximately 65 square miles. His recommendations have been accepted, and he is now engaged in putting them into effect.

468. In Dikwa Division just over thirty square miles of savannah woodland have been declared as Communal Forestry Areas.

469. No concessions have been granted for the development of timber or other forest industries so that it is not possible to forecast the attitude which the indigenous inhabitants would take, but there is reason to believe that it would not be unfavourable. Similarly, it is not expected that there will be any real opposition to the creation of forest reserves or communal forestry areas.

470. In the Southern Cameroons the Victoria, Mamfe and Kumba Divisions are forest country; the rest of the territory is generally quite well wooded but in parts, such as the Bamenda highlands, timber is very scarce. The woodlands provide fuel and building poles, the forests timber for bridging and other heavy construction, and for export. In addition some trees have medicinal properties, some, like the calabash, provide utensils, and the *raphia* palm affords roofing material. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions many

houses are walled with planks from the *pycnanthus kombo*, a soft wood, locally called karraboard. Canoes are made from hollowed-out trunks, and tough, light wood is required for paddles. The long canes from climbing palms make hammock bridges, while other forest plants yield basket withies, fibres for matting, and resins, gums, and spices.

471. Because of the improvident farming methods already described there is little if any forest in the territory more than a century old. Timber exports began under German rule, one of the most highly valued being ebony from the Mamfe Division, which was taken down the Cross River by canoe to Calabar. In the Southern Cameroons there are 2,272 square miles of forest reserve.

Forest laws and policy

472. The Forest Laws in force are the Forestry Ordinance (Chapter 75 of the Laws of Nigeria 1948), with amendments, and the Forestry Regulations, with amendments. The Forestry Ordinance applies throughout the Territory. The Forestry Regulations apply to all forest reserves, and to lands outside forest reserves in Kumba and Victoria Divisions only. The Northern part of the Territory is subject to the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules of 1942, which protect certain species of trees and require the farmer to leave specially scheduled "Farm Trees" when clearing land for farming.

473. The Forestry Ordinance empowers the Governor-General or a Native Authority to constitute forest reserves and to make forestry regulations. In practice there are no Government reserves, all having been made by Native Authorities with the one exception of the Buea (Government) Forest Reserve. When a reserve is constituted a thorough inquiry is held by a specially appointed Reserve Settlement Officer and judgment is given detailing what rights the landowners have proved and may exercise in the reserve. These usually include hunting, fishing, and collecting fuel and building stocks, in fact all the customary practices except clearing farms, which would nullify the reserve's purpose. Great care is taken to see that every village is left with abundant farming land, and there is no question of alienating the land from its owners: the forest reserve remains their property, with the sole condition that it shall be permanently set aside and managed as forest. The owners, however, usually object strongly to this, even though it is in their own interest.

474. Since it is only possible to organise management in forests which are being systematically and fairly completely exploited, there are no more than 13 square miles under proper working plans. Accordingly, little of the forest has been regenerated. There are $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles of plantations, and, encouraged by the Forestry Department, extensive plantings of eucalyptus in the Bamenda Division, have been undertaken by private farmers.

475. Protection of the forest reserves by the patrol, and adequate maintenance of their boundaries, is one of the main activities of the department. Planting of eucalyptus and management of fuel plantations have been continued in the Bamenda Division. One new Native Authority reserve in Kumba Division has been approved by the Native Authority, and the final constitution of this forest reserve completes the Forestry department's reservation programme in the Southern Cameroons, and no other proposals are contemplated apart from small fuel reserves in Bamenda and Victoria Divisions. The consolidation of all forest reserves is now complete apart from the pillaring of several reserve boundaries. There may also be some amendments to existing reserve boundaries where demands for extra farmland have been made by the surrounding population. Such demands are frequent and cannot all be considered favourably if a permanent forest estate is to be established.

476. A new statement of Forest Policy for the Southern Cameroons is shortly to be published. This statement recognizes the importance of the forest estate as a territorial and national asset to be developed and managed for the benefit of the Territory as well as of the forest owners and of any other interests affected. The long term programme of the Forestry Department is to implement all aspects of government's official forest policy and activities are directed to that end.

Exploitation

477. An agreement has been signed recently with a timber company for the controlled exploitation over a period of 21 years of a concession area of 170 square miles in the reserves of Kumba Division. The company has also agreed to construct a medium-sized sawmill for the manufacture of sawn timbers for local demand and export. The proposed exploitation of these reserves will bring about an increase in the revenues of the territory. Hitherto the forest resources in the Southern Cameroons have only been sporadically exploited. It is only by large scale commercial exploitation that these resources can be efficiently worked to give increased returns to the territory and the forest owners.

478. Sawn timber was exported by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1955. It is hoped that the more valuable species such as iroko and the mahoganies will be confined to the export and furniture trade only, and the cheaper and durable secondary species be made available for local consumption and domestic requirements. Too many of the valuable export species are being used for inferior work.

479. Owing to difficulties of communication, exports of timber and other forest products from the Northern Cameroons are negligible.

480. Firewood is the commonest domestic requirement throughout the Trust Territory. For this purpose almost any kind of wood which is conveniently available is used. Most of the wood used as firewood comes from the clearing of areas in the normal indigenous farming.

481. In the north, other than occasional felling of timber for local consumption, there is no organised exploitation of the forest estate and it is in the domestic utilisation of the minor forest products that the forests play their most important part. The uses to which various minor forest products are put are too numerous to mention individually but they include such uses as fruits and leaves for foodstuffs, spices, medicines, thatches, honey, beeswax, fish-poisons, wrapping leaves, cord, gums, resins, fibres for mat-making, sponges, basket-withies, bamboos, oil nuts, chewsticks, etc.

482. As soon as a minor product becomes the subject of cultivation, e.g. in plantations, it is regarded as an agricultural crop and ceases to be a forest product. No account, therefore, is taken here of rubber, cocoa or the products of the oil palm.

CHAPTER 7. MINERAL RESOURCES

483. There are no known mineral resources of commercial value in the territory. Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance vests all minerals in the Crown. Legislation consists of the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 134 of the Laws of Nigeria), the Minerals Regulations (No. 4 of 1946), the Safe Mining Regulations (No. 5 of 1946), the Explosives Regulations (No. 6 of 1946), the Mineral Oils Ordinance (Chapter 135 of the Laws of Nigeria), and the Radio Active Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 190 of the Laws of Nigeria).

Q. 67 to
69

484. Towards the end of 1954 the Shell D'Arcy Exploration Company undertook scientific surveys for oil along the creeks in the south-western part of the Territory. No information has yet been published regarding the results of these surveys.

CHAPTER 8. INDUSTRIES

Local handicrafts

Q. 70 to
73

485. Apart from plant for processing palm oil and rubber, the Territory has no manufacturing industry, though the output of the Ombe River Trade Training Centre should have an important effect in a few years' time. Meanwhile there is no food industry, other than farming and livestock rearing. Local handicrafts are a cottage industry, on a small scale, at which families work in the dry season (they farm during the rains); they do not use paid help, but will take on learners. The local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally-grown cotton, indigo dyeing, (using the local indigo), the making of clothes and ornaments, tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects, and working local iron ore or scrap into hoes, bits, swords and knives. The Higi and Fali and the tribes of Bamenda cast imported brass and copper into small ornaments; others make iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery, and make mats from grasses and raffia. The products of these crafts are almost all absorbed locally.

Encouragement of industry

486. The provisions of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (No. 10 of 1952) are applicable to the Southern Cameroons. This Ordinance is designed to encourage the establishment or expansion of industries in Nigeria by award of Pioneer Certificates to suitable companies in industries approved as pioneer industries. This entitles them to a tax free "holiday" during their early years of operation.

487. The Federal Government is at present considering representations from the Southern Cameroons Government that the processing of coffee and tea should be declared pioneer industries under the Ordinance.

488. In existing conditions there is no prospect of any significant tourist traffic. There are no hotels and, though the road system is improving, many beautiful parts of the Territory are still difficult of access. For those who make the journey from Nigeria or elsewhere the Cameroons Mountain, the crater lake of Barombi near Kumba, and the Bamenda Highlands provide as attractive scenery as is to be found anywhere in Africa.

Fuel and power

Q. 74

489. The only fuel produced in the territory is wood. Besides small privately operated scattered plants, each serving no more than a few buildings, there is a 750 kW. alternator on the Njoke River; active preparations are being made to double its capacity by the introduction of a new 1,000 kW. alternator, and experiments have already been made to increase the efficiency of the existing plant. A 720 kW. station at Malele, which is at present restricted to a total output of only 600 kW. in the wet season and 300 in the dry (due in the latter case to the low and fluctuating water level in the river), will shortly be re-designed and expanded. Designs are nearly complete and it is proposed to construct a canal and divert a nearby river into the existing storage lake. When this diversion has been made it is hoped that further new plant may be installed.

490. The hydro-electric power station at Luermanfall, near Ekona on the Koke river has been completely rehabilitated by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria, its alternator rebuilt, and its turbine overhauled; new switchgear is in the process of being installed. The building to house this plant has been completely reconstructed, and a new high voltage sub-station and power line have been put in to link the output of this plant with the ordinary Victoria Division supply. At present the power needs do not require the plant to operate at full capacity. Regrettably however, in the event of a power failure of one of the major alternators, the Luermanfall plant has insufficient capacity to take over completely. Construction work on this rehabilitation scheme was completed within the period of about 15 months at a cost of £15,000.

491. Design work and hydrological investigations are being undertaken in the Ombe Gorge area of the Victoria Division. A tentative arrangement shows great promise. Other areas, notably on the Limbe river, are under investigation. The Electricity Corporation has announced its intention of installing a diesel plant of 770 kW. in the Victoria area for peak load purposes and also for use as a standby in case of shortage of water at Malele or Njoke hydro-electric stations. This plant will be located along-side the three existing 100 kW. alternators recently purchased from the Cameroons Development Corporation at Bota and now to be operated by the Electricity Corporation.

492. A power line from the Luermanfall hydro-station to the Farm 11 sub-station on the Koke River was constructed during the year at a cost of approximately £16,000.

493. A high voltage conversion has been built for the power to the new Government Residential Area, Buea and will be commissioned shortly. A ring-main road to link the Bota-Victoria-Middle farm area has been constructed to strengthen the supply. Radio communication experiments have resulted in a complete radio link between all officers and power stations.

CHAPTER 9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Postal services and telecommunications

494. The territory has six post offices with full facilities, and an increasing number of postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders, and the receipt and dispatch of ordinary and registered correspondence. Postal agencies, however, are in the charge of local people who have other occupations as well, and sometimes have to be closed for long periods because there is nobody willing to attend to them. In the Southern Cameroons there is a mail service daily between Buea and Victoria, and three times a week to Kumba, Mamfe, and Bamenda. There is a once-weekly mail service between Yola and the Postal Agencies at Mubi and Jada in Trust Territory. There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba; Victoria exchange is of the Central Battery Type, the others are magneto. Intercommunication between the exchange is by overhead open wire line on which are superimposed the telegraph circuits. No charge is made for local calls. The minimum trunk call charge is 1s. 3d., maximum trunk call charge 1s. 6d. for 3 minutes. About 200 subscribers are served and there are public call boxes at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba. Rates of subscription for Business subscribers and "Residential" subscribers are £5 and £2 10s. 0d. respectively per quarter.

Q. 75 to
77

495. There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuits:—

Victoria-Tiko	} Land Lines
Tiko-Buea-Kumba	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiko-Lagos	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mamfe-Lagos	} Wireless Telegraphs
Mamfe-Enugu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bamenda-Lagos	..	..	..	..	..	..

496. Negotiation has taken place with the French authorities and agreement in principle has been reached to adopt V.H.F. radio as the means of communication between the Territories. Telegraph charges for destinations within the Territory and Nigeria are 1s. 0d. for nine words and 1d. for each additional word subject to the minimum charge of 1s. 0d. There is a radio telegraph/telephone station at Buea which is part of the Police network. Telephone facilities provided by this circuit are not of the trunk type.

497. Radio Telephone equipment at Yola includes a Cossor 1509 transmitter, Marconi-Siemens Radio-Telephone Terminal and a Marconi type 150 receiver. The following Radio Telephone Schedules are now kept daily :—

Yola-Lagos	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 hours
Yola-Kaduna	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 hours
Yola-Garua (French Cameroons)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 hour
Yola-Enugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 hour

498. To meet the urgent need of connecting the telephone trunk network of the Southern Cameroons to that of Nigeria a Radio Trunk is also being established; the Cameroons Terminal will be Buea and the Nigerian Terminal will be Enugu. To provide telephone and telegraph services on a more ambitious and reliable scale a multi-channel V.H.F. system is projected between Buea and Calabar, but due to the difficulty of selecting suitable sites for the necessary repeaters, due to mountain obstruction, progress is limited.

499. All telecommunications systems, with the exceptions of a few licensed private telephone systems, are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria. External telecommunications services are the subject of agreement between the Territory and the Cameroons under French Administration. This agreement limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria, the Territory and the Cameroons under French Administration, respectively, does not admit of a reply-paid service and allows each Administration to retain its own charges.

Broadcasting

500. The southern part of the Territory is included in the Eastern Region of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, and the northern part in the Northern Region; the service is maintained by the Government of Nigeria. The regional transmissions are from Enugu and Kaduna, respectively, and transmissions from Lagos serve the Territory as a whole, and all these stations can usually be received in the Southern Cameroons.

501. The Northern Regional Programme of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service is now much more clearly received than heretofore because of the much more powerful transmitter installed at Kaduna early in 1954. There is a wireless set provided by the Adamawa Native Authority at every District Headquarters within the Trust Territory. A few private sets are also owned.

Air Services

502. Air services from Lagos to Tiko via Enugu and Calabar or Port Harcourt and Calabar are operated four times per week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the West African Airways Corporation using four-engined De Havilland Herons and Bristol Freighters or Wayfarers. Extra aircraft are available in Lagos and additional services can be made available if the demand is sufficient. There is no regular scheduled service to the airfield at Mamfe which is only used occasionally. Tiko is the only operational airfield but is not an international airport.

The fares are as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
From Tiko to Benin	..	..	..	..	10	1	0
Calabar	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
Enugu	..	..	..	..	6	16	0
Lagos	..	..	..	..	14	0	0
London	..	..	..	..	139	0	0
Port Harcourt	..	..	..	..	6	16	0

The weekly aeroplane service between Kano and Yola has again become a bi-weekly service. From Kano several international airlines operate regular service throughout the world.

Meteorological services

503. There are meteorological synoptic reporting stations at Tiko and Mamfe, and climatological stations at Kumba, Santa, Bambui and Mubi. The total number of rainfall stations is 81, 61 in the Southern Cameroons, one in the Benue Province, five in Adamawa, and 14 in Dikwa. There are no railways, apart from the narrow gauge plantation tracks.

Sea and river transport

504. Messrs. Elders and Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom for bananas, mail and first class passengers. The ships run at four- or five-day intervals. Messrs. Elder Dempsters maintain a monthly service between Nigerian ports and Victoria throughout the year. Vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line Limited and Messrs. John Holt and Company Limited occasionally visit Victoria to and from the United Kingdom via Nigerian ports. The cabin class fare to Lagos is about £11 and to Calabar just over £4; deck passages cost 35s. 6d. to Lagos and 16s. 6d. to Calabar.

505. At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Ambas Bay with lighterage for cargo and passengers. There is a 200-ft. launch pier at Bota and a 5-ton crane. The wharf was widened by the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1949. The new wharf at Tiko which was completed in 1954 is capable of dealing with vessels of up to 14,000 tons capacity. At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21 ft. spring and 20 ft. neap tides. Lighthouses are placed at Debundscha and Nachtigal. The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and launches only at the high river season. The Cross river from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year, except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe. The River Benue is an important communication artery for the northern part of the Territory.

Road transport—Southern Cameroons

506. Trunk roads "A", which are the Territory's main life line, run from Victoria and Tiko and the coast through Kumba to Mamfe, from the Eastern Regional boundary to Mamfe, from Mamfe to Bamenda, and from Bamenda to Santa and the frontier with the Cameroons under French administration. The Federal Government of Nigeria is responsible for these roads and plans for their extensive rehabilitation have been formulated. As part of its 1955-60 Development Plan, the Federal Government proposes to spend at least £750,000 on the improvement of this Victoria-Kumba-Mamfe-Bamenda Trunk Road.

507. Work on the trunk road "A" project commenced in 1952 and permanent reinforced concrete bridging, capable of carrying 12 units of the British Standard Specification "A" loading, is in existence from Victoria to Mamfe. The contracting firm has also replaced 12 bridges on the Badsua-Akagbe to Widekum section of the Mamfe-Bamenda road, and this programme has now been extended to include the reconstruction of a further 49 bridges from Mamfe to Bamenda. When these have been completed, all bridges except that across the Mainyu River will be of equal standard.

508. The road from Victoria to Kumba (62 miles) has a bituminous surface which is 22 feet wide for the first 17 miles from Victoria and thereafter is reduced to a 12 feet width flanked by 5 feet verges and 9 feet margins giving (as for the Trunk Roads "B") a 40 feet width between side drains. A detailed survey has been started of the 123 miles of road from Kumba to Badsua-Akagbe and it is intended that this section should be given a 12 feet wide bituminous surface over the next five years. The first seven miles of this tarring have been completed.

509. On the Trunk road "A", linking the Trust Territory with the Eastern Region of Nigeria, which joins the main Southern Cameroons arterial route at Mamfe, a suspension bridge over the Cross River has now been completed. This bridge has a suspended span of 350 feet and replaces the old vehicle ferry.

510. The Southern Cameroons Government is responsible for the main feeder roads (or Trunk roads "B" as they are designated). The Development Programme of the territory, contains three major Trunk road "B" projects. They are as follows:—

- (i) Kumba-Tombel road (22 miles).
- (ii) Kumba-Mbonge Road (30 miles)
- (iii) Bakebe-Fontem road (45 miles).

The sum of £659,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

511. It is further proposed that the three Trunk "B" roads should be reconstructed to all-season standard with permanent reinforced concrete bridging as required. The Kumba-Tombel road will have a 12-foot bituminous seal-coat carriage-way flanked by 5-foot verges and 9-foot margins giving a total width of 40 feet between side drains. The Kumba-Mbonge and the Bakebe-Fontem roads will be built to a similar specification except that the carriage-ways will have 12-foot gravel or laterite surfacing instead of a bituminous carpet. The Southern Cameroons road system is linked to that of the Cameroons under French administration at Tombel in Kumba Division and Santa in Bamenda Division. A contracting firm has commenced the construction of a 300-foot bridge across the Mungo River at Etam on the Kumba-Tombel Trunk "B" road, and on completion this road will ensure easy communication between the two Trust Territories.

512. The Bamenda ring road, which links the three administrative divisions of Wum, Nkambe and Bamenda, remains motorable throughout its length during all seasons. The Public Works Department continues with the task of replacing temporary bridges with permanent structures. It is proposed that the Takum-Bissaula road described in paragraph 518 will join the ring road at Kamine.

513. Three- and five-ton lorries, mostly belonging to African transport owners continue to form the backbone of the road transport services within the territory. Passengers and freight are carried simultaneously. Pack donkeys are in universal use in the north. Camels are commonly used in the northern part of the territory in the dry season, retiring northwards with the onset of the rains.

Road transport—Northern Cameroons

514. In Adamawa an all-season road between Mubi and Bukula in the French Cameroons has been completed. Work has continued on the important Trunk Road "A" from Yola to Takum (previously to Wukari, now re-routed) and a reconnaissance survey of the final section has been completed and the bridge sites settled. The major effort is at present being concentrated on three large bridges. These are the Taraba Bridge, which is over 1,000 feet long, and the Gazabu and Gajeri Bridges both of which are over 200 feet long. In all three cases caisson or pile foundations are necessary.

515. Construction work has begun on the all-season road from the southern bank of the Taraba to Jamtari for which the Northern Regional Government has voted £41,000. The first three miles have been completed, and clearing, stumping, drainage and formation has been finished for a further six miles.

516. Work on the Uba-Bama road has also begun and the stretch from Uba-Bazza has been completed including a 120-foot bridge over the River Yedseram. Surveying and investigation of other bridge sites is continuing ahead of construction.

517. Community effort aided by funds from the Native Treasury has opened a jeepable road from the southern boundary of Adamawa Province northwards to Gembu thus providing a link with Bamenda Province. Although not within Trust Territory, the new all-season road from Numan-Gombe has been opened to traffic as a result of the completion of a new section from Ture to Numan and this will materially ease communications during the wet season between the Trust Territory and the railhead at Jos.

518. Although no further work has been done on the Takum-Bissaula-Kamine road in the Benue Province, the Federal Government has undertaken to complete the work and the sum of £480,000 has been set aside in the Federal Government's Economic Programme for 1955/60 for this project. This road, reported on by the International Bank Mission to be one of the most important in the Northern Region, is intended to go through to Bamenda Province and to join the Bamenda Ring road at Kamine. With the completion of the Takum-Bissaula-Kamine road and the Takum-Yola road a link between the Northern and Southern parts of the Trust Territory will have been established. Work has already begun on the link from Kamine northwards.

519. In 1954 the Donga-Abong road entered the Trust Territory and reached Baissa. This is 60 miles from the end of the Trunk road "B" at Donga and this section is motorable at all seasons by light traffic and in the dry season by heavy traffic. In 1955 the sum of £2,500 was spent on the section between Baissa and Abong and this section will be open to dry season traffic in January, 1956. The

two major bridges necessary to convert it to an all-season road require professional planning and supervision and are beyond the capacity of the local Native Administration.

520. In Dikwa Division the Yedseram Bridge at Bama was completed. This bridge consists of ten 30-foot standard reinforced concrete spans carried on reinforced concrete piles to take 12 units B.S.S. loading. It was opened to traffic in June 1955 by the Federal Minister of Works.

521. The sum of £584,000 has been provided in the Federal Government's Economic Programme 1955/60 to construct a new road link from Maiduguri to the French Cameroons via Bama and Dar al Juma'el. It is hoped to make a start on this road next dry season.

522. Apart from the ordinary customs and port health formalities there are no restrictions on the movement of passengers or of goods. Everybody in the Territory may use, own, operate and service the existing means of transport and communication if they have the necessary technical qualifications where such are required.

CHAPTER 10. PUBLIC WORKS

Q. 78

523. The following is a list of Public Works completed, undertaken or planned in the Trust Territory during 1955:—

FEDERAL PUBLIC WORKS

(a) Completed

Kumba-Mamfe (Trunk Road A4)—Bridging.
Akagbe-Widekum (Trunk Road A4)—Bridging.
Cross River-Mamfe (Trunk Road A11)—Bridging.
Bamenda-Ndu (Trunk Road A4)—Bridging.
Cross River Bridge.

(b) In progress

Customs Barracks, Kumba.
Customs Barracks, Tiko.
Customs Barracks, Bota.
Customs Senior Staff Quarter, Kumba.
Magistrate's Court, Mamfe.
Post Office, Kumba.
P/T Junior Staff Quarters, Tiko.
Improvements to aerodrome runway, Mamfe.

(c) Projected

Marine Junior Staff Quarters, Nachtigal.
Police Station, Buea.
Police Barracks, Buea.
Police Senior Staff Quarters, Buea.
Post Office, Tiko.
Victoria-Tiko Road, seven miles widening and resurfacing.
Mamfe-Bamenda (Trunk Road A4)—Bridging.
Mamfe-Akagbe (Trunk Road A11)—Bituminous surfacing.
Kamine-Bissaula (Trunk Road A22)—New road construction.

B.—NORTHERN CAMEROONS PUBLIC WORKS

*Adamawa Province**(a) Completed*

Girls' Senior Primary School, Yola.
 Mubi-Bukulo road.
 Market drainage, Jada.
 Boarding huts at Vi Junior Primary School.
 Meat stall at Sorau.
 N.A. Police Charge Office, Mubi.
 District Court and Office, Gulak.
 Lock-up, Gulak.
 District Court and Office, Michika.
 Market stall, Madagali.
 Vehicular Ferry, Lassa.
 Sub Treasury, Mubi.
 Meat stall, Jada.
 Slaughter slab, Gulak.
 Slaughter slab, Uba.
 Windmill, Gulak.
 Windmill, Michika.
 Permanent latrines, Mubi Market.

(b) In progress

Mubi-Maiha-Zummo-Sorau road improvements.
 Yola-Karlahi road.
 Gembu-Yang-Bamenda road.
 Junior Primary School, Mayo Nguli.
 Boys' Senior Primary School, Michika.
 Boys' Senior Primary School, Jada.
 Prison extension, Yola.
 Police and Warders Barracks, Mubi.
 District Office and Court House, Sorau.
 Pagan Court House, Muchella.
 Slaughter slab, Madagali.

(c) Projected

Vi Pagan Court House.
 Junior Primary School, Sorau.
 Hides and Skins Improvement Shed, Mubi.
 Works store, Mubi.
 Meat stall, Uba.
 Meat stall, Toungo.
 Piped water supply, Mubi.
 Catering Rest House, Mubi.
 Junior Primary School block, Jada.
 Junior Primary School block, Uba.
 District Office and Sub-Treasury, Gembu.
 District Office and Court House, Mayo Nguli.
 Lock-up, Sorau.

*Bornu Province**(a) Completed*

Senior Primary School, Bama
 Three classrooms.
 Offices.
 Hospital, Bama
 One block.
 Prison, Bama
 Food store.
 Kitchen.
 One block of cells.
 Administration block.
 Prison, Gwoza
 Administration, kitchen and store blocks.
 Agricultural Store, Bama.
 District Offices and Court, Kumshe and Dikwa.
 Central Primary School, Bama.
 Dispensary, Gwoza.

(b) In progress

Junior Primary Schools, Warrabe, Guduf and Ngoshe.
 Drainage, Bama.

(c) Projected

Extension to N.A. Offices, Bama.
 Town Hall, Bama.
 District Offices and Court, Gwoza and Kala.
 Community Centre and reading room, Gwoza.
 Female cells, Gwoza Prison.
 Junior Primary Schools, Kala and Gumsu.
 Dispensaries, Gumsu, Wulgo and Kala.
 Water Reservoirs (construction of 40 reservoirs).

BUILDINGS

(a) Completed

Forestry Office, Kumba.
 Native Court, Tiko.
 Bamenda Hospital.
 3 No. Type D/2 Junior Service Quarters for Bamenda Hospital Staff.
 Temporary House of Assembly, Buea.
 A2 Quarters, Victoria.
 P.W.D. Headquarters, Victoria.
 1st Temporary Office Block, Buea.
 2nd Temporary Office Block, Buea.
 Road Overseers' School, Kumba.

*(b) In progress***BUEA**

- Catering Rest House, Buea.
- 2 Blocks of 2-roomed chalets.
- 4½ Blocks of single-roomed chalets.
- 2 No. A3 Senior Service Quarters.
- 2 No. A2 Senior Service Quarters.
- 5 No. Type B Junior Service Quarters.
- 35 No. Type C Junior Service Quarters.
- 2 Senior Staff Quarters, Buea.

BAMENDA

- 2 No. D/2 Type Junior Service Quarters.
- 1 No. D/3 Type Junior Service Quarters.
- 7 No. C/2 Type Junior Service Quarters.
- 5 No. B Type Junior Service Quarters.
- Council Chamber for South-Eastern Federation of Native Authorities.

(c) Projected

- Government Rest House, Wum.
- Catering Rest House, Kumba.
- Magistrate's Quarters, Victoria.
- Magistrate's Court, Victoria.
- One Senior Staff Quarters, Medical Department, Victoria.
- Offices and Garages, Survey Department, Bamenda.
- Maternity Clinic at Widekum.
- Quarters for Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Bamenda for C.C.E.

WATER SUPPLIES*(a) Completed*

- New Hospital Water Supply, Bamenda.
- New Ring Main for Abakpa Water Supply, Bamenda.

(b) In progress

- Reservoir for Buea Water Supply extension.
- Extension of Water Supply distribution system, Buea.
- New Water Supply for Bali Town.
- New Water Supply for Nkambe Town and Hospital.
- New Water Supply for Kumba Town.

TRUNK ROADS B*(a) Completed*

- Reinforced Concrete Bridge. M.S. 14 Victoria/Bibundi.
- West Coast Road.
- Two Bridges on Bamenda Ring Road West at Mile 20/1 and Mile 63/1.

(b) In progress

- 300-foot Bridge over Mungo River on Kumba/Tombel Road.
- Mfi Bridge, Bakebe/Fontem Road, Mamfe Division.
- Mfu Bridge, Bakebe/Fontem Road, Mamfe Division.
- Two Bridges on Mamfe/Kembong Road.

*Schedule of Non-Federal Works the cost of which is reimbursable
from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.*

(a) Completed

Nil.

(b) In progress

Kumba/Tombel Road Construction.

Bakebe/Fontem Road.

Kumba Water Supply.

Wells and Water Points (7 wells completed in Mamfe Division).

(c) Projected

Agriculture and Fisheries

Barombi Kang: buildings and water supply.

Principal Agricultural Officer, Buea: Offices and Quarters.

Agricultural Officer, Bamenda: offices and quarters.

Specialist, Bamenda: offices and quarters.

Chalet and Artisans quarters, Bambui.

Agricultural Officer, Mamfe: offices and quarters.

Junior Staff Quarters.

Education

Institute of Agriculture.

Medical and Health Services

Ten Junior Service Staff Quarters, Kumba.

Two Senior Service Staff Quarters, Victoria.

Kumba Hospital: improvements.

Bamenda Hospital: X-Ray Block.

New Hospital, Wum.

Trunk Roads B

Bamenda Ring Road, West: reconstruction of 3 Bridges.

Menemo—Ngwaw Road.

Veterinary

Water Supply, Jakiri.

One Senior Staff Quarter, Buea.

Office, Store and Garage, Buea.

Office, Store and Garage, Bamenda.

Veterinary Assistants: Quarters and Clinics.

Water Supplies

Wum Water Supply.

PART VII

Social Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Northern plains

524. The various races that inhabit the northern plains have all acquired a superficial similarity of social structure through the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings, mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills is, with the constant supervision of the Administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook. Q. 79

525. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but an increasing number of district or kindred group courts, administering the local native law and customs, are being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities, who thus gain confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received first the benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain many of the higher posts in the native administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own head, who represents them in choosing a village area head: no district head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the village heads. The district heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class.

The hill pagans

526. The hill pagans have enjoyed no such unifying element as Islam and, although they exhibit a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent, and that each group has no connection with any other. The kindred groups in the area acknowledge a common cult of their founder to whom annual celebrations are made by the members of the whole group, and at which the chief of the senior kindred group takes precedence as the religious head. As ancestor worship and fetishism are inseparable from their temporal life this religious head is *ipso facto* temporal clan chief, even though in practice he cannot exercise much power over the peoples of other kindred groups owing to their inherently independent character and their limited allegiance to him.

527. Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their District Head are new conceptions to them. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills.

The Southern Cameroons

528. In the greater part of the Southern Cameroons the social organisation is based on the family and there are no wide social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief, and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and pagans within the family, clan or tribe. In the "Chieftainship" areas the chiefs and their families receive from their people the personal respect and the duty due to their offices.

Tribal Unions

Q. 80

529. The Missions are exceedingly active in the social sphere, and inhabitants of the Territory form the bulk of their staff. In the southern part of the Territory village, town, and tribal Unions are gaining more and more influence. They are usually formed on the initiative of the younger, relatively well-educated men, but the older generation has considerable weight in them. They concern themselves with every aspect of life, from individual and communal disputes, through local sanitation and education, to Nigerian politics. How great, and how useful, a part each plays depends on the characters of those who control it: some are mere sounding boards for cranks and malcontents; others constitute a force with which the Administration, and the elected representatives in the legislatures, have increasingly to reckon. All in all, they represent a welcome tendency towards the development of an effective public opinion. In addition to the village and tribal unions, social and sporting clubs are encouraged by the Government, the Cameroons Development Corporation and by the large commercial firms. There has also been a healthy increase of membership of such associations as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Clubs and associations of such types are particularly helpful in breaking down social and tribal barriers.

CHAPTER 2. HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Restrictions on personal freedom

Q. 81

530. In securing human rights and fundamental freedoms for the people of the Territory the Administering Authority is guided by the terms of Article 76 (c) of the Charter and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In particular the Administering Authority aims at the protection of these freedoms which it has been taught by its own history to regard as precious, and to which it attaches particular importance in the world today. These freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The answer to later questions will deal with the press and with religion.

531. The whole population is subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of persons and property. It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. The laws governing the power of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a public officer without a warrant, conditions of arrest by private persons, the form of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail.

532. A police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest

- (a) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an indictable offence, unless the written law creating the offence provides that the offender cannot be arrested without a warrant;
- (b) any person who commits any offence in his presence; any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody;
- (c) any person in whose possession is found anything which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or any implement of house-breaking;
- (d) any person who may reasonably be suspected to be a deserter from Her Majesty's Army, Navy or Air Force;
- (e) any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having been concerned in any act committed at any place outside Nigeria which, if committed in Nigeria, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any written law or Act of Parliament, liable to be apprehended and detained in Nigeria;
- (f) any person for whom he has reasonable cause to believe a warrant of arrest has been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in Nigeria;
- (g) any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; and
- (h) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a felony or misdemeanour.

533. A private person may arrest without warrant any person who in his view commits an indictable offence or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony, or, by night, a misdemeanour. Persons found committing any offence involving injury to property may be arrested by the owner of the property or his servants or persons authorised by him. Any private person arresting any other person without a warrant shall without unnecessary delay hand over the person so arrested to a police officer, or in the absence of a police officer shall take such person to the nearest police station.

534. Section 130 of the Criminal Code makes it a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for two years, for a person who has arrested another upon a charge of an offence wilfully to delay to take him before a court to be dealt with according to law. No person may be held awaiting trial for a longer period than is sufficient to ensure the attendance of witnesses and the bailing of accused persons is freely employed in the Supreme, Magistrate's and Native Courts. Visiting Committees are appointed to the prisons in the Cameroons Province, and the native authority lock-ups in the north are inspected weekly by an Administrative Officer who ensures that no accused person is held for an unnecessarily long time awaiting trial.

Slavery

535. There is neither slavery nor any kindred practice in the Territory. Any person convicted of slave trading is liable to be imprisoned for 14 years. Q. 82

Declaration of Human Rights

536. There were no important judicial or administrative decisions concerning human rights during the year. The Declaration of Human Rights has appeared in pamphlets issued by the Public Relations Department; it is freely quoted and discussed by study groups and kindred organisations. Q. 83

The right to petition

- Q. 84** 537. The exercise of the right to petition may be, and is, freely exercised by all members of the community in the Territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as Nigeria Gazette Extraordinary, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947.

Pornographic and subversive literature

- Q. 85** 538. The Customs authorities may confiscate any pornographic literature, and to deal in it is an offence under the Criminal Code. The Government has power to prohibit the circulation of literature on security grounds, but did not use it during the year. During 1955 an Order in Council was published prohibiting the import of certain subversive publications.

The press

- Q. 86** 539. The principal newspapers circulating in the Territory are:—

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where Published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
<i>Daily</i>		
Daily Times	Lagos	Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial Publications Ltd.
West African Pilot	Lagos	Zik's Press Ltd.
Daily Comet	Kano	Comet Press Ltd.
Nigerian Spokesman	Onitsha	} Zik's Press Ltd.
Eastern Nigeria Guardian	Port Harcourt	
Daily Service	Lagos	Amalgamated Press of Nigeria
Nigerian Daily Standard	Calabar	Okon and Co.
<i>Weekly</i>		
Eastern Outlook	Enugu	Eastern Region Information Service
Nigerian Observer	Port Harcourt and Aba	Ennitonna Educational Stores
Nigerian Citizen	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo (in Hausa)	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
Ardo (in Fulfulde)	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation

Full use is made of air transport services to ensure early circulation of newspapers.

540. Although none of these newspapers is owned or operated by inhabitants of the Cameroons, many of them have representatives in the Territory whose duties include the stimulation of sales and the transmission of news items. The columns of Nigerian newspapers are of course open to Cameroons readers wishing to express their views. A Cameroons edition (consisting of a slip sheet) is published by one leading newspaper as often as news items warrant.

541. Provided that he does not offend against the laws of libel and sedition, the editor of any of these newspapers may publish what he pleases and comment freely on it. The Newspaper Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper in the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met, and forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney-General. The signatory of the bond is not required to put up this £250 in cash, but simply to produce persons who will undertake that if he is obliged to pay £250 in a libel suit, that £250 will be forthcoming. All the newspapers which circulate in the Cameroons publish reports on current developments of local and international significance. They

receive some material on international events from agencies and the Federal Information Service. The most influential newspapers at present are the "Daily Times", the "Daily Service", the "West African Pilot", and, in the north, "Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo". The missions run bookshops in the more important places.

The cinema

542. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Information Services pay occasional visits to the Territory and show educational films on a variety of subjects, including many concerned with local problems, particularly with health and agriculture. There is a commercial cinema at Victoria, and the Cameroons Development Corporation arranges frequent performances for its staff, providing some of the film itself, and borrowing some from the Information Services.

Broadcasting

543. The only broadcasting facilities are those of the Nigerian Broadcasting Service, a Government-owned organisation shortly to be converted to a Public Corporation. The N.B.S. operates a National Programme broadcast from the stations at Kaduna, Ibadan and Enugu, on short wave, with a power of 20,000 watts. The North Regional station at Kaduna is easily received in the northern Trust Territory as is the Enugu station in the Southern Cameroons.

544. The National Programme, as the name suggests, is designed to appeal to listeners throughout Nigeria, while the Regional programmes, particularly that of the Northern Region, have a more local and sectional appeal. For this reason much of the National Programme is broadcast in English, although the news can be heard in Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba and there are frequent talks in some of the more widely spoken vernaculars. Programmes of Nigerian music are popular. In contrast, the bulk of the North Regional Programmes is broadcast in Hausa, the lingua franca of the North; and both Kanuri and Fulfulde, the languages most widely spoken in the northern Trust Territory are used for news broadcasts. None of the many languages of the Southern Cameroons is widely enough understood to justify its use in broadcasting. News items from the Southern Cameroons are frequently used in the National programme. Recordings of music from the Southern Cameroons have been made and have proved popular, and programmes of Southern Cameroons music have been given when artists were available in Lagos.

545. Considerable improvement has been effected in obtaining news items from the Cameroons for inclusion in the National Programme, and negotiations were begun for the provision of a regular monthly talk on Cameroons affairs. Programmes contain regular news broadcasts and talks about current developments of international significance; and a weekly United Nations programme is broadcast in the National Programme.

546. The extent of the audience for the broadcasts of the N.B.S. varies greatly with the degree of advancement of the locality. In the towns of the Southern Cameroons sets are fairly common, while in the remoter areas they are rare. It is true, however, to say that the reading room wireless set gathers an interested throng in even backward areas.

Freedom of religion

547. Full freedom of conscience and free exercise of religious worship and Q. 87 instruction are ensured to all inhabitants.

Missions**Q. 88**

548. The leading missions are:—

- The Roman Catholic Mission.
- The Cameroons Baptist Mission.
- The Basel Mission.
- The Sudan United Mission.

549. Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Districts" of the Territory. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places or to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda, except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres may receive a grant-in-aid from the Government in accordance with the regulations.

550. In the Northern Cameroons, the Cameroons Baptist Mission has two American Missionaries stationed at Warwar in Mambila District. This year they have opened a Junior Primary School at Mbamnga in place of the Infant School. The Mission, which is Protestant in teaching, has some 500 adherents.

551. The Sudan United Mission has four Danes and a Canadian staffing two stations at Gurum and Dashen in the Chamba Area. All of them are Lutherans. The Mission was granted £311 by Government in aid of a Central Junior Primary School at Gurum at which 120 boys and girls attended. Grants of £100 each were made by Government for the Mission dispensaries at Gurum and Dashen at which 2,703 and 1,546 patients respectively were treated. At a segregation village at Gurum, 277 lepers received treatment. Boys Brigade work has been started and 90 boys were enrolled. This Mission has approximately 130 adult baptised adherents. Classes for Religious Instruction are organised in 41 villages.

552. The Roman Catholic Mission has a total of 11 missionaries, including three Sisters, staffing four stations at Sugu, Mapeo, Bazza and Gulak. Nine of the staff are Irish and two British. They have 16 Junior Primary Schools, one Senior Primary School and one Women's Adult Domestic School with 1,121 pupils. This is an increase of three Junior Primary Schools and one Senior Primary School over last year. The Mission received from Government £2,357 in recurrent grants and £8,160 as capital grants towards the building of the Senior Primary School and the Women's Adult Domestic School. The Mission continued to operate their large Health Centre at Sugu. The Mission has approximately 1,250 baptised Christians and about 2,300 other adherents within Northern Trust Territory.

553. The Church of the Brethren Mission has one station at Gulak which was not staffed at the end of the year. Much of the work of the Mission is supervised from Lassa, which lies three miles within Nigeria. The number of Junior Primary Schools remains at three, located at Gulak, Bazza and Brishishiwa. Government grants were made to all these schools amounting to a total of £603. The Mission has a small dispensary at Gulak, but in addition treats a large number of patients at their hospital at Lassa and leper colony in Garkida, both of which places lie in Nigeria. The Mission claims 220 full Church members and a further 1,300 adherents.

554. The best available figures of Missionaries and Mission adherents are as follows:—

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Part of the territory</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Adherents</i>
Roman Catholic ...	Southern Cameroons	49	Dutch ...	58,533
		19	British ...	
		11	Italian ...	
		3	Irish ...	
	Adamawa ...	4	Irish ...	3,550
Cameroons Baptist ...	Southern Cameroons	2	British ...	13,231
		34	American ...	
	Adamawa ...	4	Canadian ...	500
Basel ...	Southern Cameroons	2	American ...	52,036
		2	British ...	
		2	French ...	
	Adamawa ...	48	Swiss ...	130
Sudan United ...	Adamawa ...	4	Danish ...	97
		1	Canadian ...	
		2	British ...	
	Dikwa Emirate ...	3	American ...	Unknown
Church of the Brethren	Benue Province ...	4	American ...	1,520
	Adamawa ...			

These figures do not include catechumens.

555. Indigenous religions, Mohammedanism, and Christianity are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. A mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would find itself in conflict with the Native Authority. Indigenous religions are controlled by Sections 207 to 213 of the Criminal Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and charms. The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which appears to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju. No new indigenous religious movements have arisen.

Adoption of children

556. The law does not provide for adopting children. The family is still so closely knit that when a child's parent or guardian dies there is always somebody with the inescapable duty of looking after it, and willing to do so. Again, if a man has more children than he can afford, his family will help him. Ill-treatment of children is virtually unknown, and would outrage public opinion. Q. 89

557. The residential qualification for naturalisation as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies has already been described. All Police Officers of gazetted rank are Assistant Immigration Officers, responsible as such to the Principal Immigration Officer in Lagos, who in his turn is responsible to the Nigerian Government, through the Inspector-General of Police. It is impossible to say how many immigrants came into the Territory during the year under review, and what their nationalities were, because movement to and from Nigeria is entirely unrestricted, and as far as Africans are concerned there are very few restrictions indeed on movement across the frontiers with neighbouring French territory. A relaxation of the requirements of the normal travel documents has been agreed in the territory by the British and French administrations. A "laissez-passer" form, valid for three years, and bearing either a photograph of the holder or a Q. 90

thumb print enables natives of the Trust Territory to travel freely between the two zones. Holders are required to be vaccinated. The document at present in use is issued by Native Authorities with the approval of an administrative officer and contains the personal details of the holder. Similarly the British Authorities accept the cartes d'identite. These arrangements apply to natives of the Cameroons only and others residing in the territory are required to carry valid travel documents. The question of admitting displaced persons or refugees has not arisen, but the Nigerian Government is not a party to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees.

CHAPTER 3. STATUS OF WOMEN

Q. 91

558. The status of women in the Territory, as in most of Africa, is very different from that in the West and many other parts of the world. Polygamy is an accepted custom and though there are no legal restrictions on the occupations women may take up, in fact the great majority of them spend their lives in looking after their homes and children and in work on the land. Further, a woman is subordinate to her husband and is in theory expected to render him obedience. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that the women of the Territory, apparently humble as their position may be, are only of small influence and importance in society. Husband and wife work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity. The wife has the chief responsibility for looking after the home, for the care and discipline of children and for the growing of crops and food. The husband's job is to render assistance in heavier farm work and provide necessities such as clothes, tools, oil, salt and medicine. In countries where polygamy is the rule, it is naturally very closely woven into the social system, and to abolish it without disrupting the system would be impossible. The Administering Authority subscribes to the views on the subject expressed by the 1949 Visiting Mission, in its report, and the policy is framed accordingly.

Standing before the law

Q. 92

559. A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she were a man, and a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman. The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of men in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result under English law, which applies in this matter, of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882. Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts, a husband is liable for debts contracted, for contracts entered into, and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessities suitable for her condition of life, as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above. Local law and custom vary, but generally speaking they do not make husband and wife responsible for one another's debts.

Economic position

Qs. 93-95

560. Where the people are not Moslems the women grow most of the food, and what they grow is looked upon as their property; the men are traders, but not in food unless it is to be taken far afield; they hunt and they cultivate cash

crops. Among Moslems only a few lower class women do farm work; they grow a little rice, guinea corn, or beniseed, or a few groundnuts. The women's handicrafts among Moslem and pagan alike are chiefly cotton spinning, weaving broad cloth, and making pots. In the Southern Cameroons there is a trend towards an increasing independence for women which has the encouragement of the Southern Cameroons Government. Women were eligible to vote and to stand for election during the elections held to determine members of the House of Representatives, while certain of the Native Authorities make special provision for a woman representative. The recently appointed Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has one lady member who possesses equal authority and responsibilities with the male members of the Board.

561. In professional activities there is an increasing number of women entering Government or commercial firms as nurses, clerks, teachers and telephone operators; the Southern Cameroons Government recently engaged its first female clerk who had been selected in preference to a large number of male applicants. Women employed in the salaried professions are granted identical conditions of service to their male counterparts.

562. In consequence of this tendency for women to exercise a greater degree of independence than heretofore, some of the lesser educated women are drifting away from their villages and the traditional way of life and seeking an easier and more comfortable existence living with workers on the plantations. This trend has caused a difficult social problem in those areas where men already outnumber women and no solution has yet been found.

Marriage

563. The legality of a marriage is evidenced by the acceptance of "bride price",* presents, labour service or some other obligation by the family of the bride from the suitor or from his family. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband, and it is customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other male member of it. In some of the northern areas of the Territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one or two children. She is then at liberty to return to her own family, choose her own mate and any children that she may bear thereafter belong to her and her family. So long as a woman remains with her husband's family, it is their duty to maintain her. It is customary for a widow to choose which of the members of her late husband's family she will marry, and if there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the bride price to the family no difficulty is usually placed in his way. Q. 96

564. The custom of bride price does not extend to Moslems among whom inheritance follows Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where her behaviour is assessed by his relatives and she has an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain

* The term "bride price" is used here and below instead of "dowry" because it is well established, but it should not, of course, be taken to mean that women are bought and sold, an impression which, as many African anthropologists and sociologists have pointed out, is quite common but totally wrong.

amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must be given credit for delicacy of feeling about such matters and for natural affection between parents and children.

565. In Moslem areas the law only permits coercion into marriage by a parent in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible before consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally restricts coercion to moral suasion, and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

566. Native courts will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or the equivalent. The latter order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all native court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Child marriage does exist, and is permitted by native law and custom in the Territory as in other parts of Africa. In practice nobody expects the child wife to perform her marital functions until her parents consider her old enough. In spite of the obvious difficulties of introducing legislation concerning marriage customs followed by the vast bulk of the population the Nigerian Government introduced a Bill in 1950 which, *inter alia*, would have made it a criminal offence for a man to have carnal knowledge of a wife under 15 years of age. These clauses of the Bill aroused strong opposition, mainly by Moslem Chiefs and representatives, and were deferred.

Education and Training

567. The parts of this report which deal with education, labour, and public health describe numerous measures designed to give women a place in the community akin to that which they occupy in more developed countries. The Roman Catholic Mission has a teachers' training centre for women at Kumba, and there are several domestic science centres in the Southern Cameroons. At the Mubi Elementary Training Centre there is a class under a Woman Education Officer for students' wives, one of the objectives being that when their husbands leave the Centre the wives should teach others what they have learned.

568. Prejudice against the education of women dies hard, but the number attending school is increasing gradually throughout the territory. Some go to the Women's Training Centre at Maiduguri, which produces teachers and health workers. The Senior Primary School for girls at Yola is now complete and functioning and a European Woman Education Officer has been appointed as Principal of the school and has taken up duty. In the Southern Cameroons there are three full range primary schools for girls, and two new Junior Primary schools were started during the year. Adult education classes for women have been instituted in many parts of the Victoria Division, and they are common also on

the Corporation's plantations, where they are associated with sewing classes. From the general attitude of the women concerned it seems unlikely that there will be any really widespread interest in domestic science until the standard of education is higher; to the uneducated the old ways are good enough.

569. Nonetheless, the model house at Buea continues to be an effective means of instruction. It is close to the ante-natal and welfare clinics, and the three function in harmony. The Victoria Division is well served with mobile clinics for women and children, and the staff of the clinics, where appropriate, visit patients in their homes. Three women from the Cameroons are known to be receiving training in the United Kingdom, two in domestic science and one in general education.

The census

570. The census figures indicate that in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, with a combined total population in round figures of 224,000 there are 42,000 more males than females. The abnormality of this situation is illustrated by the following summary of the population figures, by sex, of the administrative divisions of the former Cameroons and Bamenda Provinces:— Q. 97

<i>Division</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Excess Females</i>	<i>Excess Males</i>
Bamenda	123,000	137,000	14,000	—
Wum	36,000	42,000	6,000	—
Nkambe	39,000	42,000	3,000	—
Mamfe	48,000	52,000	4,000	—
Kumba	77,000	61,000	—	16,000
Victoria	56,000	30,000	—	26,000

It is not surprising that the census should have revealed some surplus of males over females in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, since these include the plantation areas where there is a considerable influx of unmarried male labourers. What is disquieting is that the number of unmarried labourers from outside the two Divisions in question does not nearly account for the striking deficiency of females in the population, which argues the existence of a real disbalance in indigenous society. The administration is fully alive to the social problem implied if the figures are proved to be reliable. The facts and reasons are already under expert examination by a team of sociologists working under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, and complete data are hoped for very soon. Meanwhile responsible members of the indigenous public have been urged to give attention to the problem, its possible causes and the possible remedies.

CHAPTER 4. LABOUR

Opportunities of employment

571. Since the great bulk of the Territory's population consists of farmers and herdsmen, this chapter has mainly to do with wage earners in the Cameroons Development Corporation's employ. The Corporation employs some 80 per cent. of the Territory's plantation labour force. The conditions which it offers may be regarded as obtaining also on the plantations of the other two main employers, namely, the United Africa Company (Pamol) Ltd., and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes. Q. 98

572. There is still a shortage of labour in many of the estates and farms. Methods introduced in order to attract labour include wage increases, adoption of a piece work system for development work, and general improvement of social facilities (including provision of better housing and transport for children of workers attending school in areas away from the Estates).

573. There is no recruitment of labour within the territory for employment outside it. There is always a trickle of labour to the south from Bamenda in the northern areas, the neighbouring French Trust Territory and from Nigeria. Although labour demand has always been met by a spontaneous response from these areas, nevertheless there is no evidence that the migration has any disturbing effect on the local population.

574. At any given time the Cameroons Development Corporation has seven or eight thousand workers from outside the Territory, but they come on their own initiative, so it is impossible to give exact figures. The bulk of them are from Nigeria and the neighbouring French Trust Territory. They take up the same kinds of employment, under the same conditions, as workers from inside the Territory, and receive the same protection under the law. If they care to bring their families to join them, at their own expense, they may do so; they may send money home, if they wish, subject to restrictions on the export of currency explained elsewhere in this report, and if they choose they may settle permanently in the Territory.

Compulsory labour

575. Under the Labour Code Ordinance, as amended, it is lawful for any native authority or such authority as may be prescribed to require the inhabitants of any town or village within its jurisdiction to provide labour for any of the following purposes:—

- (i) the construction and maintenance of buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses, and places of worship;
- (ii) sanitary measures;
- (iii) the construction and maintenance of local roads and paths;
- (iv) the construction and maintenance of town or village fences;
- (v) the construction and maintenance of communal wells;
- (vi) other communal services of a similar kind in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village: provided that—
 - (a) no such labour may be required unless the inhabitants of the town or village or their direct representatives have been previously consulted by the native or other authority in regard to the need for the provision of the service proposed and a substantial majority of such inhabitants or their representatives have agreed;
 - (b) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour required under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour.

Provision further exists for the Governor-General to exact labour from anyone in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria.

Indebtedness

576. With the improvement in road communications the physical isolation which the Territory has suffered in the past is now being overcome. Workers rely more on the consumer shops which are spreading throughout the plantations for such of their needs as tinned foods, sugar, tea, textiles, crockery, etc., than they do on the petty traders. These are usually obtained at moderate prices and indebtedness which had once prevailed among them, is now dying out completely.

International Labour Conventions

577. A Bill to amend the Labour Code Ordinance (Chap. 99) was presented to the House of Representatives for enactment in December and is expected to pass all stages in January, 1956. The effect of the amendment will be to remove from the Labour Code those provisions which authorise the exaction of forced labour in order to provide carriers for purposes of transport, thus bringing the Code in line with Article 18 of Convention No. 29. The Labour legislation of the Territory is now in complete conformity with the requirements of that Convention and makes possible the application of the Convention in that Territory without modification. Q. 99

578. The extent of the application of the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation to the Territory is shown at Attachment F.

Labour Legislation

579. The most important labour laws are the Trade Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938), the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941), the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941), and the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945). Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with all aspects of those contracts which do not need to be in writing, e.g. provision of transport or an allowance in lieu for workers who reside nine miles or more from their normal places of employment, hours of work and overtime, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the termination of a contract by notice, on payment of wages in lieu. Chapter IV of the Ordinance deals with contracts that need to be in writing, and implements the provisions of the Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, No. 64, of 1939. It provides for the attestation of such contracts, deferment of wages, medical examination of workers, contracting ages, period of service, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer, and contracts for service outside Nigeria. Chapter XV of the Ordinance provides that a magistrates' court may determine all cases of breach of contracts and disputes other than trade disputes. It may order the payment of such sums as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, order fulfilment of a contract or rescind it in such aspects as is thought just. Q. 100

System of negotiation

580. An example of the way in which the system of negotiation works may be seen in the dispute between the workers and the management of the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, having failed to reach agreement with the Corporation over a substantial wage claim, declared a trade dispute in July 1955. The Commissioner of Labour appointed a senior officer of his Department as conciliator under Section 3 (c) of the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, to enquire into the causes of the dispute and to endeavour to bring about a settlement. Conciliation proceedings broke down and the Commissioner of Labour in the exercise of powers delegated to him under Section 4 of the

Trades Disputes Ordinance appointed, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (c) of the Ordinance, Dr. Eni Njoku as arbitrator with the following terms of reference: "To enquire into the dispute which has arisen between the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union concerning wages; to examine all the facts and to consider and make an award". An award was made retrospective to the 1st of April, 1955, and the new rates are set out below:—

Hours of work, holidays and recreational facilities

581. Hours of work of employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation are:—

Mondays to Fridays	.. .. .	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays	.. .. .	6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m.
		9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Any hours worked in excess are paid for at overtime rates.

The total normal working hour week is 45 for Industrial workers and 36½ for clerks employed in Head Offices.

582. Leave with pay and transport allowance once in every two years are granted to all employees on the following scale:—

<i>Class of Worker</i>	<i>Leave Allowed</i>	<i>Transport Allowances</i>
Monthly Paid Staff (not in Junior Service)	14 days	£6
Junior Service Staff on salary not exceeding £200 p.a.	30 days	£8
Junior Service Staff on salary above £200 p.a.	60 days	£10
Intermediate Service Staff	90 days	£12

583. Recreational facilities are provided throughout the plantations which include the provision of football fields, community and recreational halls and clubs for intermediate staff. The Corporation runs football leagues and inter-area boxing tournaments. Inter-area amateur athletics take place annually culminating in the Southern Cameroons Amateur Athletic Association meeting which is held on the Corporation's main recreation ground at Bota. Fuller details of the recreational facilities provided by the Corporation may be found in the Corporation's Report.

584. All sections of the staff and labour force of the Corporation participate in some form of recreation during leisure hours, and athletic meetings, association football, boxing and tribal dancing receive continued support. With assistance and training from members of the Senior Service, standards are showing a marked improvement and enthusiasm runs high. There are sports fields at 36 places, with facilities and equipment for football and athletics. There are 52 teams in the football league and subsidiary divisional leagues, and interest in boxing is developing rapidly.

585. Film shows and amplifier music for dances organised by the Cameroons Development Corporation in the plantation camp sites remain very popular with the plantation workers. There were a total of 671 film shows with an estimated attendance of 209,000 people during the year.

586. The photographic developing and printing service instituted in 1952 has been extremely successful, and the community halls and clubs were as much used as ever, for as wide a variety of purposes. The number of sewing and adult



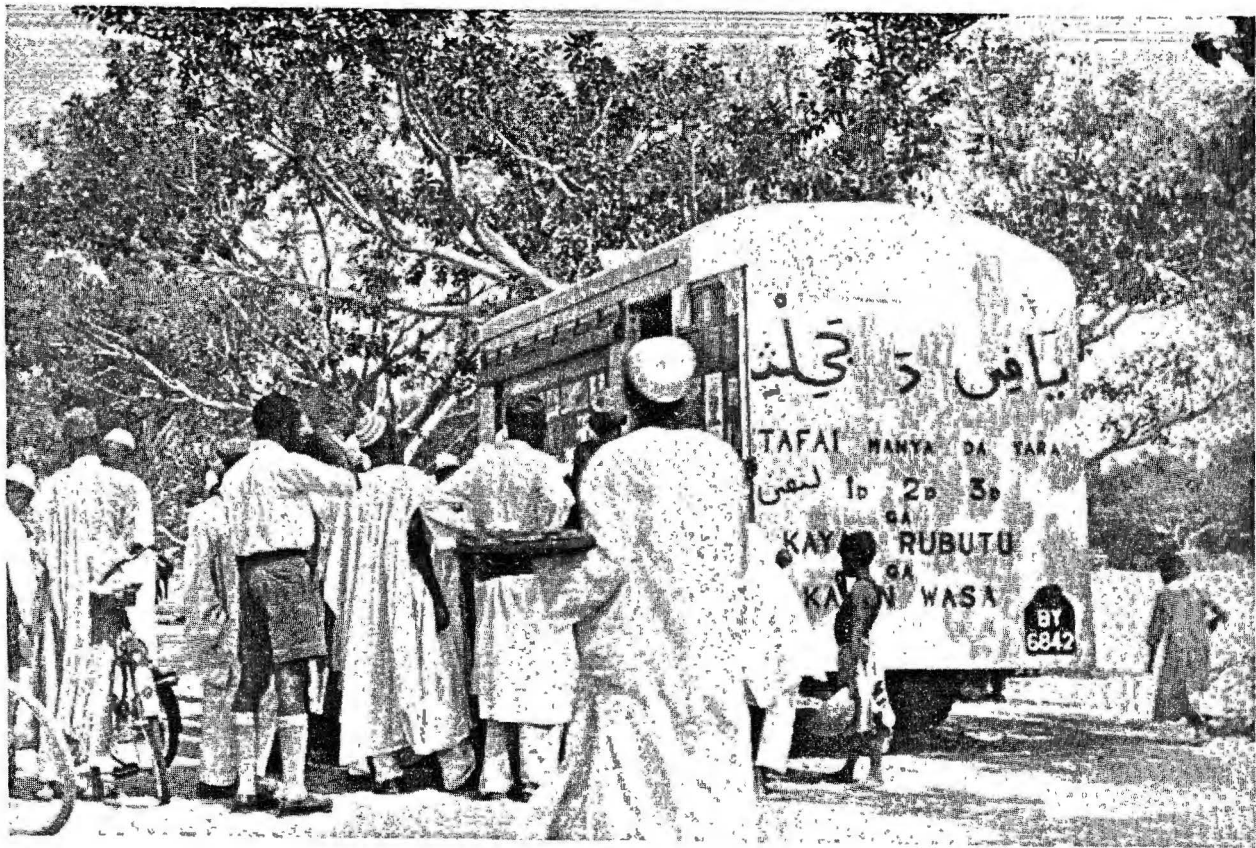
Members of the Mission examining young coffee plants at the Santa Coffee Estate,
BAMENDA.



Construction work on the VICTORIA TIKO Road—scarifying old road surface.



NATIVE WOMEN OF YUKON TERRITORY.



A Travelling Bookshop for the Adult Literacy Campaign, NORTHERN CAMEROONS.



A display of Adamawa horsemen in honour of the Visiting Mission at YOLA.



Dancers in the SOUTHERN CAMEROONS. (N.B.—K.N.C. cloth worn.)

education classes for women increased, and the Corporation's news sheet doubled its circulation. Three Senior Service clubs were provided at Bota, Tiko and Ekona respectively and one Intermediate club for staff in that grade at Bota. More use is being made of the Library boxes distributed to all camps and of the adult education classes organised for the benefit of illiterate workers.

587. The Corporation provides free primary education for over 3,000 children of African employees, at schools built and managed by the Corporation, or at schools provided by the Corporation but managed by various Missions at the Corporation's expense, or by paying the school fees of children attending other schools.

Remuneration

588. The wages paid by the Cameroons Development Corporation are as follows:—

Daily Paid Workers

General Labour	..	2s. 9d. rising by 1d. every 2 years to 3s. 1d.
Special Labour Gd. III		2s. 10d. rising by 1d. every 2 years to 3s. 2d.
Special Labour Gd. II		3s. 8d. rising at 2 yearly intervals to 3s. 10d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 3d.
Special Labour Gd. I...		4s. 9d. rising at 2 yearly intervals to 5s. 1d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 8d.
Artisans Class III	..	7s. 0d. rising by annual increments of 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Artisans Class II	..	10s. 0d. rising by annual increments of 6d. to 11s. 0d.

Monthly Paid Workers

(a) Intermediate Service

The wages for this category of workers vary from £258 to £708 per annum.

(b) Junior Service

The wages for the junior service staff which hitherto varied from £60 to £622 per annum have been raised and now vary from £66 to £675 per annum.

589. An attendance bonus of 3d. a day (i.e. 6s. a month) is paid to all daily paid workers so that the minimum wage for the lowest paid daily worker who attends at his job is 3s. a day.

590. The Corporation provides other basic foodstuffs and essentials, when available, at cost price or below. The improvement to the Bamenda road enabled a wider range of purchases to be made and the diet improved accordingly.

591. All members of the Senior, Intermediate, and Junior Services, as well as many monthly paid employees, are members of the Corporation's Provident Fund to which they contribute a minimum of 10 per cent., or a maximum of 15 per cent., of their salaries. The Corporation contributes 15 per cent. and the fund is managed by a Committee representing all three Services. Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund and have served the Corporation continuously for at least five years are eligible for retiring gratuities, calculated in accordance with rules approved by the Governor-General when they retire on account of old age or infirmity.

592. Under Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance any contract of service which provides for the remuneration of a worker in any form other than in legal tender is illegal, null and void. Labour Advisory Boards may be appointed to enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any

occupation, in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupation. Under section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance no juvenile may be required to work for a longer period than four consecutive hours or permitted to work for more than eight hours in any one day.

Housing

593. No special legislation exists as regards housing and sanitary conditions in places of employment, but certain places in the territory, including the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, have been declared "labour health areas" under regulations 33 and 38 of the Labour Regulations of 1929, which require that if an employer in such an area provides housing for more than twenty-five workers in any one place he must furnish the District Officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him. No new buildings may be erected until the plans have been approved by the District Officer, who may cause any houses built without authorisation to be demolished. Chapter I of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that an authorised labour officer may enter, inspect and examine, by day or night, any labour encampment, farm, factory or other land or workplace whatsoever, where any worker is employed.

594. About 80 per cent. of the staff are occupying Corporation's quarters. Consequent upon the last Arbitration Award, rent charges similar to those made by the Federal Government (including the Government of the Southern Cameroons) for its Junior Service Quarters are now made by the Corporation in respect of its quarters occupied by staff. The charges are either calculated on the basis of 6 per cent. of basic salary in the case of newly built permanent quarters on model village patterns or at the rate of 5s. to 6s. per room per month in the others.

595. The Southern Cameroons Government is improving and increasing its housing schemes to accommodate increases in its staff. The three major employers namely the Cameroons Development Corporation, Messrs. Elders and Fyffes and Pamol Limited have continued to devote a great deal of attention to the provision of permanent quarters for their employees. The Cameroons Development Corporation has constructed new camps at Idenau and Missellele. In Buea Junior Service quarters are under construction by Messrs. Costain (W.A.) Limited. These quarters fitted with critical doors and windows, well laid out kitchens, flush lavatories, running water and showerbaths are of a very high standard and generally show a marked improvement over the existing ones.

Medical provision

596. Chapter IV, Part II of the Labour Code Ordinance requires that every worker shall be medically examined at the expense of the employer before he enters into any written contract. There is at present no provision for medical examination on completion of employment. Chapter V, Part II, provides that the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers to be medically examined both before departure and on arrival at the place of employment. The Commissioner of Labour must also ensure that all necessary measures are taken for the acclimatisation and adaptation of recruited workers, and for their immunisation against disease. Under the Labour Regulations of 1929, it is obligatory on the part of employers in a labour health area to provide adequate medical facilities for their workers.

Safety measures and workmen's compensation

597. Every precaution has been taken to provide safe working conditions in the plantations. New machinery is adequately guarded and where necessary safety devices are provided for plant. The Cameroons Development Corporation

and Messrs. Pamol Ltd. provide medical facilities for their employees. There are four hospitals with maternity facilities, fourteen dispensaries and a number of first aid posts spread over the plantations to cater for injuries and for the general health of workers and their families. Dispensaries on outlying areas have been converted into auxiliary hospitals which serve as collecting stations where the more serious cases are treated before being passed on to the main hospitals. There are well equipped mobile units under the supervision of trained medical personnel. Anti-mosquito campaigns are carried out in the swampy areas. All these improvements have combined to check the occurrence of frequent fevers and minor ailments.

598. Provision exists under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for compensation for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. In fatal cases, compensation is payable to dependants of deceased workmen. The Ordinance also provides for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation of workmen, other than disabled ex-servicemen.

Employment of women and children

599. Chapter IX of the Labour Code Ordinance covers the employment of women. This law contains restrictions regarding the place of employment of women on night work or underground. Part II of Chapter IX covers maternity protection to women, and provides, *inter alia*, for absence from work, payment of wages during absence to the extent of twenty-five per cent. after six months' continuous employment, and prohibition of serving a notice of dismissal during absence. The Commissioner of Labour may by order specify such contracts as may be concluded by women either generally or in respect of any particular undertaking or group of undertakings, or in respect of any particular type or types of employment.

600. Chapter X deals with the employment of children and young persons. Under this chapter, a "child" is a person under twelve years old, a "juvenile" is a person under sixteen, but over twelve, and a "young person" is a person under eighteen. Child labour is prohibited and the employment of a juvenile under the age of fifteen in any industrial undertaking is prohibited also. Juveniles may only be employed on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis, and must return each night to the residence of their parent or guardian, or other person approved by the parent or guardian. The contract must be in writing and no juvenile may be employed

- (a) to work underground,
- (b) on machine work, or
- (c) on any statutory public holiday.

601. The maximum time during which a juvenile may be employed is eight working hours in any one day, and no person may continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian. No young person may be employed during the night except that those over sixteen years may be employed in specific industrial undertakings, or in cases of emergency which could not have been controlled or foreseen.

Recruitment and movement of labour

602. Chapter V of the Ordinance covers recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers' Convention, No. 50 of 1936. The chapter on written contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour. The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the

procedure under which any person may recruit for work within Nigeria. Provisions are made for the suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age of recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation and adaptation, expenses of the journey to the place of employment, and repatriation of recruited workers and their families. Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria in Part III of this Chapter, no native recruit may be employed until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he has been recruited, and until an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure or recruited by misrepresentation or mistake and that all the requirements of the law have been complied with.

603. Special provision relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria is made under Part IV of Chapter V of the Ordinance. No native may leave Nigeria under contract to serve as a worker unless he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he was engaged, and an authorised labour officer has satisfied himself that the provisions of the law have been complied with. Every contract must include terms of engagement, remuneration, and rest period, particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished at the expense of the employer, free medical attention and transport and particulars as to the procedure in case of death, desertion or other casualty to the worker. Provisions are also made in regard to the duration of the contract, medical examination prior to engagement, and attestation of the contract by an authorised labour officer.

604. Provisions are made in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over twelve and under sixteen years of age, where such persons have relatives, and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons over sixteen, and for attestation of such contracts by an authorised labour officer. Every apprentice must be medically examined before employment, every contract must include terms of remuneration and sick pay, and in cases where the apprentice is unable to return to his home at the conclusion of each day, the contract must ensure that the apprentice is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention. There is no legislation on industrial homework.

605. There is no legislation restricting the movement of workers within the Territory, or requiring them to possess labour passes or workbooks. Chapter VIII of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with contracts of apprenticeship and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendations of 1939, made at the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference.

The Labour Department

Q. 101

606. The Labour Department exercises powers under the Labour Code Ordinance, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, the Trade Union Ordinance and the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance. Its main functions include:—

- (a) enforcement of labour legislation;
- (b) review of conditions of employment in all areas and occupations;
- (c) advice to the Government on all aspects of labour matters;
- (d) guidance and education of trade unions;
- (e) improvement of industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers and provision of all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation;

- (f) prevention of trade disputes ;
- (g) assisting in orderly settlement of those disputes that cannot be prevented;
- (h) the operation of employment exchanges.

607. There are separate branches in the central office of the Department which specialise in particular aspects of its work. Outside the central office, there are 12 offices dealing with general labour matters and six dealing with industrial registration and labour supply. The labour officer stationed at Buea is responsible to the Federal Commissioner of Labour. Trade Union activities are the responsibility of the Senior Labour Officer (Trades Unions) at Lagos. There is a registration office at Victoria.

608. Methods other than legislation used in dealing with labour problems Q. 102 are:—

- (1) Visits to establishments by labour officers and settlement of complaints on the spot.
- (2) The amicable settlement of all genuine complaints lodged by trade unions, groups of workers or individuals.
- (3) Assistance in the formation and organisation of consultative committees in various industrial establishments in the country.
- (4) Encouragement of appointment of labour and personnel managers in large industrial establishments.
- (5) Influencing the labour policy of non-Government employers through the Government's policy in the treatment of its employees.
- (6) The adoption by Government of a fair wages clause in all contracts, thus ensuring that fair wages, hours and conditions are reasonably observed in all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy or other forms of aid.

Trade Unions

609. Any combination whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, is permissible provided it is registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include protection against civil actions for breach of contract, and for tort in respect of acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. The Trade Unions Ordinance secures to registered Unions the right of peaceful picketing, and prohibits intimidation; it requires their officials to keep accounts, and to send copies of such accounts yearly to the Registrar of Trade Unions. There is a list, in Attachment G to this report, of trade unions in the territory, showing their numerical strength, where they operate, and their affiliations outside the territory. Q. 103

610. The General Secretary of the Likomba Plantation Workers' Union was appointed a member of the Nigeria Federal Labour Advisory Council. On behalf of his Union he accompanied a tripartite observer delegation which attended an International Labour Organisation Committee on Plantation for two weeks in October in Geneva. He spent some time at Messrs. Elders and Fyffes headquarters in London followed by a short visit to the Trade Union Congress headquarters, London. The General Secretary of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union attended a conference in Vienna of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the President, a few weeks' course arranged by same organisation at Accra, Gold Coast.

Trade disputes

Q. 104

611. The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance provides for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation, arbitration, or board of inquiry. The Commissioner of Labour with the object of promoting settlement may enquire into the causes and circumstances of any dispute, appoint a conciliator or take such other steps as may seem expedient. The Ordinance provides further that where necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute to settlement by arbitration. This power has been delegated to the Commissioner of Labour (Public Notice No. 115 of 1950). The findings of the arbitrator are, however, not legally binding on the parties concerned. The right to strike is recognised subject to the provisions in the Criminal Code, which makes the malicious breach of a contract an offence if it endangers human life or public health or the safety of valuable property or the supply of water and electricity, and subject to the Emergency Powers Order in Council which make it an offence to attempt to seduce from his duty a worker in certain industries and services essential to the life and health of the community. The list in Attachment H to this report gives details of industrial disputes during the year which occasioned stoppages of work.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Social security—general

Q. 106-108

612. As far as this chapter is concerned, the questionnaire is inapplicable to the Territory at its present stage of development. Nigerian social security and welfare legislation is for the benefit of large heterogeneous towns such as Lagos, Aba, and Port Harcourt. In the Territory there is no insurance or assistance for the unemployed, because when a man leaves paid employment, if he has nothing more profitable to do, he goes and works on his family's land. No family would think of neglecting its aged, disabled, or epileptic members, and a widow who feels that she is not getting her rights is quick to assert them in the Native Court; but she seldom has to do so. For practical purposes there is no such thing as an orphan, because somebody in the family is always both bound and ready to represent the father. That a child might be abandoned is inconceivable to the ordinary inhabitant of the Cameroons, those who are handicapped are treated with special solicitude, and, as might be expected in the circumstances, juvenile delinquency is extremely rare. In such communities there is no call for organised self-help, mutual aid, or small loan services. There are in the Territory neither official services nor voluntary organisations specifically concerned with social welfare, and there has been no important research specifically in that sphere.

Welfare—Man O'War Bay

613. Training for citizenship has been continued at Man O'War Bay during 1955. The scope of recruitment has been considerably widened, and candidates are accepted not only from the Cameroons but from the whole of Nigeria; it is hoped that the Western Region may send more in future. Young men have been nominated by District Officers and Native Administrations, by Departments and Teacher Training Centres, by the Police, by Missions, Companies and Corporations (in particular the West African Airways Corporation, the Coal Corporation, the United Africa Company, and Elder Dempsters). Sponsoring organisations were asked to send their best, that is, young men in whom some sign of responsibility or some potentiality of leadership was visible, and who might be considered likely to respond to a training that makes considerable demands on physical fitness and alertness. The emphasis has been on youth: young headmasters, clerks, sanitary inspectors, police constables, as well as young chiefs and Members of the Regional Houses of Assembly.

614. The training has continued, as before, to stress endeavour and service. Much higher standards, in effort, attainment, and discipline, have been exacted than previously, with encouraging results. On the side of endeavour, the training has included swimming, life-saving, canoeing and sea expeditions, physical training and games, and climbing Mount Cameroon. Many students still, at the outset, profess to find it difficult to understand the relationship between swimming and climbing, and leadership and social service: and some, to whom the concept of adventure is altogether foreign, do not grasp the connection even at the end; but an increasing number do realise the point of discovering their own potentialities and appreciate the value of learning to overcome difficulties and quickening their powers of endurance and determination. There is no claim to train character in such a short time: experience does confirm, however, that short, intensive training can, with well-chosen candidates, create a sense of awareness and open their eyes to what they have in themselves, to what their country's basic social needs are and to forms of service which they can render in their own communities. A scheme of training that offers no scholarships, no overseas travel, no certificate or promotion, but which on the contrary exacts sweat and service, has a part to play today in encouraging a more enlightened and responsive citizenship.

615. On the side of service, simple instruction has been given in village improvement techniques, such as any intelligent young teacher might impart to the community, in the construction of latrines, incinerators, culverts and temporary bridges, in road tracing and First Aid. Latterly, with some success, the experiment has been introduced of testing students' ability to respond to the kind of urgent needs hitherto left to the Administration, but which must increasingly become the responsibility of the educated young citizen. These exercises, under the title of "Civil Emergencies", have confronted groups of students with an outbreak of typhoid fever in a neighbouring plantation camp, with a sudden need, arising from a shortage of meat due to cattle disease in the North, to develop the local fishing possibilities, with the destruction of a nearby village by fire, and an aircraft crash on the mountain. Founded on actual incidents, and dramatically presented (generally at night), these "Emergencies" have at first been assumed to be genuine, and have provided opportunity to show what can be improvised in rescue and relief measures, and how far rapid and sensible investigation and planning can be undertaken by a team.

616. On a quieter level, time has been given daily for the writing of a personal diary (open to inspection), so that students may pause to reflect on the meaning of what they have been doing and have some record afterwards of what they have experienced. Instruction has been given in the rudiments of a handcraft (generally weaving on a handmade loom). In the evenings there have been lectures and discussions on current social problems: Adult Education and the Press, Juvenile Delinquency and Boys Clubs, Police and Public, Rural Economics, the Teacher and Community Development, Bribery and Corruption, Student Service Camps in other countries, Courage and Citizenship. The Governor-General, the Commissioner of the Cameroons and senior administrative officers, officials of the Development Corporation, Heads of Department, and Federal and Regional Ministers have visited the establishment and given addresses. There have been prayers, morning and evening, the Moslems electing their own Imam; in times of stress and on the last evening of each course Christians and Moslems have joined in common prayer.

617. The first 20 days of each course have been spent in training at Man O'War Bay itself; that is the "inspirational" side. For the last 10 days, students and staff have gone into the field, to some rural area, to put their training into practice, by giving some form of team service to a village community. The foundations of a suspension bridge, to replace one of "tie-tie", were built at Wum, a terraced market was made at Awgu, in Nigeria, and culverts at Maku, in the same

neighbourhood; another bridge was built in Obubra, and the largest market in the Division was constructed in six days with the help of over 1,000 villagers, led by a former Man O'War Bay student from the district. Experience has shown that point and reality is given to the training at Man O'War Bay if directly thereafter the students have a chance to get the "feel" of actually serving a community and working on a project; even if they only learn the difficulties, and the dangers of lip service, that is something. Included in the second part of the training have been visits to places and activities of educational value in regard to social service, such as leprosy settlements, rural crafts centres, town planning layouts, the coal mine near Enugu, and banana shipments.

618. To obviate the tremendous difficulty of candidates getting themselves to Victoria on time for each course they are assembled at Awgu, and transported to Man O'War Bay by lorry; similarly, they are returned to Awgu at the end of each course. Fifty candidates have been taken, on an average, for each course. Candidates are medically examined on arrival, and at the end of the course the sponsoring authorities receive confidential reports on their progress.

619. Staffing has provided the biggest problem. The organisation of the Centre (including building expansion), the recruitment of candidates, the supervision of the junior staff, and the administration, are formidable tasks but the nature of the training, with its outdoor practical work, its ever-present risks, the continual emphasis on endeavour, and the constant observation of the students' personalities, makes very heavy demands. At one time or another and for varying periods the Outward Bound Thrust has lent a Chief Instructor, the World Assembly of Youth sent an experienced Observer, the United Africa Company and Elder Dempster's lent European members of their staffs, and Government officials have come from various departments, under orders or on local leave.

620. The establishment is now out of the experimental stage, and is regarded as fully justifying its existence. It was decided that, from the 1st April, 1953, it should be maintained with contributions from all three Regions although this arrangement may possibly be modified in the future. There are no plans for opening others of the same kind, first, because of expense, secondly, because of staffing difficulties, and thirdly, because there is no other comparable site. If they have not the right kind of staff enterprises of this sort are best left alone, and recruitment is greatly complicated by the fact that the establishment cannot function in the wet season.

621. There are now eight courses every year, each course being attended by approximately 50 volunteers who are drawn from all over Nigeria and the Trust Territory. In addition to these courses, there are special courses for teachers in training and boys who are about to leave secondary schools. During 1955 one of these courses was held in the Northern Region at Riyom. A special "adventure" holiday course for schoolboys was also held in the Western Region of Nigeria. The headmaster of Guduf School in the northern Trust Territory attended one of the courses at Man O'War Bay recently.

CHAPTER 6. STANDARDS OF LIVING

Food prices

Q. 109

622. There was a survey during the year of the Nigerian national income, which may provide valuable information on living standards, but the results of it have not yet been published. Tables in the statistical appendix show retail prices in Victoria and Buea. People who go to prison invariably put on weight

while they are there, and in Buea to feed a prisoner costs 1s. 3d. a day. A student's daily diet at the Ombe Trade Centre, which costs 1s. 9d., has a calorific value of 2,500.

623. Amongst workers on the plantations there is a tendency towards a better diet, due to better shopping facilities, and because the employers see that important foodstuffs are available at prices which the workers can afford. The United Africa Company has introduced a system of co-operative buying, at wholesale prices; other employers provide shops, and subsidize certain commodities. For instance a worker may have three bottles of palm oil a month at 6d. a bottle, two bottles of kerosene at 4d. each, and four cups of salt for 3d., the market prices being 1s. 5d. a bottle for palm oil, 1s. 2d. a bottle for kerosene, and 8d. for four cups of salt. Imported foodstuffs are not essential to health (apart from salt) but they are popular among those who can pay for them.

624. A man can keep himself in health on 1s. 6d. a day, for food; but there are no means at present of expressing the average family's budget in terms of cash. The section on labour in this report deals fully with the conditions under which the bulk of the employed part of the population lives. The lowest paid worker can earn £3 14s. 0d. a month, by working 24 days. He can buy a monthly allowance of palm oil, kerosene, and salt for 2s. 5d., which is 4s. 1d. below the market price, and he has access to shops where the price of garri, for instance, is a third of that which he would have to pay elsewhere. Generally speaking, he has free housing, free medical treatment and free social and recreational facilities for himself and his family, free primary education for his children, and free secondary education if they are capable of profiting from it.

Clothing

625. The ordinary dress of a labourer at work consists of a pair of drill shorts, a cotton singlet, and sandals, commonly made out of motor tyres. An overseer will probably be wearing a hat, a shirt instead of a singlet, stockings, and boots. Clerks wear shirts and ties, trousers, socks, and shoes. In their free time most labourers wear coloured cloths from waist to ankle, shirts, socks and shoes. Overseers and clerks wear European clothes, or flowing robes in token of nationalist sympathies. Women wear cloths or dresses, varying in style and quality with the occasion, handkerchiefs or hats, and on the whole they are more apt than men to go barefooted, presumably from dislike of high heels. Off the plantations, clothes, housing and diet vary according to custom and local resources: in the northern parts of the Territory, for instance, walls are mainly of mud and roofs of thatch, while near the coast roofs are of woven palm leaves, and walls of the same material, of mud quite commonly, or of karraboard. A notable, in the southern districts, will have cement block walls, a corrugated iron roof, and two storeys. In a few places throughout the Territory there are bricks and local stone. The more educated classes favour imported food as a luxury, but the normal diet consists almost exclusively of local produce, and exorbitant prices prevail only in markets near plantations.

626. Men at work wear loincloths or drawers, and women generally wear cloths, although in certain parts they go naked. Out of working hours there is a very wide range of dress, illustrated to some extent by the photographs in this and previous reports. Pagans in the northern Cameroons, whose traditional dress is exiguous, are more and more copying that of the Moslems, while in the southern parts the tendency is towards European attire. European footwear is increasingly common, but it is not worn for any substantial journey on foot, from motives of economy as well as of comfort. Every activity of the territorial government has as one of its chief aims the improvement of living standards.

CHAPTER 7. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) General : Organisation

Legislation

- Q. 111** 627. In the Northern Cameroons the Hospital Fees (Northern Region) (Amendment) Regulations 1955 came into force on the 1st July, 1955. These Regulations abolished all charges, other than those for maintenance, in the public wards and outpatients' departments of general hospitals.

Medical Department

- Q. 112** 628. On the 1st October, 1954, the Cameroons Medical Division, previously directly responsible to the Medical Headquarters of the Eastern Region, ceased to exist as such and the Medical and Health Services of the Southern Cameroons came under the direction of a Principal Medical Officer whose position is similar to that of a Regional Director.

629. In the Northern Region, Medical and Administrative areas do not coincide. Senior Medical Officers are stationed at the headquarters of Medical Divisions at Kano, Jos and Makurdi in each of which there are a number of medical areas in charge of medical officers. That part of the Trust Territory which is administered as part of Bornu Province is within the Maiduguri Medical area which in turn forms part of the Kano Medical Division. The Northern part of the Trust Territory which is administered as part of Adamawa Province lies within the Mubi Medical area, while the southern part is within the Yola Medical area. Both Medical areas are part of Jos Medical Division. Finally the small part of the Northern Trust Territory which is administered as part of Benue Province is in Wukari Medical area which is in turn part of Makurdi Medical Division. This organisation may be illustrated by the following table:—

<i>Trust Territory within Administrative Province of</i>					<i>Medical Division</i>			<i>Medical Area</i>
Bornu	...	...	...	...	Kano	...	...	Maiduguri.
Adamawa	...	...	...	...	Jos	...	...	Mubi.
Benue	...	...	...	...	Makurdi	...	...	Yola.
								Wukari.

630. The Medical Officers at Mubi, Yola and Makurdi are also the Medical Officers of Health for the area, but in Maiduguri there is a separate Medical Officer of Health who is in charge of sanitary and preventive measures in the Maiduguri Medical Area. Outside the Government Residential Areas, the sanitary measures are undertaken with the assistance of the Health Staff of the Native Authority. The Regional Government is responsible for the technical supervision of the Native Authority Health Staff. The Native Authority also is responsible for the dispensaries in its area, though these dispensaries are supervised by Government Medical Officers. The Regional Government maintains and staffs the hospitals and also is responsible through its Medical Field Units, Sleeping Sickness Service, and Leprosy Service for Medical surveys and mass campaigns in urban and rural areas.

Non-governmental Medical Services

- Q. 113** 631. The Roman Catholic, Basel, Baptist and Sudan United Missions all provide medical services, in the form chiefly of maternity homes, and general treatment. The Cameroons Development Corporation has a medical service for its own workers, and there are hospitals on the United Africa Company's Pamol estates at Ndiian, Bai and Lobe. The Corporation caters for the staff of Elders & Fyffes, and of the Pamol estate at Bwinga. Elders & Fyffes and the United Africa

Company contribute towards the cost of the Corporation's services, and Elders & Fyffes paid a proportion of the capital expenditure on the Tiko hospitals. The Native Administrations provide rural dispensaries.

632. In the Dikwa Division at Bama there is a branch of the Sudan United Mission including a Medical Practitioner and his wife, who is a Nursing Sister. In Bama they run clinics for general medical and surgical conditions and for leprosy, and there are small wards which can contain up to 14 beds. The doctor also holds leprosy clinics at Gwoza. At Sugu there is a Health Centre staffed by Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission. The Native Administration maintains the centre otherwise. It is visited periodically by the Medical Officer at Yola.

633. Good progress was made during the year in building the Joint Native Administration Roman Catholic Mission Hospital at Nkambe. The Leper Settlement at Manyemen run by the Basel Mission was opened in January 1955 and in addition the Baptist Mission's settlement at Mbingo in the Kom area of Wum Division was expanded. All medical institutions in the Southern Cameroons, both Government and non-Government are under the supervision of the Principal Medical Officer.

634. Work on the water supply to the new hospital at Bamenda was completed, and good progress has been made with the building of staff quarters. A Nursing Sister has recently been posted for duty in Bamenda, and it is hoped that it will be possible to open the new hospital early in 1956. Work has continued on the construction of the new Joint N.A. and R.C.M. Cottage Hospital at Nkambe.

635. The Medical Field Unit moved from Kumba to Wum in March, 1955 to commence census and propaganda for the Government WHO-UNICEF Cameroons Yaws campaign, which was started in April, 1955. This campaign, in which every person in every village is examined and if necessary treated, should rid the area of Yaws. Owing to the nature of the terrain and the inaccessibility of many scattered hamlets, the careful checking and treatment of all the inhabitants in an area takes a considerable time.

International co-operation

636. There is a regular interchange of visits between representatives of the Medical authorities in the British and French Trust Territories and from neighbouring French territories. With them and with the neighbouring Spanish territories also there is a periodical exchange of reports on infectious diseases. All vessels entering Cameroons ports comply with International Sanitary Conventions, and aircraft using Tiko airport comply with the International Convention for Aerial Navigation. Q. 114

Local participation

637. There are no local boards of health, but the inhabitants of the Territory participate in the work of the health department through the Native Authorities. Q. 115

Expenditure

638. Appendix IV, Table 27 shows the relationship between expenditure on public health and expenditure generally, as far as the territorial government is concerned, and Table 30 gives Native Administration expenditure. Missions receive grants in aid from the Government towards their medical work. Q. 116

(b) Medical facilities

Southern Cameroons

639. In the Southern Cameroons there are Government hospitals at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The Victoria General Hospital has two annexes: a Senior Service Hospital (Albert Nursing Home) at Victoria and a Sick Bay at Buea. The reconstruction of the General Hospital at Bansa administered by the Cameroons Baptist Mission has been completed and it has been opened. Q. 117

The Cameroons Development Corporation has hospitals, auxiliary hospitals and dressing stations in the Tiko, Ekona, Bota and Mukonje areas and the United Africa Company have hospitals at N'Dian, Lobe and Bai. Rural Dispensaries are maintained by Native Authorities: they are in the charge of a Dispensary Attendant and under the supervision of the Area Medical Officer.

640. A malaria control unit is maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The hopes of eradicating *Simulium damnosum* from the main areas in the Victoria Division were not fulfilled as it was only possible to arrange for a limited period for a medical officer to conduct a survey and investigation of methods of reduction. Whilst the survey was completed no economical method of simultaneously treating all the streams was evolved, but towards the end of the year a simple method which can be carried out by unskilled labour was evolved. This will be put into practice early in 1956. As previously mentioned the Leper Settlements at Mbingo and Manyemen are now both in action.

641. During 1955 the No. 2 (Cameroons) Medical Field Unit moved to Wum to commence the WHO-UNICEF Yaws campaign and perform mass vaccinations. There is a Sleeping Sickness Dispensary Attendant at Fontem, in the Mamfe Division.

Northern Cameroons

642. At present Mubi Hospital is the only Government hospital in the Northern Trust Territory. It has 48 beds and 4 cots for children and was opened during 1955. The out-patient department of a hospital at Bama has been started, but was not completed during the year. Yola General Hospital (82 beds and 12 cots) draws about 10 per cent of its patients from Trust Territory. The Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa in Mubi Medical Area is situated just outside Trust Territory and draws 50 per cent. of its patients from Trust Territory. Similarly Government hospitals at Maiduguri and Wukari and the Mission hospital at Numan also serve the people of the Trust Territory.

643. The following dispensaries are functioning:—

- (i) With Beds Sugu Health Centre.
Bama S.U.M. Clinic.

(ii) Without Beds—

	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>Mission.</i>
<i>Yola Medical Area</i> ..	Jada. Tongo. Setti. Mayo Daga. Ghembu.	Dashen. Gurum.
<i>Outside Trust Territory.</i>	Karlashi.	
<i>Mubi Medical Area</i> ..	Mayo Nguli Uba. Michika. Madagali.	Gulak C.B.M. Gulak R.C.M.
<i>Outside Trust Territory.</i>	Iba.	
<i>Maiduguri Medical Area</i>	Bama. Dikwa. Gwoza. Ngala. Mallam Maja. Rann-Kala Balge. Asaigasaiya. Gulumba. Kumshi.	

Wukari Medical Area Bissaula.
Outside Trust Territory Gayama.
 Donga.
 Takum.
 Kasnimbila.

Baissa.
 Lupwe S.U.M.

Sugu Health Centre and Mubi Hospital undertake a considerable amount of Maternity and child welfare work.

644. A Medical Field Unit is stationed at Maiduguri which spends a large part of its time in Dikwa Division. The Mobile unit is in the charge of a Medical Officer of Health who has one Field Unit Superintendent and assistants working under his charge. The Unit has concentrated during the early part of the year on venereal disease control in Dikwa Division, and on the prevention and treatment of Bilharzia amongst labour employed in the Wulgo area on agricultural development. There is another unit with headquarters at Makurdi, available for the Ndoro, Tigon, and Kentu Districts.

645. There are leprosy segregation villages at Bama, Gwoza, Gurum and Michika. Clinics are held at Bama, Gwoza, Sugu, Gurum, Gembu Serti, Mubi, Michika, Baissa, Bissaula Road and Sabon Gida. 650 new patients started treatment in 1955 for leprosy. Leprosy patients requiring special hospital treatment are admitted to the corresponding Provincial Leprosy Settlement outside Trust Territory.

646. The facilities described above are equally available to each section of the community in the area concerned. All important diseases can be treated by the hospitals, Mission doctors, Government Medical Officers. If patients in the Northern Cameroons require further investigation or specialist advice, they can be sent to specialists at Kano or Jos at Government expense. Simple treatment for common tropical diseases and for venereal disease is available at all the dispensaries.

Research

647. The Helminthiasis Research Team based at Kumba continued their research in filariasis. A survey to study Onchocerciasis in relation to eye infections was carried out in two villages, Bonjongo and Bimbila. Q. 118

Maternity and child welfare

648. The maternity and child welfare mobile unit, in the Victoria Division, is in the charge of a Nursing Sister, fully trained not only as a nurse but as a midwife and Health Visitor. She has under her two African midwives and a number of Cameroons girls who are learning to be community nurses; they receive instruction in midwifery, general hygiene, elementary nursing and health visiting. All government and Mission hospitals carry on pre-natal and maternity work, and at many of them there are regular child health clinics. The Government Health Visitor in Adamawa travels extensively and makes the welfare of mothers and children her especial concern, instituting clinics in the larger villages, and training staff for them. She holds regular clinics at Michika, Madagali and Jada. Abnormal cases are transferred to the nearest hospital for treatment. Besides the Roman Catholic Maternity Home at Shisong now recognised as a training school for Midwives, the new Baptist Hospital at Bansa has a very well-planned Maternity Unit with 14 beds and this hospital is also a training school for midwives. Q. 119

649. The Midwives Ordinance governs midwifery practice. Midwives have to be registered, and for that purpose they must hold certificates granted by the Board which the Ordinance set up, or certificates issued by the Director of

Medical Services before the Ordinance came into force (in 1931); or they must have qualified in other countries. A woman who pretends to be a registered midwife is liable to be fined £5, and a registered midwife must give the Board notice of her intention to practise. She must also inform the Board if she changes her professional address. She is not by law authorised to practise medicine or surgery, outside a midwife's ordinary duties, and she may not grant any medical certificate, or any certificate of death or still-birth; nor may she take charge of cases of abnormality or disease in parturition. These general restrictions apart, she is subject to the Midwives Rules and to the Midwifery Board.

650. There is no organised school medical service as such but school children are inspected from time to time in their schools by a medical officer on tour or by the Health Sister or Health Staff.

Payment of fees

Q. 120

651. Medical facilities in Government hospitals are free to all inhabitants of the Trust Territory saving that by regulations made under the Hospital Fees Ordinance in-patients of hospitals in the Southern Cameroons are charged maintenance fees for accommodation.

Medical qualifications

Q. 121

652. The holder of any diploma recognised by the Medical Registrar as a guarantee of the requisite knowledge and skill may practise medicine or dentistry. Pharmacists must be licensed by the Nigerian Pharmacy Board after examination, or satisfy the Board that they have sufficient skill and knowledge, or have qualified as chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom.

653. Nurses must pass the final examination of the Nursing Council of Nigeria or, if they were trained elsewhere, have received training and passed examinations which, in the opinion of the Council, were of the standard prescribed by the Registration of Nurses Ordinance.

654. Unqualified practitioners are allowed to carry on their trade, if they do not infringe the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, the Criminal Code, or the Pharmacy Ordinance which, apart from the dangerous acts in general, specifically forbids the administration of noxious drugs. These practitioners are partly herbalists and partly professed magicians, and the territorial government views them with reserve in either capacity; many achieve a measure of success by knowledge of herbs, and by faith healing. Their influence and the extent of their activity depend largely on communications; where a village is cut off so that the people are ignorant, and frightened of the outside world, unqualified practitioners can and do impose on them easily; in any event, a sick person's relatives have not much choice, when to get the patient to hospital alive would be virtually impossible. As communications improve irregular practice declines, but there is always a tendency to resort to it in chronic disease, when proper medical treatment is having no easily perceptible results.

Medical personnel

Q. 122

655. The problem of the strength of the medical staff and its distribution is again one of communications; until they improve, every qualified person can serve only the relatively small number of the Territory's inhabitants to whom he or she is accessible, or whom that person can reach, with adequate professional resources. The efforts made to improve communications are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

(c) Environmental sanitation**Disposal of waste**

656. In the few larger towns, where sanitation is controlled by government and native authority sanitary staff, the disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, Otway pits, and, in a few places, septic tanks. In rural areas there is little or no control, but where Moslem culture prevails there are deep pit latrines. Public latrines are provided in the larger towns, and sometimes in the larger villages. The streets of towns are adequately drained; villages, however, have little or no drainage, though there are water channels to prevent flooding of houses in some cases. In larger towns and villages there are incinerators for rubbish. Elementary sanitation is taught in schools, and it is the staff's duty to see that school premises provide object lessons. Public latrines exist in a number of markets, and in the Bamenda Division all the principal markets have salga latrines. **Q. 123**

Water supplies

657. At Victoria, Buea, and Bamenda there is pipe-borne water, but elsewhere it has to be carried from rivers and streams, or from wells. In the circumstances it is obviously impossible to give figures of water sources, or to say what proportion of the population is served, nor are the water supplies regularly analysed except in Victoria. They are inspected as thoroughly and as often as may be, by the health staff in the course of its ordinary duties. **Q. 124**

Food

658. In a few towns where qualified health staff is available, all food sold to the public is supervised by sanitary inspectors who carry out inspection of markets and foodstalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter-houses is inspected for signs of disease, and meat found unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burning. In the case of tinned food, the commercial firms co-operate with the health authorities, and where goods are found unfit for human consumption they are destroyed. **Q. 125**

Stagnant pools

659. In the large village stagnant pools are either drained and filled in or oiled. Measures are taken to eliminate the breeding places of mosquitoes by oiling and drainage, and to control flies by the proper disposal of excrement and refuse and residual spraying with D.D.T. compounds. **Q. 126**

(d) Prevalence of diseases**Morbidity**

660. The principal causes of sickness in Government Hospitals for the nine months ending on 21st December, 1955 were:— **Q. 127**

	<i>In-patients</i>					<i>Out-patients</i>
	<i>Cases</i>					<i>Cases</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	89	15
Dysentery	251	683
Malaria	534	3,105
Helminthic Infestation	115	4,307
Diseases of the eye and ear	84	1,370
Bronchitis	193	2,565
Pneumonia	256	110
Enteritis	125	1,492
Hernia	859	857
Abortion	101	100
Diseases of the skin and collular tissues	918	6,394
Accidental Injuries	521	2,505

661. Malaria is hyperendemic; the malignant tertian form predominates but the quartan type is not uncommon. Intestinal helminthiasis, dysenteries, yaws, ulcers, scabies, venereal disease, schistosomiasis, hookworms, and leprosy are all common. There is sporadic sleeping sickness and at intervals there are epidemics of smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia and measles.

Mortality

- Q. 128** 662. Principal causes of mortality are:—
 Malaria.
 Pneumonia and Bronchitis.
 Dysentery.
 Malnutrition.
 Gastro-Enteritis (in children).

- Q. 129** 663. There being no registration of births or deaths, it is impossible to say which of these causes the greatest number of deaths. Malaria and respiratory infections are common causes of death; so are nutritional anaemias among adults in the northern part of the territory, inanition diarrhoea among infants, and measles and smallpox among children. Health and epidemiological statistics are unsatisfactory but there are no means of improving them in the territory's present stage of development, although the Medical Field Units' activities will build up a body of information as time goes on.

(e) Preventive Measures

- Q. 130** 664. Vaccination is available to all without inconvenience or expense at one of the numerous centres, a Medical Field Unit or, if there is one in the neighbourhood, a Sleeping Sickness Team; no one has any excuse for not knowing of these facilities or for being unaware that vaccination is desirable. In the Southern Cameroons 163,752 vaccinations were performed during the year under review. This is 21 per cent. of the whole population. In 1955 there was a mass vaccination campaign in the Bama-Dikwa area. Inoculation against yellow fever is available at Victoria, Maiduguri, Yola and Makurdi and against rabies at Maiduguri, Mubi, Yola and Wukari as well as all the hospitals in the Southern Cameroons. Measures against malaria are part of the Medical Department's ordinary duties, and the Cameroons Development Corporation has established venereal disease clinics at Tiko.

Leprosy

665. The year was a notable one, and marked the beginning of organised leprosy control in the territory. The Cameroons Baptist Mission Leprosy Settlement at Mbingo, Bamenda, was officially opened on 7th December, 1954, and the Basel Mission Leprosy Settlement at Manyemen, Kumba Division, was officially opened on 9th January, 1955. Both have been built with Colonial Development Funds. The expansion of these Mission services has to great extent relieved the government hospitals of the need to treat leprosy patients.

(f) Training and Health Education

- Q. 131** 666. Provisions for training the inhabitants within and outside the Territory are:—
Registered Physicians.—Five-and-half years at the University College, Ibadan, or at medical schools overseas.
Assistant Medical Officers.—Five years at Kano Medical School.
Dentists.—Five years at dental schools in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Nurses with Senior Training.—Three years at the Schools of Nursing in the United Kingdom followed by a one year's midwifery course in the United Kingdom in the case of females.

Certificated Nurses.—Six months plus three years with Middle IV educational certificate, 12 months plus three years with a Middle II educational certificate, at the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses and Government Hospital, Victoria, or at the Cameroons Development Corporation Preliminary Training School for Nurses and Development Corporation Hospital, Tiko, in the southern part of the Territory; in the northern part of the Territory at the Government Preliminary Training School for nurses at Kano followed by training at any recognised training hospital in the Northern Region of Nigeria.

Midwives with Senior Training.—Two years, or one year for United Kingdom State Registered Nurses, at United Kingdom Training Hospitals for Midwives.

Certificated Midwives.—Two years at a Midwives' Training Hospital in Nigeria; or at the Mission Maternity Hospital at Shisong in the Bamenda Province for the Southern Cameroons and in the North:—

- (a) Grade I.—Eighteen months at the Midwives Training Hospital in Kaduna after becoming a Certificated Nurse.
- (b) Grade II.—One year at the C.M.S. Hospital at Zaria, or at the Maternity Hospital at Ilorin.

Sanitary Inspectors.—Three years at the Schools of Hygiene, Aba and Kano, for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

Laboratory Technicians.—Six months' preliminary training course at the General Hospital, Lagos or the Kano City Hospital then three probationary years under Laboratory Superintendents in laboratories of the larger General Hospitals in Nigeria.

X-Ray Technicians.—Six months at the General Hospital, Lagos, followed by three years' probation under a qualified Radiographer at one of the larger hospitals in Nigeria.

Pharmacists.—Three years at the Schools of Pharmacy at Lagos and Zaria for the southern and northern parts of the Territory respectively.

667. Medical Officers, Health Superintendents and Health Sisters on tour and Medical Field Unit staff during their operations in various areas discuss health matters with village and district heads and others as do visiting Administrative Officers. All Government and Native Authority Schools have hygiene as a subject in their curriculum, and inspecting health staff give advice and instruction. Sanitary Inspectors and Field Unit Assistants endeavour by propaganda to improve existing conditions and enforce the adoption of sanitary measures considered suitable to the prevailing circumstances. Progress is slow, owing largely to apathy and illiteracy, but the response to Health Weeks in various parts of the territory was encouraging. Q. 132

Southern Cameroons

(g) Nutrition

668. In the Southern Cameroons there is little or no serious malnutrition of the sort that causes beri-beri, scurvy, and pellagra, but vitamin deficiencies are common, particularly as regards vitamins A and B. The diet consists mainly of cocoyams and plantains, with palm oil in small quantities, groundnuts, and maize and sweet yams in season. Meat generally is eaten once or twice a week at the most, and then only in small quantities. It is difficult to induce farmers in the southern part of the territory not to rely on cocoyams as a main food crop; the food value of the cocoyam is low but it is very easy to grow. Q. 133
to 135

669. The food values of the staple food crops of the Northern Trust Territory are as follows:—

	<i>Staple Crops</i>	<i>Calories</i>	<i>Protein Content of Diets</i>		<i>Intake of Fruit and Vegetables</i>
			<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quality</i>	
Dikwa Area ...	Sorghum and millet.	2,900	Plentiful	Fair	Low
Mubi Area ...	Sorghum	3,000	Plentiful	Very good	Very low
Area south of Benue	Sorghum, millet, roots.	2,500	Plentiful	Fair	Moderate

670. The quantity of calcium in the average peasant's diet is low but diseases attributable to deficiency of this element are exceedingly rare. Iodine is deficient in the water rising from sources in the granites of the pre-Cambrian basement complex and goitre occurs in certain small sharply defined areas in association with such water supplies. The amount of iron ingested in all areas is large, sufficient to nourish the individual and his many parasites and to make good the blood loss occasioned by them. Any anaemia is due to lack of protein or essential amino-acids and is not due to iron deficiency.

Northern Cameroons

Q. 133,
134

671. In the Northern part of the territory although many signs, which result from minor degrees of malnutrition, can be seen in almost all the rural population, as in the South, the gross clinical condition due to severe deficiencies of particular nutrients, which have been allocated specific names such as beri-beri, pellagra and scurvy are very rarely seen.

672. The Dikwa Division mainly is deficient of Vitamin C and Vitamin A; whilst the diet in that part of the Trust Territory in Nubi Medical Area is deficient in essential amino-acids, riboflavine, Vitamin A and Vitamin C. The area of the Trust Territory south of the Benue, lacks the same nutrients except that Vitamin A is present in the diet.

673. Nutritional surveys have been completed in 1955 in the Dikwa Division and it was found that the local Kanuri and Shawa do not grow and eat green vegetables and fruit. They suffer from night blindness, gingivitis and rough skin as a result of lack of Vitamin A and Vitamin C; occasionally a case of xerophthalmia is seen. Their intake of fish, milk and meat is satisfactory and they get plenty of calories and vegetables protein from the local dwarf guinea corn, but they cannot make full use metabolically of these nutrients because of the vitamin deficiencies.

674. The Northern Regional Production Development Board has made a grant for agricultural settlement at Gwoza. The Cameroons Development Corporation continues its efforts to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The domestic science centres at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Bamenda and elsewhere teach the young the advantages of a balanced diet, while the students from the teachers' training colleges at Kumba and Mubi, on their dispersal to all parts of the Territory, are in a position to instruct others as to the value of correct nutrition from their personal experience and knowledge of the best methods of production and preparation of the various foodstuffs.

675. The Rural Education Centre at Bambui in Bamenda instructs teachers in modern methods of mixed farming with a view to raising generally the standard of diet. The Agricultural Department through its demonstration farms endeavours to do the same. At most schools, vegetable gardens and fruit trees are

maintained to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the protective value of such articles of food. Better communications will help to improve distribution of meat to the southern parts of the Territory. Almost all animals are used as food. These include antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs.

676. Fish of all kinds is eaten by the coastal population, and those who live by rivers and lakes. It is usually dried but is sometimes eaten fresh. The leaves of the baobab are widely used as an ingredient of soup, the fruits of the desert date, tamarind, jujube, wild pawpaw, tsada, shea nut and ebony trees are eaten, and so are kuka leaves and seeds. In the south, mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of masango are used as food. On the whole, the population tends to feed largely on a diet of carbohydrates. The only staple food that the Territory has to import is salt. More and more schools are beginning to provide midday meals.

CHAPTER 8. NARCOTIC DRUGS

677. The import, export, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves, and Indian hemp, of prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine, and morphine derivatives, is regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945). Q. 136,
138

678. The population of the Territory is not addicted to the use of narcotics. With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals, over the supply of which strict control is maintained, no opium, marijuana or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the Territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in them. The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on the 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent connected agreements, were applied to the Territory on the 20th July, 1922; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925, was applied on the 17th February, 1926, and the Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the 24th September, 1931, was applied to the Territory on the 17th February, 1937.

CHAPTER 9. DRUGS

679. The Pharmacy Ordinance governs the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labelling, and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Q. 139

CHAPTER 10. ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Control of sale of alcohol

680. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 114). The whole of the northern area, the Bamenda, Nkambe, Wum and Mamfe Divisions, are "prohibited areas", that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to, and the possession of spirits by, natives is prohibited. The Kumba and Victoria Divisions are "licensed areas", that is, areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence. Q. 140,
141

681. The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is of course forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the Territory consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made from the fermented sap of *raphia vinifera* or *elaëis guineensis*; this is as much a food as a drink, and palm

wine is the accepted source of necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

682. The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe native authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any kind of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or the adjacent Territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed. The Department of Customs and Excise ensures that illegal importations are kept to a minimum by means of patrols along the land and sea boundaries.

Imports

683. Imports during 1955 were as follows :—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity (liq. gall.)</i>	<i>Value (£)</i>
Ale, Beer, Stout and Porter	241,000	109,800
Cider and Perry, etc.	210	140
Brandy	5	20
Gin	1,710	2,480
Rum	17	28
Whisky	1,930	4,180
Wine, still	630	1,260
Wine, sparkling	140	380

There are no licensed distilleries or breweries in the area, and there is no information as to the quantity of liquor consumed during the year.

684. The import duties on liquors are as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
(a) (i) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, bitters and liqueurs	the gallon	4	10	0
(ii) Other distilled potable alco- holic beverages, including spirits of wine and pure alcohol but not including medicinal preparations	the gallon or <i>ad valorem</i> 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	4	10	0
(iii) Medicinal preparations, not particularly exempted under Part III of this Schedule, which contain 10 per cent. of more by volume of ethyl alcohol, naphtha or methyl alco- hol (methanol) purified so as to be potable	the gallon or <i>ad valorem</i> 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	4	10	0
(b) Wine				
(i) Sparkling	the gallon	3	2	6
(ii) Still	the gallon	18		9
(c) Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout	the gallon	3		0

685. Under Section 33 of the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 48) as amended, no liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed wine, and no liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed ale, beer, cider, perry, porter, or stout. All liquor containing more than 24·5 per cent. of pure alcohol, all liquor other than wine containing more than 10 per cent. of pure alcohol, and all liquor other than wine, ale, beer, cider, perry, porter or stout containing more than 1 per cent. of pure alcohol is deemed spirits. There is an excise duty of 1s. 9d. a gallon on beer brewed in Nigeria of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees, other than local liquor, and the duty varies with the specific gravity.

CHAPTER 11. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

686. The main legislation as regards town and country planning is the Town and Country Planning Ordinance. In addition, there is the Building Lines Regulation Ordinance, and Native Authorities make rules from time to time. Q. 142

Types of housing

687. Rural housing throughout the Territory is still purely traditional, and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary, cooking, and washing facilities have been built for plantation employees, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. The programme will cost several million pounds. The small houses in the northern areas of the Territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and small houses for hens or domestic animals.

688. Household equipment matches the type of building. The ordinary village farmer has very little: a fire between stones on the floor (the smoke helps to make palm leaf roofs waterproof, and keeps insects away), a ledge of earth against the wall on which to spread sleeping mats, a few rough wooden stools, earthenware pots and calabashes, and raffia bags; a wooden chair or two, perhaps, and wooden boxes, for clothing and other belongings. Clerks, schoolmasters, plantation overseers, and people of similar social status usually have wooden chairs and tables, iron bedsteads, cushions with covers, curtains, tablecloths, floor mats, cutlery, and crockery; and there is a market among all classes for enamel utensils.

Work in progress

689. Good progress has been made with the new lay-out at Abakpa, Bamenda. Several roads have been constructed by community effort, also a bridge which was formally opened by the Chairman of the 1955 Visiting Mission. There has been a set-back at Mamfe where the Native Authority has rescinded its previous decision for planned building under the Control of Settlement Regulations.

690. Work continues in Bama in the sphere of town planning and provision of amenities and the town is rapidly becoming one of the most attractive in the Northern Region. At the same time work is proceeding in the towns of the outlying districts and much improvement has been shown.

691. Adamawa Native Authority employs two Land Settlement officers trained at Kano Survey School in elementary survey work. They are employed mostly in doing surveys and pegging new commercial and village layouts. The

last are very popular in Adamawa Province. At Gulak work has proceeded with the building of the new District Headquarters and the new town is beginning to take shape.

692. A Technical Education Officer has been appointed to Yola Junior Secondary School. He instructs in Masonry, Carpentry and Metal Work. The Native Administration Works Department trains more apprentices each year as its activities grow. Vacancies in the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology which has begun to function at Zaria, and the Bukuru Trade Centre exist. Experiments in "Land-crete" block construction with various mixtures of laterite, clay and cement continue at Yola and Mubi.

CHAPTER 12. PROSTITUTION

- Q. 143 693. Prostitution in the Territory is on an insignificant scale, and facilities for treating venereal disease are readily available at all hospitals.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL ORGANISATION

Incidence of crime

- Q. 144 694. The most common criminal offences in the Territory are stealing, assaults, burglary, and receiving stolen goods, but there is little really serious crime; at any given time there are only between three and four hundred people in custody.

Prison organisation

- Q. 145 695. In the Southern Cameroons there are four prisons maintained by the Government, at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. The first mentioned receives all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence; the others only receive persons with sentences of less than two years. The Director of Prisons is ultimately responsible for the administration of all prisons in the Cameroons, but the immediate responsibility rests with certain Administrative Officers who have the statutory powers of prison Superintendents. They are assisted by Chief or Senior Warders who supervise the routine work and maintain discipline. The prisons are inspected annually by the Inspector of Prisons, and as often as possible by the Director. Statutory visiting committees, consisting mainly of non-officials, visit the prisons regularly, and they have the right of direct approach to the Governor if the prison regulations are not duly observed or if abuses come to light. No complaints were received during the year.

696. Male recruits to the Prison Service must be at least 5 feet 9 inches in height, and have at least a Standard V certificate of education. The female staff must be similarly qualified as regards education and character. The pay is equivalent to that of the police. Recruits spend three months at the Warders' Training School in Enugu, where they learn prison administration in all the aspects which will affect them when they begin their duties. Warder staff are engaged in the first instance on an agreement for six years, at the end of which time, subject to satisfactory service and conduct, a warder may re-engage for continuous service up to the age of 45 years. Upon reaching this age, a warder may, with the approval of the Director of Prisons, continue in the Service in the same manner in all respects as if his term of service were unexpired, except that he may claim his discharge, or be discharged at six months' notice.

697. Normally a warder works for eight hours, and his duties are mainly of a supervisory nature. All clerical work in the Cameroons Prisons is done by Warders and no civilian clerks are employed there. Free quarters for warders and wardresses are normally provided, but where this is not possible an allowance is given in lieu. The Senior Service is open to men of outstanding ability, and there are at the moment nine Africans (excluding a Cadet) in the higher posts in a Nigerian Senior Service out of a strength of 25.

Prisons in the Northern Cameroons

698. Yola and Jimeta Prisons are run in close conjunction and although neither is in Trust Territory, persons sentenced in Trust Territory may be imprisoned in these prisons as Jada, Mubi and Gembu Prisons are all small and unsuitable to long sentence prisoners. In Yola first and second offenders, as well as women prisoners are kept in separate sections while recidivists are all sent to Jimeta. Also at Jimeta are separate wings for those suffering from leprosy and for juveniles.

699. At Mubi and Gembu prisoners with sentences of over six months are normally transferred to Yola or Jimeta. At Jada, prisoners with over one month sentence are normally sent to Yola or Jimeta.

Staff are as follows:—

	<i>Yola</i>	<i>Jimeta</i>	<i>Mubi</i>	<i>Jada</i>	<i>Gembu</i>
Head Warder	1	—	—	—	—
Sergeant	1	—	1	1	—
Corporal	1	2	1	—	—
Warders	40	26	15	4	5
Head Wardress	1	—	1	—	—
Wardresses	2	—	—	—	—
Scribes	1	—	—	—	—
Instructors	2	—	—	—	—
Total	49	28	18	5	5

700. There are lockups at every District Headquarters where prisoners can be held until moved to the nearest prison. They are supervised by the District Head and the Native Authority Policeman normally acts as warder when required.

There are two gazetted Native Authority Prisons in Dikwa Emirate; at Bama and at Gwoza. Bama Prison is staffed by 38 Warders and is capable of holding 364 prisoners. Gwoza Prison, which authorised to detain prisoners with maximum sentences of one year, is staffed by six warders and is capable of holding 56 prisoners. There is one lock-up at Bama Police Station and seven lock-ups in the outlying districts at Dikwa Gajiba, Kala, Ngala, Kumshe, Ashigashiya and Wulgo. Persons awaiting trial only are held in these lock-ups for a maximum period of two weeks.

Legislation

701. Prison administration is governed by the Prisons Ordinance. There was no new prisons legislation during the year.

Treatment of prisoners

702. Technically, most prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, but the term has almost no literal significance; they are employed on cutting grass, carrying firewood and water, building, etc. The ordinary working day is 6½ hours, and less than five on Saturdays. On Sundays there are only essential domestic duties within the prison. Most of the work is outside, but never for private employers. Warders go with the gangs, and are responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners and the supervision of their work. After two years of a sentence a prisoner earns two shillings a month, half to spend on luxuries, in the shape of food or tobacco, half to save until he is discharged.

703. Prisoners live mainly in association cells, with at least 360 cubic feet of space each. Each has three blankets, a bedboard, and prison uniform. Structural difficulties preclude the division of prisoners into many classes, but every effort

is made to segregate first offenders. Male and female prisoners are kept strictly apart. For the latter there are wardresses, and women prisoners work chiefly as cooks. Unconvicted prisoners are kept apart from the rest. Prisoners of unsound mind are transferred to Calabar or Port Harcourt, where there are asylums.

704. Whipping as a punishment is used only for mutiny, incitement to mutiny, and assault on prison officers. Any prisoner with a sentence of one month or over may have up to a third of it remitted for good behaviour, and for bad behaviour is liable to forfeit all or part of this privilege; that is by far the most common sanction. Others are reduced rations and solitary confinement. Violent prisoners, and those likely to try to escape, are put in leg irons, not as a punishment, but as a precaution.

705. Visiting Committees are drawn from all sections of the community. Medical Officers visit the prisons regularly, and when necessary prisoners are removed to outside hospitals. Most prisoners put on weight. During the year four died, and on an average just over six were receiving medical treatment every day. Those with venereal disease are treated with sulphonamide drugs, and many are cured. There are bucket latrines, and nightsoil is disposed of in pits. The prison at Buea has piped water. Prisoners bathe daily, after work, and wash their clothes once a week. They are allowed to receive and to write letters regularly, but lose this privilege if they misbehave. Warders write for those who cannot do so themselves. Every prison has a library. Ministers of any denomination may pay visits and hold services. Arrangements exist at Bamenda for literate prisoners to teach the others and, at Buea, for women prisoners to learn handicrafts and attend adult education classes. Prisons undertake boot and shoe repairs, with a shoemaker warder to teach prisoners the trade.

After care

706. Officers in Charge of Prisons have funds at their disposal to assist destitute prisoners on discharge. The latter are repatriated to their homes or places of conviction at Government expense, and they are given a few shillings to tide them over until they reach their destination. The amounts vary, but a long term prisoner may be given substantial pecuniary aid on discharge or the tools of the trade he learned in the prison.

Imprisonment outside the Territory

707. Prisoners are not sent outside the Territory for confinement, except that suitable long term prisoners are occasionally transferred to a Nigerian Convict Prison for training in trade. Prisoners in the Southern Cameroons with sentences of two years or more are all sent to Buea.

Juveniles

Q. 149

708. No juveniles were sent to prison during the year; on rare occasions juveniles are sent to the Approved School at Enugu, or the Borstal Section of the prison at Port Harcourt, both of which are outside the Territory. In either establishment they get a general education, and some knowledge of a trade. At Maiduguri there is an excellent reformatory to which boys from the Northern Trust Territory can be sent.

709. There are no Probation Officers in the Territory. When a boy is discharged from the Approved School or the Borstal Institution the District Officer of the Division keeps an eye on him, and gives him what help he can. The term "juvenile delinquent" is used here to denote any boy or girl who has committed a criminal offence; very few of them do, and there is no special legislation for them, nor are there special courts.

PART VIII

Educational Advancement

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

710. The educational system of the Territory follows the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1952, which has been amended to allow for the setting up of Regional Boards of Education in addition to a Board for the Southern Cameroons under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer, Southern Cameroons. Q. 150

711. The Ordinance deals with the establishment, conditions, and functions of Boards; the registration of teachers, the establishment of new schools and the power to withhold consent to open new schools, the power to close schools, the establishment of local education authorities and local education committees, the grant of loans for building purposes, and the various regulations which the Governor-General may make on the recommendation of the Federal Boards, and the Boards of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons, and the Regional Governors on the recommendations of the Regional Boards.

712. The Grant-in-Aid Regulations prescribe the manner in which the Governor of a Region may, with the advice of the Regional Director, make grants-in-aid to any school or Teachers' Training Institution or in furtherance of educational purposes in the Region to any Voluntary Agency approved by the Inspector-General, or to a local authority. The Education (General) Regulations, 1952, prescribe the functions of Supervisors and Visiting Teachers, the power of a Regional Director to refuse to accept a Proprietor or Manager of a School, the duty of a Manager as to books and records, attendance periods, categories of teachers and conditions for their enrolment, and requirement as to the removal of names from the register of teachers, the staffing, accommodation, records, returns, hours of attendance, medium of instruction, and curriculum of schools.

713. Table 1 and other Tables of Schedule A of the Ordinance have been revised under the Education (Grant-in-Aid) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation, 1952, published as Regulations made under the Education Ordinance, 1952, No. 1 of 1953, in the Nigeria Gazette No. 2 of 2nd January, 1953. Regulations No. 7 of 1953, published in the Nigeria Gazette of the 19th February, 1953, laid down salary scales for vocational teachers, and under Regulations No. 13 of 1953, published in the Gazette of the 16th April, a loan fund was established to help voluntary agencies build new schools or teacher training institutions or enlarge existing ones. Table 1 of Schedule A of the Ordinance has been further revised by the new salary scale for teachers which became effective on the 1st of October 1954. These are set out in the answer to Question 173.

714. By the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1954, made under the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council 1954, the Education Ordinance was amended so that powers previously vested in the Inspector-General of Education and the Central Board of Education for Nigeria devolved upon the Director of Education for the Northern Region so far as the northern part of the Territory is concerned and upon a Chief Education Officer and newly created Board of Education for

the Southern Cameroons, which was removed from the administrative supervision of the Director of Education of the Eastern Region. The Education Ordinance was applied to the Southern Cameroons as if it were a Region and references to a Regional Director were declared to mean, in such application, the Chief Education Officer for the Southern Cameroons.

Educational policy

715. The main objectives of Educational Policy have been reviewed, particularly with regard to primary education and are now as follows:—

- (i) To provide a six-year junior primary course for all children and a further two-year Senior Primary school course for those who can benefit from it.
- (ii) To give an opportunity for the able child to proceed from a primary school to a secondary school, and thence to a training institution or other institution for post secondary studies.
- (iii) To extend literacy amongst the adult population. Furthermore, the educational system provides technical training instruction in farming, gardening and local crafts thus fitting it to the needs and pattern of life of the local inhabitants.

716. A new policy has been prepared and accepted by the Executive Council, the main points of which are:—

- (i) Provision of additional facilities for the training of teachers in order to meet the expected increased demand for teachers in the next few years.
- (ii) New Secondary Girls' school and the expansion of the existing single-stream Boys' school at Bali into a united double-stream school to be operated jointly by the Basel and Baptist Missions. Capital grants of £41,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (1955–60) will be made in respect of these new schools which will commence operations in 1956 and 1957 respectively.

717. It is also the intention that the policy in regard to technical education provided for at Ombe River Trade Centre should be carried further by sending candidates for higher technical training to the Technical Institute at Lagos. In addition to this there is to be increased provision for the teaching of handicrafts at the primary level.

718. The inhabitants of the territory take part in formulating educational policy through the elected members of the legislatures and also through Parents Committees, Local Education Committees, Divisional Education Committees and as members of the Boards of Governors of the major schools and training centres. No Local Education Committee in the Territory yet has executive powers but their advisory powers extend to the opening and closing of schools and the fixing of fees, and their opinions carry great weight. The Regional Boards of Education include members of the Education Department, representatives of the Voluntary Agencies operating in the Territory, representatives of Native Authority Education Committees, members for girls' education, and members from the Union of Teachers. Steady progress is being made, and Local Education Committees are becoming more acquainted with the local problem of education and more competent to advise on them.

The Education Department

Q. 151

719. The Education Department throughout the Territory is under the supervision of the Chief Federal Adviser on Education in Nigeria. The Regional Director of the Northern Region is responsible to him for that part of the

Territory situated in the Northern Region, and the Chief Education Officer at Buea for the Southern Cameroons. The two Secondary schools and all the Training Colleges, as well as the Trade Centre at Ombe River, have received close supervision at professional level from the Federal Advisory Service during 1955.

720. Education Officers, whose duties are mainly concerned with administration and inspection, are stationed at Bamenda and Buea. All schools are inspected by Education Officers and by Supervising and Visiting Teachers who maintain close contact with Mission Supervisors and Managers. Each of the two Secondary schools in the southern part of the Territory is administered by a Board of Governors, of which Education and Administrative Officers, and representatives of the local community, are members, besides the representatives of the Mission which conducts the school.

721. The Southern Cameroons Board of Education which advises upon educational matters in the Territory, met twice during 1955. This Board has the following membership:—

- (a) The Chief Education Officer of the Southern Cameroons;
- (b) An adviser appointed by the Chief Federal Adviser on Education;
- (c) The Woman Education Officer of the Southern Cameroons;
- (d) The Principal of the Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba;
- (e) The Principal of the Government Trade Training Centre, Ombe;
- (f) The Rural Education Officer, Bambui;
- (g) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Development Corporation;
- (h) One representative appointed by the Roman Catholic Mission;
- (i) One representative appointed by the Basel Mission;
- (j) One representative appointed by the Cameroons Baptist Mission;
- (k) The Principal of Saint Joseph's College, Sasse;
- (l) The Principal of Bali College;
- (m) One African representative from each Divisional Education Committee appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons on the recommendation of Divisional Education Committees;
- (n) One Teacher appointed by the Nigerian Union of Teachers;
- (o) One woman appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons;
- (p) One representative of the proprietors of private schools appointed by the Commissioner of the Cameroons.

722. All Divisions in the southern part of the Territory now have Divisional Education Committees which meet regularly. The chief duty of the committees is to control the growth and spread of education. All applications to open new schools, and for the development of Junior Primary schools into Senior Primary schools, must be approved by the committee before the Education Department will grant its approval. In this way friction between the various agencies is reduced to a minimum, and there is planned development. In addition, the committees discuss and advise on all aspects of education, such as adult education, domestic science, education rating, fees and so on. There are equally effective committees in the northern part of the Territory.

723. There is a Provincial Educational Officer and a Provincial Woman Education Officer based in Yola. They are directly responsible to the Director of Education in Kaduna. The Provincial Education Officer is responsible for the supervision and inspection of Native Authority Schools up to Senior Primary

level and for the inspection of Mission Schools. Teacher Training Institutions are inspected by the Inspector of Education for the North-Eastern Area based at Jos. The Provincial Woman Education Officer does similar work to the Provincial Education Officer, but entirely with reference to girl pupils.

724. Besides the supervision and inspection by officers of the Education Department, Voluntary Agencies participate in the supervision of schools, through their Supervisors, Managers, Supervising Teachers and Visiting Teachers; Native Administrations participate too. Every approved Supervisor is required to render an annual report to the Chief Education Officer on the educational work of the year. The Manager of a school is required to visit the school at least once in every half-year, see that the books and records prescribed by the Education Regulations are properly kept, and record the result of his visit in the log book.

Plans for education and progress made

Q. 152

725. The governing factor in the development of primary education in the Southern Cameroons is still the lack of genuine demand, but every encouragement is given to the opening of schools in areas where any interest is shown, and it is gratifying to be able to report that there are now signs that interest in education is increasing.

726. In Adamawa the first aim both for long and short term planning is to staff every school properly and then to expand Primary Education by opening schools where the need is indicated by Local Education Committees and teachers can be made available. Eventually, the long term objective of free compulsory education will be achieved. The main obstacle to immediate progress is the lack of trained teachers, due in turn to a small enrolment in the past, though in the future, finance may be a problem. In this event, some form of Education Rate may have to be levied. In Dikwa the short term policy is to increase the number of Primary schools as fast as the supply of certificated teachers permits, at the same time expanding facilities for Senior Primary Education at the Bama Senior Primary school. Extension and rebuilding was planned for five schools during 1955.

727. The financing of the primary system continues to present a formidable problem and as a result of the inadequacy of the local contribution towards the rising costs of education, a severe strain is being placed upon the limited resources available to Government. In Bamenda, Government bears on an average, 85 per cent of the cost and in the area administered from Buea, an average of 79 per cent. In an attempt to narrow the gap between Government and local expenditure it is proposed to revise the rates of Assumed Local Contribution, which have remained static in the Southern Cameroons since 1949, and to continue with the policy of raising local education rates. For a rate to be effective the policy must be understood and accepted by the community contributing, and in the present state of development in the Territory a great deal of preliminary propaganda is required. The efforts made so far have however been attended with some measure of success.

728. It is the intention that through the grant-in-aid vote, Government should continue to bear the major share of the financial responsibility for education, but some readjustment of this responsibility is necessary if the local communities are to make a fair contribution towards the growing cost of primary education and relieve central funds of part of an ever-increasing burden. It was this consideration which led to a revision of the rates of assumed local contributions early in 1955, a measure designed to have the effect of apportioning primary educational costs more equitably between Government and local funds.

Even so, by 1960, over sixty per cent, of the cost will be borne by Government through the grant-in-aid vote. It is Government's declared policy to encourage the local financing of primary education by the levying of education rates. It is further proposed that ultimately the complete cost of such education should be covered by the combined proceeds of those rates and grants-in-aid, but the decision as to whether or not fees should be charged has been left to the local communities. The Government looks forward to the time when the system of contributions and levies falls into abeyance and the entire local share of the cost of education will be borne by rates, which will bring well within sight the ultimate goal of universal education.

729. In 1955 a total of 44,566 children were attending primary schools in the Southern Cameroons of which some 9,050 were females.

730. In Adamawa the Roman Catholic Mission opened seven schools in the Trust Territory at Lendu, Sapeo, Santassa, Kiri, Kofa, Mbiang and Wuro Ngande this year. The Provincial Girls' School at Yola was opened in 1955. A Woman Education Officer to take charge of it has been appointed and the buildings are practically finished.

Non-government schools

731. The establishment and operation of non-government schools is governed by the provisions of the Education Ordinance. The opening of schools is dealt with under section 19 of the Ordinance. Schools are operated by the Government, the Native Administrations and the Voluntary Agencies (including the Cameroons Development Corporation and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes). There is one private school.

Q. 153

732. Government schools are financed directly by the Government. The proprietors of all other schools are responsible for the finance of their own schools, and the Native Administrations and Approved Voluntary Agencies are assisted by Government Grants-in-Aid if their schools reach a certain standard of staffing and efficiency. The conditions under which Government finances schools are set out in the Grant-in-Aid Regulations (Schedule A of the Education Ordinance.) The actual amount of grant payable is calculated by deducting the "Assumed Local Contribution" (a figure which represents the expected income from fees, and varies in different areas according to the ability of the community to pay) from the "Recognised Expenses" of a school, this latter figure being made up of the total salary bill together with an allowance for other expenses.

733. In the north, local Education Committees discuss and recommend the opening of any proposed school whether Native Authority or Mission. The agency concerned then submits a formal application to the Director of Education through the Provincial Education Officer who adds his recommendations. The Director only may give or refuse permission to open a school. After the school has operated for 2 years, it may be approved for Grant-in-Aid by the Director if inspection shows it to be efficient. Grant-in-Aid Regulations are to be found in the Education Ordinance.

Non-discrimination

734. All schools are open to children irrespective of race, colour or creed. It is a regulation that one of the subjects in the curriculum shall be religious instruction, but that children whose parents or guardians do not wish them to receive religious instruction shall be given other tuition during the periods assigned to that subject.

Q. 154,
155

Knowledge of the United Nations

- Q. 156 735. The Administration distributes information about the United Nations. The Public Relations Department also distributes papers and magazines direct, and through the Education Department. Children are taught the history and principles of the United Nations, and are required, in the examination at the end of the primary course, to answer questions on the implications of trusteeship. Visual aid methods prove most valuable.

Compulsory education and fees

- Q. 157 736. There is no compulsory education. In the Dikwa Emirate, by virtue of a Native Authority Order, if a child enrolled in a school fails to attend, the parent or guardian may be punished. The Cameroons Development Corporation has continued to expand its free education system and 1,070 children have now been enrolled in the ten schools managed by the Corporation and some 420 in schools owned by the Corporation but managed by the Missions. In addition a further 1,750 children of Corporation employees attend Voluntary Agency schools where their fees are paid for them. In all, therefore, 3,240 pupils are now profiting from the Cameroons Development Corporation scheme. Messrs Elders & Fyffes have increased the number of their schools to seven. Both these firms now provide a free meal service in their schools. In no case is any difference made as between boys and girls.

737. In the northern Trust Territory, schools charge no fees, while Mission Schools charge only token fees and not in all schools. The work of the Provincial Woman Education Officer is gradually breaking down the prejudice against the education of girls, but in Moslem areas a good deal of inertia exists regarding their education.

738. In the Southern Cameroons, except in the vernacular schools, all Missions charge school fees; these are very low in many cases, the rate varying with different areas. Native Authorities and Voluntary Agencies have equated their fees, the amounts being based on a classification of areas into "primitive", "poor", and "wealthy". In practice the Voluntary Agencies sometimes allow infants in the more backward areas to attend school free. There is also the growing practice whereby a community pays a lump sum to the Manager for a class, particularly as regards infants. Primary School fees are as follows:—

<i>Government Schools.</i>						<i>Per annum.</i>
Junior Primary	..	..	..	..	..	12s. 6d.
Senior Primary	..	..	..	..	..	25s. 0d.
<i>Voluntary Agency Schools</i>						<i>Per annum.</i>
Infants I and II	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 4d.—12s. 6d
Junior Primary:						
Standards I and II	..	..	..	..	..	7s. 6d.—17s. 6d.
Senior Primary:						
Standards III and IV	..	..	..	..	..	20s. 0d.—30s. 0d.
Senior Primary:						
Standards V and VI	..	..	..	..	..	30s. 0d.—40s. 0d.

Fees at St. Joseph's Secondary School were £21 per annum for board and tuition and £3 per annum book fee. In Bamenda the charge at Bali College was £16 per annum for board and tuition and newly enrolled pupils were expected to provide an additional £4 for books.

Girls education

739. In the south, local law and custom does not restrict girls' education, but parents usually prefer to spend their money on educating boys, and see comparatively little advantage in sending their daughters to school. There are no differences between the education of girls and that of boys, except that the girls often take Domestic Science instead of Rural Science, and usually do needlework and local women's crafts in place of the crafts normally pursued by boys. Nearly all schools are mixed schools, that is boys and girls in all classes together.

Scholarships

740. The Government grants scholarships for primary school children to Government Secondary Schools in Nigeria. Scholarships to secondary schools in both Nigeria and the Cameroons are provided by Native Authorities and Missions. A Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has been constituted during the year and administers both its own funds and those formerly under the control of the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Corporation does, however, continue to award its own scholarships to children of its non-Cameroonian employees. During the year the Board awarded 50 Secondary School Scholarships to Cameroons boys and 10 to girls. The Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board has the following membership:—

The Chief Education Officer;

A member of the Federal Public Service Commission;

A representative of the Cameroons Development Corporation;

Four unofficial members of the public who have identified themselves with the cause of education and of whom one is at present Chairman of the Board.

School transport

741. No organised school transport system is possible owing to the nature of the terrain. In certain cases, where schoolchildren live too far away from school to walk, they are boarded with relatives in the town, or in dormitories attached to the larger schools.

Buildings and equipment

742. The primary schools in the towns are usually built in permanent materials, brick or concrete walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roof. In the country the schools are chiefly built of local materials, such as mud, or stone, with mat or grass roofs. Most Native Administration schools, and many full primary schools, have at least one permanent building. Similarly equipment varies from the minimum requirements of blackboards, easel, benches, teachers' tables and chairs, to individual desks, varied apparatus, wall charts and sliding blackboards. All assisted schools receive a small grant for equipment and kindred purposes. The Teachers' Training Centres, secondary schools, and technical trade centres are built in permanent materials, and well equipped. The elaborate machinery being installed at the Government Technical Trade Centre at Ombe, the excellently equipped laboratories at Sasse College, and the Assembly Block at Bali College deserve special mention. Q. 158

743. In the northern Trust Territory, new buildings were erected at Bama Senior Primary School, Dar-el-Jamal and Kashimiri Junior Primary Schools. Bama Central Junior Primary School was rebuilt.

744. The following particulars relate only to buildings in permanent materials and provide an indication of the state of progress.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN 1955

<i>Cameroons Baptist Mission</i>				
Soppo School, Victoria Division	...	...	...	1 four-room block classroom.
Kumba C.B.M. School	...	...	...	1 two-room block classroom.
<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i>				
W.T.C., Kumba	...	...	...	1 dormitory for H.E. students.
W.T.C., Kumba	...	...	...	1 library.
W.T.C., Kumba	...	...	...	1 Needlework room.
W.T.C., Kumba	...	...	...	1 tutor's house.
W.T.C., Kumba	...	...	...	1 classroom block.
Mbetta, Mamfe	...	...	...	1 senior schoolroom.
Widekum, Mamfe	...	...	...	1 senior schoolroom.
Banjim, Kumba	...	...	...	1 senior schoolroom.
<i>Sumbe Community School</i>				
Sumbe	...	...	...	1 classroom block.
<i>Basel Mission</i>				
Victoria Boys'	...	...	...	1 teachers' house.
Buea	...	...	...	1 teachers' house.
Kumba	...	...	...	3 classrooms roofed with iron sheets.
Fiango, Kumba	...	...	...	6 classrooms roofed with iron sheets.
Tombel, Kumba	...	...	...	2 classrooms.
Nyasoso, Kumba	...	...	...	2 classrooms.
Ndom, Kumba	...	...	...	2 classrooms.
R.Y.C.M., Totabe, Mamfe	...	...	...	1 classroom, 2 workshops, 2 dormitories.
G.T.T.C., Kumba	...	...	...	1 loadstore, 1 food store.
C.D.C.	...	...	...	5 new classrooms.
<i>Elders & Fyffes</i>				
	...	...	...	3 two-room classroom blocks.
	...	...	...	3 school kitchens.
	...	...	...	1 new toilet block.
<i>Victoria, N.A.</i>				
Mungo, N.A.	...	...	...	2 two-room block classrooms.
Bowa, N.A.	...	...	...	2 two-room block classrooms.
<i>Bali</i>				
	...	...	...	1 teachers' house.
<i>Secondary School</i>				
<i>Cameroons Baptist Mission</i>				
Nkandu Ndu	...	...	...	1 double classroom.
Belo School	...	...	...	4 classroom block.
Kumba School	...	...	...	1 single classroom.
Bamenda School	...	...	...	1 double classroom block.
<i>A.E.M.</i>				
Boys' School, Kumba	...	...	...
Senior Primary, Bali	...	...	...

745. During the year under review the following building programme was undertaken.

BUILDING IN PROGRESS, 1955

<i>Cameroons Baptist Mission</i>				
Bai School, Kumba Division	...	...	...	1 three-room block.
Kumba School	...	...	...	1 additional room to school.
<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i>				
Bonjongo, Victoria	...	...	...	Teacher Training Centre.
Sasse College	...	...	...	Dormitories.
Mamfe	...	...	...	Senior P. classroom.
<i>Sumbe Community School</i>				
<i>Basel Mission</i>				
Mbonge, Kumba	...	...	...	8 classrooms.
Mwebah, Kumba	...	...	...	2 classrooms.
Diche, Mamfe	...	...	...	2 classrooms.

BUILDING IN PROGRESS, 1955—*continued*

<i>G.T.T.C.</i>	...	...	...	1 library.
<i>Elders & Fyffes</i>	...	...	...	3 new toilet blocks. 1 school kitchen.
<i>Victoria, N.A.</i>				
Bakolle, N.A.	...	...	...	1 classroom.
Tiko, N.A.	...	...	...	1 classroom.

746. The following buildings were planned during 1955

BUILDING PLANNED

Cameroons Baptist Mission

Moliwe School, Victoria Division ...	1 two-room block (possibly by C.D.C.).
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Roman Catholic Mission

Victoria ...	J.P. School.
Tiko ...	4 classroom blocks.
Widekum, Mamfe ...	1 classroom block.
Mamfe ...	Main block Secondary Girls' School.
Fontem, Mamfe ...	New building.
Majuka, Victoria ...	Extra classroom block.

Sumbe, Mamfe

Community School ...	To roof semi-permanent building with iron sheets.
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Basel Mission

Manyemen Settlement, Kumba ...	4 classrooms. 4 dormitories. 4 teachers' quarters.
Nguti, Mamfe ...	4 classrooms.
Mamfe ...	4 classrooms.
Ossing, Mamfe ...	4 classrooms.

<i>G.T.T.C.</i> ...	1 students' common room.
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<i>C.D.C.</i> ...	Board's policy not yet determined.
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Victoria, N.A.

Bakolle ...	1 classroom.
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Text books

747. It is the duty of the Manager of a school to see that text books, and record and exercise books, are available. The Manager or children can buy from the local bookshops, or order from bookshops in Nigeria or the United Kingdom. The Basel Mission has bookshops at Victoria, Kumba and Bamenda. Three smaller bookshops in up-country Mission compounds supply the needs of the local Mission communities, but are not widely patronised by the general public. There are standing arrangements for the free distribution to Senior Primary Schools of the Nigerian "Children's Own Paper." Publications such as "Today," "Child Education," and "Pictorial Education" are supplied to Government Schools, and the Woman Education Officer arranges for sewing and illustrated knitting booklets to be forwarded to the Domestic Science Centres. Among teachers the quarterly magazine "Nigeria" and "The Nigerian Teacher," find ready sales. Text books are in English, though there are a few readers available in Duala and Bali. The Government Primary schools maintain small libraries, as do a few other schools, but most schools are limited to a few reference books for the teachers and a few supplementary readers for the Standard VI children. In the Bamenda area 14 per cent. of the schools maintain their own libraries. There is an excellent new Community Library in Bamenda but as yet there has been little public interest in it. To all intents and purposes the reading habit as known in Europe does not exist; children and teachers generally read only those books which they consider will be of direct value to them in their studies.

Q. 159

748. In the north, School Readers are published by Gaskiya Corporation. Text books in Hausa are plentiful, those in Fulani are about to be published. English is becoming the medium of instruction in more schools. Reading Rooms in bigger towns such as Jada and Mubi have quite a number of books which are in regular demand. Some Reading Rooms are equipped with battery wireless sets. Yola Middle School and Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre have good libraries.

Youth organisations

Q. 160

749. The Boys' Brigade is active in the territory, and during the last three years interest in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements has greatly increased. There are over thirty scout troops, containing approximately 1,000 registered scouts, cubs, and rovers. The Scout movement has not been particularly successful in Bamenda, but at Yola and Mubi there are successful troops. The Girl Guide movement continues to be active in the Southern Cameroons. Youth leaders can be trained at the Man-o'-War Course described in paragraphs 613-621 of this report. Man-o'-War Bay runs eight courses a year with approximately 50 volunteers in each course. These are drawn from all over Nigeria and the Trust Territory. In addition there are special courses for teachers in training and boys about to leave secondary schools. During 1955 one of these courses was held in the Northern Region at Riyom, while a special "adventure" holiday course for schoolboys was held in the Western Region.

CHAPTER 2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Organisation and policy

Q. 161,
162

750. The proposed six-year Primary Course which is the policy of the Southern Cameroons Government could not come into force in 1955, and the general pattern of education and primary system remains as in previous years. Junior Primary Schools consist of an Infant section of two classes (Infants One and Two) and a Junior Primary Section of two classes (Standard One and Two). The Senior Primary Schools are of four classes Standard III to VI. There are a few Vernacular schools run by the Basel Mission. These are usually a one-class school of infants conducted by the village catechist and children from the vernacular school usually proceed to the Junior Primary School.

751. The aim of the Junior Primary course is to provide a basis of permanent literacy for those who complete the course and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school. Those who complete the eight-year course, that is Standard VI Pupils, receive a First School Leaving Certificate which is taken as the minimum qualification for most salaried jobs by employers such as Government, trading firms and Missions, as well as the stepping stone to secondary and technical education. This Certificate examination is now set by the Education Department and marked by representative committees of all Educational Agencies under the supervision of the Department. The Curriculum Committee of the Board of Education, with sub-committees for various types of courses, reviews the syllabus regularly.

Curriculum

Q. 163

752. The curriculum of all schools includes physical training and organised games, the latter being based upon African songs and dances. Rural Science with an emphasis on the practical side is taught in all schools, and teachers are

expected to follow the crop rotation suitable for the area in which the schools are situated. Junior Primary children look after the flower beds, and vegetable gardens are often developed, which in the more populous areas have been run at a small profit. Senior Primary Departments are encouraged to introduce economic crops—coffee in Bamenda, cocoa and bananas in the Southern areas. Farm Produce and Handicraft competitions are held at the annual Bamenda Agricultural Show and the quality and quantity of exhibits has increased greatly in the last two years.

753. The Northern Region Syllabus is followed by both Mission and Native Authority Schools in the north of the Territory. This is a basic four years Junior Primary Course from the age of 7 or 8. The Vernacular is used as the language of instruction and English is usually begun in Junior Primary Class III. The Senior Primary Course begins at the ages of 11 or 12 and lasts three years.

754. The Junior Primary Course aims at providing basic literacy in the Vernacular or Hausa. In addition, fundamental arithmetic and some geography and history are taught to broaden the child's background. In the Senior Primary school this background is extended. The child is meant to have enough English to tackle the lower grades of technical work, nursing or clerking.

755. Curricula are as laid down in the Department's Syllabus. Boys leaving Senior Primary School may go for further training at Trade Centres or Teacher Training Centres. The Native Authority in Yola run a Handymen's Class for ex-Junior Primary IV boys for training in Carpentry and Masonry.

756. Most schools use Hausa as the initial language of instruction. The Church of the Brethren Mission use Marghi where necessary. The Native Authorities use Fulani or Hausa. Arabic and English are also taught.

School Attendance

757. Children enter the Junior Primary school, into Infants' I, normally from five to six years old, and into the Senior Primary school, in Standard III, at nine or ten. The age range is wide, particularly in backward areas, where children are sometimes admitted into Infants' I between the ages of six and ten. As a result children may enter Standard III between nine and fourteen years old, and complete the course between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. The age range varies widely according to the state of education in particular areas. In some schools children of 9 and 14 years of age may be in the same class and in Standards V and VI in the more remote areas it is not uncommon to find pupils of 19 or 20 years of age. In general, however, children are entering school much earlier than they did a few years ago and the problem of the mature boy and girl in the primary school should largely disappear in the near future. Q. 164

758. The Government continues to run five Domestic Science Centres which during the year under review have been supervised by a Woman Education Officer from Buea. A further Domestic Science Centre has been opened by the Native Administration attached to the Rural Education Centre at Bambui where not only girls receive homecraft instructions but wives of teachers attending the Rural Education Course. Handwork is done in all schools and at Victoria a Handicraft Centre gives woodwork-carpentry instruction to Senior School boys in that town.

759. During the year three new Junior Primary Schools were opened by the Cameroons Development Corporation at Tombel, Ekona and Mambanda; these are in addition to the five schools already operating at Tiko, Bota, Matute, Idenau and Mabeta. Free primary education is provided for 1,070 children at these schools and there are now nine first-year classes, eight second-year classes,

six third-year classes and two fourth-year classes. In addition to the schools managed by Missions (where there are some 420 pupils) fees are paid in respect of children attending other schools. It is estimated that there are about 3,240 children of African employees of the Corporation obtaining free primary education.

760. Poor attendance is caused chiefly by lack of interest and enthusiasm for education. Inability to pay school fees, and the desire to have the boys for work on the farms, especially during planting and harvest, or for fishing, and the girls for work in the house or on the farm and for looking after the babies, are further factors. The disparity in attendance in primary schools is caused chiefly by the difference in attitude of the local committees towards education. For instance in backward parts parents cannot see the advantages derived from sending their children to school. In towns there is much more enthusiasm for education, and town schools are usually full.

CHAPTER 3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

St. Joseph's College and Bali College

- Q. 165 761. The Territory has two secondary schools, both in the Southern Cameroons; pupils from the northern area obtain their secondary education in Nigeria. St. Joseph's College, Sasse, near Buea, is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. There are six classes and boys enter the Preparatory class, stay for six years and leave in Class V. The school has a double stream up to Class IV. Bali College in the Bamenda area is run by the Basel Mission and provides a six-year course leading, as in the case of St. Joseph's to the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The aim is to provide an education which, while complete in itself, will fit students for responsibility, and provide the groundwork for further training if they are suitable.

762. No secondary schools exist in the northern Trust Territory but children at Bama Senior Primary School have access by competitive examination to the Provincial Secondary School, Maiduguri and Government College, Zaria. There are five at present in the Provincial Secondary School, Maiduguri and three at Government College, Zaria.

Curriculum

- Q. 167 763. The curriculum for secondary schools is laid down in Appendix E of the Regulations (No. 17 of 1952). In Secondary Class V or VI the boys take the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with emphasis on English, both language and literature, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography. The course provides opportunities for entering the higher professions, and for further training, but does not provide occupational training in the narrow sense of the word. The medium of instruction is English, and no indigenous language is used. French and Latin are taught.

Attendance

- Q. 168 764. The prevalent lack of interest in primary education makes for a wide age range in the secondary schools. There are always a large number of applicants for admission to both Colleges, but entrance examination results reveal that many are below standard academically and there is difficulty in obtaining sufficient boys of the right type who are young enough to commence a six-year course. A balance has to be maintained between the Territory's urgent need of educated people and the equally vital necessity of maintaining standards. It is

therefore impracticable to insist upon the ideal admission age of twelve or thirteen. In the bottom class the average age is thirteen but there are a number of exceptions and it is by no means uncommon to find boys of sixteen years old commencing their secondary education. This age disparity naturally continues through the school with the result that in the top class, where the average age is seventeen or eighteen there are a number of students who are twenty or twenty-one years old. There are 285 boys on roll at St. Joseph's College, Sasse, and 146 at Bali College in Bamenda. 27 boys completed their course in 1955 at St. Joseph's.

CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

765. There are no higher educational establishments in the Territory. Men and women from the Cameroons may enter the University College at Ibadan, or Universities overseas, as well as courses provided at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology at Ibadan, in the same way as students from Nigeria. During 1954 twenty-four holders of Southern Cameroons Scholarships were studying at Universities overseas and a further two were being financed at institutions of higher education overseas by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Seven Southern Cameroons scholars are attending University College, Ibadan. Northern Regional scholarships are available to suitable candidates from the Trust Territory.

Q. 169
Q. 170

766. The University College at Ibadan, and all the universities in the United Kingdom, charge fees which vary with the university and the subjects studied. Monetary regulations do not in practice make any difference to whether a student can go abroad. The universities in the United Kingdom between them cover all fields, and they are equipped for basic research. Teaching at Ibadan is in English. There are faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Agriculture, and Veterinary Science. Research is directed especially into fields which concern Nigeria and the Cameroons.

767. The Cameroons Development Corporation assists the children of members of their staff in this field. Thirty-eight children of the Corporation Staff are now receiving higher education at secondary schools, the Corporation bearing the full cost of all fees. There are now 25 scholarship holders; ten in the United Kingdom, four at the University College, Ibadan, four at the University College of the Gold Coast, three at Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone, two at the Nigeria College of Arts and Technology and one at the Ibadan School of Arts and Technology and at the Kumasi College of Science and Technology. Seven of them are studying education, three commerce, three the arts, two medicine, two science, two engineering, two domestic science, one dentistry, one agriculture, one economics and one nursing. The Area Education Committees have continued as a valuable link between the staff and the Corporation's educational authorities.

CHAPTER 5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER SCHOOLS

Ombe Technical Trade Centre

768. The Government Trade Centre at Ombe River, Victoria, remains the only properly organised centre on a large scale for training apprentice tradesmen. The object behind the setting up of this centre, which is a fully residential institution, is to produce highly skilled tradesmen and artisans under as near as

possible industrial conditions. For this purpose the workshops are equipped on modern lines and all work so performed carried out on a production basis. Instructors are well qualified and experienced craftsmen recruited from the United Kingdom. The aim of each course is to give a sound practical training together with the allied theory, with the emphasis on apprenticeship rather than studentship.

769. Candidates seeking admission must have completed the primary school course and must be in possession of a primary school leaving certificate, they must pass the trade centre entrance examination and satisfy the Principal as to their suitability and physical condition. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

770. The courses offered at the centre and the length of the training period are as follows:—

						<i>Years</i>
Fitter/Machinists	..	..	..	..	..	5
Motor Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	4½
Blacksmiths/Welders	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sheetmetal workers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Electricians	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Cabinet makers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Carpenters/Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	4½
Wood machinists	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bricklayers	..	..	..	..	..	3½
Painters/Decorators	..	..	..	..	..	2½

771. The number of apprentices under training as at December, 1955, was 185, distributed as follows:—

Fitter/Machinists	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cabinet makers	..	..	..	..	..	24
Carpenters/Joiners	..	..	..	..	..	21
Motor Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	24
Blacksmiths/Welders	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sheetmetal workers	..	..	..	..	..	23
Electricians	..	..	..	..	..	23
Bricklayers	..	..	..	..	..	15
Painters/Decorators	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total						185

772. The first batch of qualified apprentices passed out in November 1955 (bricklayers and painters) and their certificates were presented to them by the Chairman of the 1955 Visiting Mission. Although the centre admits sponsored apprentices from employers of labour within the territory for training, nevertheless many of these employers have their own small scale training schemes. The Cameroons Development Corporation for example operates training courses for blacksmiths, fitters and drivers. Both the centre and these miniature training schemes are expanding. There are also teacher training centres at Bambui in Bamenda, Great Soppo in Buea and at Muyuka in Victoria and a Rural Training Centre at Bambui and a Training College at Sasse, Buea.

Other schools

773. There are no schools for children below school age, for the physically and mentally handicapped, or, within the Territory, for juvenile delinquents. People from the northern part of the Territory get professional and vocational training in Nigeria, at the Government Trade Centre in Kaduna for instance, and there will soon be such a Centre at Bukuru, much nearer the Adamawa districts.

CHAPTER 6. TEACHERS**Qualifications**

774. Teachers are registered as certificated, vocational, or uncertificated, Q. 172 under the Education Ordinance. The professional qualifications of expatriate teachers are:—

- (a) University degrees;
- (b) Teaching Diplomas and Ministry of Education certificates;
- (c) Froebel qualifications;
- (d) Ministry of Education Domestic Science Certificate.

The professional qualifications of indigenous teachers are:—

- (a) Diplomas of Higher College, Yaba;
- (b) Teachers' Senior Certificate; Grade One.
- (c) Teachers' Certificate; Grade Two.
- (d) Teachers' Certificate; Grade Three.
- (e) Vernacular Teachers' Certificate;
- (f) Standard VI Certificate;
- (g) Various qualifications for vernacular teachers including attendance at short courses of instruction.

Recruitment and training

775. In the northern part of the territory there is a training establishment at Mubi; in addition, teachers go for training to Nigeria. In 1955 there were four Grade Three training centres for men in the Southern Cameroons, and one for women, training 177 men and 25 women. Grade Two training has been expanded at the Government Teacher Training Centre, Kumba, by a two-stream intake so that there were 77 students on this course; in addition there were 27 undergoing similar training at Nigerian Training Centres. Preparations were also completed for the establishment of a Grade Two training centre for women at Kumba, opening in 1956.

776. Probationary teachers are recruited mainly from those who have had a full primary education in an approved school and have obtained the First School Leaving Certificate. After a minimum probationary period of two years they are eligible for registration as uncertificated teachers. At the end of the two years' probation the more promising are selected for professional training. This involves a year in a Preliminary Training Centre studying for the Teachers' Elementary Certificate. After at least one and usually two further years' teaching, the best of the Elementary Certificated teachers are selected for a further two years' Higher Elementary course culminating in the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate examination. Teachers who pass the latter examination are considered competent to teach Standards V and VI.

777. There are the following Mission Elementary Teacher Training Centres in the Territory: the Roman Catholic Elementary Training Centre at Bambui; the Elementary Training Centre, Batibo (Basel Mission); the Roman Catholic Girls' Elementary Training Centre at Fiango, Kumba; the Baptist Elementary Training Centre at Buea and the Government Teachers' Training Centre at Kumba. The latter trains teachers for both the Teachers' Elementary and Higher Elementary Certificates. Being the only Higher Elementary Training Centre, it takes teachers from all Agencies, from the Native Administrations, and from Government.

778. Some teachers are sent to Nigeria for Higher Elementary Training, particularly women for whom no local facilities exist; some men are sent to the Government Training Centre at Uyo, and the Roman Catholic Higher Elementary Training Centre at Ogoja. The Government Rural Education Centre which was established at Bambui in 1953 trained 16 Rural Science specialists in 1954 for Voluntary Agencies and Native Authorities in the Southern Cameroons. The aim of the course is to provide teachers fully able to run a school farm on approved lines and keep farm accounts, with a relatively advanced knowledge of rural science teaching.

779. Teacher training curricula include not only theoretical subjects, which aim first at giving the teacher a more general education and widening his background, and secondly at training him professionally in teaching methods, but also practical work. The qualifying examinations for the Teachers' Certificates include two parts, one practical and the other theoretical; the practical part consists of teaching, handwork, and farmwork tests, and physical training. The teaching language is English.

780. The School Managers are responsible for supplying their teachers with professional reading material. Teachers learn to make teaching apparatus and visual aids while in training, and the apparatus then made is taken out to their schools, where they are supplied, when necessary, with material for making further apparatus.

781. In the northern part of the Territory, the lowest grade of teacher is Probationary Vernacular Teacher; these are ex-Junior Primary IV boys who do a year's probation before being tested for entrance to Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre. After a 4-year course at Mubi the teacher obtains a Vernacular Teacher's Certificate but may not normally teach English. Next come Grade III teachers, ex-Senior Primary VI boys, who do a 3-year course at a Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach English. Grade II teachers—either boys from Secondary School or Grade III teachers with several years experience—do a 2- or 3-year course at a Higher Teacher Training Centre and are qualified to teach in Senior Primary Schools. Lastly, Grade I teachers who do a 3- or 4-year course after School Certificate and are qualified to teach some Secondary Classes. There are at present 14 students undergoing training at Teacher Training Centres, of these one is at the Higher Teacher Training Centre, Katsina, two at the Teacher Training Centre, Bauchi, one at the Rural Science Centre, Toro and nine at the Teacher Training Centre, Mubi.

782. The quality and number of Vernacular Trained Teachers is improving with each new output from Mubi Vernacular Teacher Training Centre. The supply of Grade III teachers only just covers wastage, likewise Grade II teachers—though, in the latter case, the wastage is apparent rather than real as most of these go on Scholarship awarded courses for higher training.

783. Refresher courses are held regularly at Mubi and Toro Vernacular Teacher Training Centres and at Bauchi Teacher Training Centre for teachers.

Salaries

784. All salaries for both Government and Voluntary Agency teachers were revised with effect from 1st October, 1954. The old and new salary scales are shown below:—

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS

Q. 173

	Old Scale	New Scale
	£	£
Ungraded Teacher	55-155	66-192
Teachers, Grade III and IV	124-220	150-258
Teachers, Grade II	230-314	270-360
Teachers, Grade I	340-448	390-492
Supervising Teachers	465-615	516-660

VOLUNTARY AGENCY TEACHERS

	Old Scale	New Scale
	£	£
Probationer Teacher, St. VI	40	48
Probationer Teacher, St. IV	58	70
Uncertificated Teachers	56-114	66-138
Uncertificated Teachers, Sec. IV	42-60+12½%	—
Sec. VI	102-128	156-162
Uncertificated Teachers, Special	100-148	120-192
Uncertificated Teachers, Higher School Certificate	156-266	192-324
Uncertificated Teachers, Intermediate	156-266	192-324
Elementary Certificated Teachers	100-180	120-228
Higher Elementary Certificated Teachers	132-326	156-384
Senior Certificated Teachers	230-470	276-576
Yaba Diploma	254-470	306-660
Graduates	420-700	530-800

785. Teachers in the last four categories who are chosen for specially responsible posts in secondary education, teacher training, or the supervision and administration of primary education, may be promoted to the new scale of £600-£1,380.

CHAPTER 7. ADULT AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Combating illiteracy

786. The precise extent of illiteracy, that is to say, inability to read or write any language, is unknown, but it is probably between 80 and 90 per cent. Q. 174, 175

787. In the northern part of the territory great strides have been made with adult literacy. In Dikwa Emirate there are 196 classes, and in the nine months up to September 1955, 1,061 literacy certificates were issued, the total attendance being 7,525. In the Trust Territory administered as part of Adamawa Province there are 233 classes with approximately 15,000 pupils, of whom 2,898 were awarded certificates. In the whole of the Northern Trust Territory 6,000 literacy certificates have now been awarded as a result of the campaign, while Instructors' courses have been held at Dikwa, Ngala, Bama, Gwoza and Galumba. The adult Education Organiser employed by the Native Administrations in Victoria has reorganised the adult literacy work in his area, and 600 illiterates, of whom unfortunately very few are women, are receiving instruction in 17 centres. Under

the general direction of the Principal Education Officer of the Cameroons Development Corporation, seven full time Adult Education Organisers have enrolled 1,400 adults who attend 188 classes at 89 Centres. Pamol Ltd. are now setting up an adult education organisation on their Lobe estate in Kumba, but in this Division, as in Mamfe, the absence of roads makes the task of co-ordination extremely difficult. During the year the Bamenda area has also been reorganised by the Adult Education Officer and there is now one Government Organiser for each Native Administration. Interest is very marked and the stage has now been reached when the number of classes is restricted only by the number of teachers available. At the close of the year there were 95 Adult Education Centres with classes functioning in 106 villages. An interesting development during this period has been the issue of a quarterly news letter, 300 copies of which are distributed round the classes and to others interested in Adult Education.

788. Money provided for general development purposes is used to foster community development, and there is a great deal of activity of this sort. Much of it, though locally important, is on a small scale, and to give a detailed account of it is impossible. In the south, road building and the improvement of water supplies attract most support, while in the north there has been more interest in re-planning villages. Half of every course at Man o' War Bay is devoted to community development.

Intellectual and cultural activities

Q. 176

789. The circumstances of the territory do not make it easy to promote intellectual and cultural activities. The traditional cultural activity is dancing. Broadcasting arrangements, and the cinema performances provided by the Development Corporation, have been described already. The Dikwa Emirate shares a mobile cinema with the Bornu Province at large and is visited at times by a mobile cinema from the Regional Public Relations Department.

790. The Travelling Bookshop of the Northern Literature Agency recently included Bama in its itinerary. The Native Authority has installed a wireless set at every district headquarters. The Development Corporation has a library service with 18 boxes, each containing about 50 books, which are interchanged periodically.

791. Before cultural activities can be developed amongst the people it is necessary to make them literate and then to give them the requisite leisure. This applies particularly to the women who after working in the fields during the hours of daylight, have to grind corn for the evening meal when they return to their homes. With the object of lightening their labours, especially in this latter respect, 15 hand corn mills were purchased by the Education Department and Corn Mill Societies were formed in certain villages. The members of these Societies (and all women may join) may use the mill on payment of one penny. When the money received from these payments equals the cost of the mill (£15) it becomes the property of the Society and another mill is purchased for another village. The concept of a Society is quite familiar to the women and it is hoped that one of the chief results of this scheme will be to increase the leisure time of women and that collectively the members of the groups will be able to voice their own opinions on matters on which they are individually very little consulted at present. The Department has a film strip projector and talks are given to the Societies and to the people of the village in general, the talks being related to the present stage of development of the people, and being principally devoted to practical subjects such as child welfare, hygiene and farming methods.

CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RESEARCH

Research

792. The Territory shares the advantages of the numerous research institutions of the Federation of Nigeria including those which are jointly operated by the four British Territories in West Africa. Q. 177

793. Both Geological and Meteorological research are the responsibility of the Federal Government. A Principal Geologist is stationed at Enugu whose duties include the exploration and mapping of the Southern Cameroons. At the Headquarters of the Meteorological Department in Lagos the data collected at the numerous recording stations in the Territory is collated and examined.

794. The Southern Cameroons has its own Survey staff and surveyors of the Northern Region carry out the work required in the Northern areas. The number of institutions engaged on research into agricultural, industrial, social and medical subjects or examining trade and economic development is very large, but amongst them may be mentioned the West African Cocoa Research Institute, the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, the West African Council for Medical Research, the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, the West African Fisheries Research Institute, the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, the West African Building Research Institute, the West African Rice Research Station, the West African Maize Rust Research Unit, the West African Timber Pest Research Unit and the West African Stores Products Research Unit.

795. In the field of anthropology a survey was in progress during the year in Wum Division under the auspices of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research. A comprehensive anthropological survey of the Pagans of Gwoza District was made by Mr. J. A. Reynolds, District Officer. The report was written primarily in connection with the local Government reorganisation scheme referred to in Chapter 3 of Part V of this report, but is of considerable general value.

Indigenous art and culture

796. There is a boys' and girls' club in Kumba jointly organised by interested townspeople and members of the staff of the Government school. Its main object is to bring into closer harmony the school children and the boys and girls of the town who do not attend school by means of social evenings, feasts, and occasional daily outings to places of local interest. In the artistic field local crafts such as the manufacture of decorated baskets and mats, poker work, and the weaving of colourful robes and caps continue to flourish and are incorporated in the handiwork classes in schools. In similar fashion local African games and dances are introduced into the school Physical Training periods. The Cameroons Development Corporation Welfare Department has met with outstanding success in the organisation of competitive festivals of tribal dancing. Q. 178, 179

797. Objects of art from Adamawa and Dikwa Trust Territory were included in the Northern Festival of Arts held at Kaduna in March, 1955. Some exhibits from Adamawa Trust Territory are on display in the Jos Museum. Most of them are traditional impedimenta of war and fetish worship.

798. The Antiquities Ordinance of 1954 provides for the setting up of an Antiquities Commission to cover the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons. The Southern Cameroons is represented by one member on the Commission which is itself responsible to the Federal Government. Q. 180

799. There have been no archæological expeditions at work in the territory during the year but two museums containing items of archæological and historical interest are to be found in the Southern Cameroons; these museums are at Buea and at Bamenda where part of the Community Hall is used for this purpose. It should be noted that under the provisions of the Customs Ordinance the export of works of art of historical, archæological or scientific interest is subject to the consent of the Governor-General.

Flora and fauna

800. At Victoria, the Botanical Gardens maintained by the Forestry Department contain a number of extremely rare trees and shrubs. Several botanists visited the Manns Springs area of the Cameroons Mountain during the year to study certain rare species of flora which are to be found in this uninhabited area. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance provides some protection of fauna, but as native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the Territory, protection is in fact limited to the larger mammals, such as the elephant and gorilla. Hunting is forbidden in Forest Reserves except by the owners of the land. No special steps are taken to preserve the flora, much of which does however receive indirect protection by its inclusion in Forest Reserves where no destruction of any kind is permitted except under the control of the Forestry Department.

Languages

- Q. 181 801. As stated in Part I of this report, there is a great variety of languages in the Territory, and they bear little relation to one another: for practical purposes, to enumerate them is impossible. The chapters on education deal fully with the question of teaching them. There is not the remotest prospect of making one common to the Territory as a whole. Bali, Duala, Hausa, Fulfulde, and Kanuri exist in standardised written form. It is, however, of interest to note that the proportion of the total population which understands Hausa is growing very rapidly.

Libraries and literature

- Q. 182, 183, 184 802. At many District Headquarters in the north there are reading rooms with small libraries and supplies of suitable literature. The Regional Librarian at Kaduna makes available to the Reading Rooms books in English, Hausa and Arabic which are changed from time to time by the despatch of boxes of books. The Travelling Bookshop of the Northern Literature Agency recently included Bama in its itinerary.

803. The North Regional Literature Agency is responsible for the production of a large number of booklets, pamphlets and broadsheets in Hausa, Fulfulde and other vernaculars. Many of these are used in the Adult Literacy Campaign. The literature is sold very cheaply and where it is sponsored by a Regional Ministry, as in the case of Medical Department pamphlets on simple hygiene and the prevention of diseases, it is issued free of charge. The Ministry for Northern Cameroons Affairs has sponsored the production of a simple "study kit" in four vernaculars explaining the implications of Trusteeship and the United Nations Organisation. This will be issued free of charge. Two weekly papers, the one in English, the other in Hausa, and a bi-monthly in simple Hausa and simple Fulfulde for beginners are published by the Gaskiya Corporation in Zaria and are avidly read throughout the northern Trust Territory by all literates.

804. Other libraries, as already explained, are provided at schools and by the Cameroons Development Corporation, and measures to increase the supply of literature, apart from those mentioned in the chapters on education, are described in Chapter 2 of Part VII in this report.

805. The Cameroons Development Corporation has its own printing press, whilst in addition the Bakweri Native Administration, the Basel Mission and one private firm at Victoria each have jobbing presses which undertake commercial printing. The Southern Cameroons Government has instituted a Government Press at Buea to deal with the printing of official publications.

806. There are no theatres as such in the Territory but a number of local Q. 185 amateur Dramatic Societies exist which usually give public performances in such places as school halls. There is one commercial cinema at Victoria.

PART X

Resolutions and Recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council

Q. 189

807. The measures taken to implement the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council are described in detail in the relevant sections of the report. The progress made in the more important of the fields to which the attention of the Administering Authority has been drawn are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Political

808. In the Southern Cameroons, the venture into representative and responsible Government has been fully justified and the newly formed Executive Council has grappled with the problems of administration energetically and realistically. Not the least of these has been to ensure that the financial stability of the region matches its political advancement and strenuous efforts are being made to develop the resources of the territory. In the Northern Trust Territory the year has seen the establishment of a Ministry for Cameroons Affairs, and the formation of a consultative committee for the Northern Cameroons. Both parts of the Trust Territory will be represented at the Constitutional Conference which is to be held in London in September 1956 to consider the future political development of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Local Government

809. At its fifteenth Session, the Trusteeship Council asked that urgent attention should be given to the introduction of an up-to-date system of local government for the Territory. The speed with which changes in a democratic local government structure can be made must depend on the ability of the people to participate in it. A start, however, has been made in that a scheme for the complete reorganisation of the Native Authorities in Victoria Division on a representative basis, has been prepared and it is hoped will be put into operation in 1956.

Education

810. The Administering Authority is fully alive to the urgent need to develop both primary and secondary education in the territory and the education policy which the Southern Cameroons Government has approved and which is summarised in paragraphs 766 and 767 of the report bears witness to this. As explained in paragraphs 777 and 779, the main problem is to expand primary education in the territory and there are two limiting factors to this. The first is finance and the second is the apathy of the people. As regards the first, steps are being taken to increase the share of the cost met by the people themselves. The success of this depends on the development of interest in education and a recognition of its value. Indications are that this interest in education is being aroused and from this should follow the acceptance by the community of the

burden of meeting its cost through a rating system. In both parts of the Trust Territory the numbers attending adult literacy classes continue to increase and the number of classes held continues to grow.

Medical and Health

811. At its seventeenth session the Trusteeship Council invited attention to the need for increasing, if not maintaining, the annual expenditure on Medical and Health Services in the Territory. The Council is invited to note that in 1955 the percentage increase of expenditure on Medical and Health Services over 1954 was some 20 per cent. by Native Authorities and in excess of 20 per cent. by Government. The cost of Medical Services continues to place a heavy burden on the budgets of both the Northern and Southern Cameroons and the value of assistance by specialised agencies of the United Nations is gratefully recognised.

Roads

812. As can be seen from Part VI of the report, road and bridge construction continues to be regarded as the most important single aspect of development in the territory. In accordance with the observations of the Visiting Mission in 1955, particular attention is being paid to improving communications between the Northern and Southern Cameroons.

Status of women

813. At its fifteenth session, the Trusteeship Council adopted a recommendation which expressed the hope that the participation of women in political life would be hastened and that the legislative bodies in the Territory would consider means of extending the franchise to women. As a first step, a woman was appointed as a special member of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly. The franchise is not limited so as to specifically exclude women but is limited to those paying tax; since women do not normally pay taxes they do not vote. Women desirous of taking their places in the electorate may, on being assessed for and paying tax, exercise their right to vote.

Forced labour

814. It will be noted from paragraph 575 of the report that the Labour legislation of the territory is now in complete conformity with the International Labour Convention No. 29.

PART XI

Summary and Conclusions

Q. 190

815. In the Southern Cameroons the year 1955 has been a period of consolidation during which the newly formed administrative organisation of the Southern Cameroons, introduced on 1st October, 1954, as a result of the new Constitution, has been able to settle down. The Southern Cameroons House of Assembly met for its budget session in March 1955, and also in July and December, 1955. The new House of Assembly building has been completed. Under the new constitutional arrangements, which are described in detail in Part V of this report, the people of the Southern Cameroons, to their great satisfaction, secured a largely autonomous status within the Federation of Nigeria and their Executive Council, with official and indigenous elected members in equal numbers, and their House of Assembly, with an overwhelming majority of elected indigenous representatives, has given proof of a praiseworthy standard of responsibility and moderation in the discharge of public business. The Southern Cameroons legislature has faced up to its financial difficulties with courage and self-denial.

816. The people of the Northern part of the Territory have again expressed their unmistakable desire to continue to participate fully in the government of the Northern Region, and in the Northern Cameroons the major event of the year was the establishment of the Ministry for Northern Cameroons Affairs. The Hon. Abba M. Habib—who was born in Dikwa Emirate in Trust Territory—was appointed Minister in January and the Ministry came into full operation in February, 1955.

817. In April the Consultative Committee for the Northern Cameroons was formed. This body was appointed by the Executive Council of the Northern Region as an advisory body whose function is to advise the Executive Council of the Northern Region as to the particular needs of the Northern Cameroons and to make recommendations to the Council. It has a special duty to keep the Government of the Northern Region informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on Regional legislation and is able through its Chairman, the Minister of Northern Cameroons Affairs, to make known to the Executive Council any views which it may have on proposed legislation or on the need for additional legislation.

818. Throughout the Territory there has thus been notable progress toward the principal objectives of the Charter, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants.

819. Meanwhile both the North and the South saw welcome developments in the field of local government. In Adamawa Province the Adamawa N.A. has agreed to the principle of admitting elected members to the Council, all District Councils have been reorganised to include representatives elected to final colleges during the 1954 elections to the House of Representatives and all District Councils have now an unofficial majority; a new system is being devised to give greater financial and local responsibility to the Chamba districts through an Area Council. In Benue Province, the three Native Administrations of Ndoro, Tigon and Kentu have made a request that they should amalgamate; the matter is being considered and it is hoped that a decision will be reached early in 1956.

In Bornu Province a far reaching scheme for the complete reorganisation of Gwoza District in Dikwa Emirate has been approved in principle, and will be implemented immediately.

820. In the Southern Cameroons, on 20th October the Bani Native Authority (Specification Composition) Notice was signed. This was the final step in a long journey towards a system of full responsible representation in the Bani Native Authority to be based on a firmly defined franchise. The electoral units have been defined, the representation has been specified and, it is hoped, the considerable dissatisfaction of the Bani people with the existing nominated Council will be remedied by the election of a more representative body. In Kumba Division a Joint Committee representing the 13 native authorities has been formed, so that discussions regarding financial and other matters can take place with a single representative body. At the end of the year the reorganisation of the Victoria Division Native Authorities was carried out.

821. In the Northern Cameroons, an excellent start has been made on the construction of the important Uba-Bama all-season road and work on the Beli-Serti road is in progress. The bridge over the River Yedseram connecting Bama with Maiduguri was completed and opened to traffic in June and all-season road communication between Bama and the Trust Territory is now assured. The Federal Government has approved a major programme of Trunk road development within Dikwa Emirate which will hinge upon this bridge and ultimately provide all-season roads to the east and south of Bama linking up with the French Cameroons and Adamawa Province. A survey of the Benue by a Dutch engineering company has been begun with a view to improving navigation. An airstrip suitable for light aircraft has been constructed at Mubi and investigations have been started at Gwoza and on the Mambila Plateau.

822. In the Southern Cameroons a major part of the scheme to put through an all-weather road from Victoria to Bamenda is virtually complete. The actual structural work of bridge construction is finished and there remains now only the completion and consolidation of approaches and embankments which, naturally, have had to await the end of the rainy season. Some 12 bridges have also been reconstructed on the Mamfe-Bamenda section; it is hoped that the remainder will be reconstructed during 1956. All bridges on the road will then have been reconstructed with reinforced concrete in place of the old timber-decked bridges.

823. The policy of diversifying the cash crops continued, both on the properties operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation and in peasant agriculture, with particular emphasis on cotton and coffee cultivation. Effective measures were instituted to protect the valuable peasant-grown cocoa crop against disease. An increasing quantity of foodstuffs grown in the Bamenda area has been finding its way down to the plantation areas near the coast with the result that the cost of living there has remained stable. The Bakweri Co-operative Farmers' Union achieved a spectacular increase in the bulk and value of its products, with encouraging effects on the economic prospects of the Bakweri people.

824. In the northern Trust Territory, progress continues in developing coffee as a cash crop in Mambila district and interest is now being shown by the Mambila people; a cattle control scheme in Mambila district has also been begun. An ecological survey has been carried out in Gashaka district and it has been agreed in principle that large scale mechanised excavation of reservoirs shall be undertaken in Dikwa Emirate in the dry seasons of 1956-57 and 1957-58. This programme will go far towards settling the problem of water supplies in the

northern half of the Emirate and enable an increase of the crop area and cattle population. Work has proceeded steadily on the Pilot Scheme at Wulgo which aims at reclaiming a large area of ground in the marshes surrounding Lake Chad and providing water for irrigating crops to be grown upon it.

825. Progress in the development of social services has been maintained, and in the field of education specially encouraging features were the increasing willingness of Southern Cameroons Native Administrations to impose education rates, which is evidence of an improving public interest in this question, and the success of the adult literacy campaign in the North. But the marked acceleration of such development which is the aim of the inhabitants and the Administering Authority is not likely to come until the political advance already achieved by the people and the road construction programme now being carried out have brought their own reward in the shape of rising revenues. The present dependence of the Territory upon outside financial assistance has been brought into relief by the early proceedings of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly.

ATTACHMENT A

Statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the resumed Conference in Lagos on the Nigerian Constitution

I wish to inform the Conference of the course of my discussions with the Kamerun National Congress delegation.

At the beginning of our meeting Abba Habib of the Northern People's Congress delegation was also present, and he informed me that the Northern Cameroons adhered to the view which he had expressed to me during the London Conference, and still wished to remain part of the Northern Region.

I then discussed the future of the Southern Cameroons with Dr. Endeley and his advisers in the light of the results of the recent general election and of the Fiscal Commissioner's Report. Her Majesty's Government will continue to assist the Trust Territory with Colonial Development and Welfare funds. These funds could not, however, be used to supplement ordinary revenue in order to meet a current deficit. For some years to come there may be a need for external financial assistance and, if the Southern Cameroons were to remain part of the Federation, though not part of the Eastern Region, this could only come from the Federal Government.

Dr. Endeley told me that the Southern Cameroons did not wish to leave the Federation. I therefore explained to him that if the Federal Government were to be asked to accept a contingent liability to assist the Southern Cameroons in the event of deficits, the other delegations to the Conference were certain to require the fullest guarantees that government in the territory would be conducted on the soundest financial and economic principles. This the Kamerun National Congress delegation accepted.

We then discussed a possible structure of Government in the territory, and reached agreement on the following proposals. The Southern Cameroons would cease to be part of the Eastern Region, but would remain part of the Federation of Nigeria and be quasi-Federal territory.

The Federal Legislature and the Federal Executive would have jurisdiction in the territory with respect to matters in the Federal and Concurrent Lists.

The territory would also have a Legislature of its own. This territorial legislature would consist of the Governor-General, who would be the authority to assent to Bills on Her Majesty's behalf, and an Assembly made up as follows :—

- (i) the Commissioner of the Cameroons (President) ;
- (ii) thirteen elected Members ;
- (iii) six representatives of the Native Authorities ;
- (iv) two representatives of special interests or communities not otherwise adequately represented, and
- (v) three *ex-officio* Members.

The three *ex-officio* Members would be :—

- an officer with duties corresponding to those now performed by the Civil Secretary of a Region (who would have the title of Deputy Commissioner) ;
- an officer concerned with financial and development matters ;
- a Legal Officer.

The territorial legislature would have power to make laws for the territory on matters in the Concurrent List and on residual matters (i.e. matters in neither list). It would have power to raise revenue from those sources open to a Regional Legislature. It would consider an annual Budget and would pass an appropriation Bill based on that Budget. This Bill would, like any other Bill, come to the Governor-General for assent.

There would be an Executive Council, which would consist of the Commissioner, the three *ex-officio* Members of the Legislature, and four Members nominated by the Governor-General after consultation with the Commissioner. These four Members would be selected from amongst the twenty-one unofficial Members of the Assembly and the Commissioner, before submitting recommendations to the Governor-General, would consult the leader of the majority party in the Assembly. The Commissioner

would be obliged to consult the Executive Council, except in certain specified circumstances, but he would be authorised to act against the Council's advice if he deemed it right to do so.

As we agreed at the London Conference, the Southern Cameroons would be represented in the Federal Legislature by six Members. There would, as at present, be one Minister from the Southern Cameroons in the Council of Ministers.

The Southern Cameroons could not be treated like a Region for purposes of revenue allocation. The Government of Nigeria has for some years past made available for expenditure in or on behalf of the Trust Territory all Government revenue derived from the Trust Territory. It has done this through Central and Regional Estimates and through the Cameroons Development Fund. An assurance has been given to the Trusteeship Council that all revenue derived from the Trust Territory will continue to be devoted to the Trust Territory and arrangements must be made to this end.

I hope the Conference will agree that the suggestions I have made provide reasonable safeguards for the Federation's interests while meeting the legitimate aspirations of the Southern Cameroons. Accordingly, I invite the Conference to endorse these proposals.

ATTACHMENT B

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the constitutional position of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

"I have the honour to address you on the subject of the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in the light of the recent constitutional changes in Nigeria.

"You will recall that at the conference on the Nigerian Constitution held in London in 1953 my predecessor arranged special discussions with representatives from both the Northern and Southern Cameroons to ascertain their views regarding the future administration of the Trust Territory. Early in those discussions the representatives of the Southern Cameroons expressed the hope that both parts of the Territory might be administered as one separate Regional unit. When, however, the Northern representative made it clear that the people of the Northern Cameroons wished to continue their association with the Northern Region of Nigeria, the Southern representatives accepted his statement and the majority of them asked that the Southern Cameroons alone should be established as a separate Region. Her Majesty's Government agreed to consider this proposal in the light of the outcome of the general election which was shortly to be held in the Southern Cameroons and also of the Report of the Fiscal Commissioner who was to be appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the conference.

"These matters were again considered at the resumed conference held in Lagos early this year when further discussions were held with representatives from both parts of the Trust Territory. In the course of these discussions it was established that the Northern Cameroons still adhered to their desire to remain part of the Northern Region, while the Southern Cameroons wished to be part of the proposed Federation of Nigeria though ceasing to be part of the Eastern Region. The detailed proposals then agreed in discussion with the Cameroons representatives and to meet their wishes were put before and endorsed by the resumed conference and are now given effect in the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st October.

"In accordance with the terms of that Order in Council, the Northern part of the Trust Territory remains part of the Northern Region of Nigeria while a separate Government is set up for the Southern part of the Trust Territory with extensive responsibility for the administration of its internal affairs. Specific provision has been made in the Nigeria (Offices of Governor-General and Governors) Order in Council, 1954, for continuing the office of Commissioner of the Cameroons. The Commissioner is directly responsible to the Governor-General of the Federation.

"Her Majesty's Government retain, of course, their responsibilities to the United Nations under the Trusteeship Agreement for the affairs of both parts of the Trust Territory, and the Constitution Order in Council contains provisions that will enable Her Majesty's Government to ensure the discharge of those responsibilities, for example in sections 64 to 66 of the Order. Moreover the Royal Instructions to the Governor-General of the Federation direct the Governor-General not to assent to any Bill the provisions of which appear to him to be inconsistent with any treaty or other international agreement, including the Trusteeship Agreement, until he has received Her Majesty's Instructions thereon. The Royal Instructions to the Governors of Regions contain a similar direction.

"At the same time the effect of the Trusteeship Agreement is to require the Trust Territory to be administered as an integral part of Nigeria. It can be seen from what has been said in paragraphs 2 and 3 above that this requirement in no way conflicts with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Cameroons themselves. Provision has therefore also been made to meet this requirement, in accordance with the wishes of the peoples concerned, in a manner designed to promote the development of free political institutions appropriate to the particular circumstances of the territory.

"Thus, for example, the Southern Cameroons will have its own Legislature with power to legislate on the same list of matters as the Legislature of a Region, and the executive authority of the Southern Cameroons will extend to all matters on which its Legislature has power to legislate. The Southern Cameroons will also elect six

members to the Federal House of Representatives, one of whom will be a member of the Federal Council of Ministers. The Northern Cameroons, I understand, will elect four members to the Federal House of Representatives. The Northern House of Chiefs at present contains one Member from the Trust Territory, besides the Lamido of Adamawa whose Emirate lies partly in the Trust Territory and partly outside it. There are three Members from the Trust Territory in the Northern House of Assembly. Under the revised constitution the composition of the Northern House of Chiefs will remain unaltered, in so far as the membership of Chiefs is concerned, but the House of Assembly is to be enlarged, and I understand that when this happens it is contemplated that it will have two representatives from the Dikwa Emirate, in the Trust Territory, and five from Adamawa as a whole. Furthermore, I am informed that a representative of the Northern Cameroons has been appointed to Ministerial office in the Northern Region Executive Council, and that a Consultative Committee is to be set up comprised of Northern Cameroons members of the Northern House of Assembly whose function will be to keep the Government of the Northern Region informed of Northern Cameroons opinion on Regional legislation.

“ Finally, in order that the purposes of the Trusteeship Agreement and of Articles 76 of the United Nations Charter may be promoted in both parts of the Trust Territory, the Federal Legislature has powers under section 53 (1) of the Constitution Order to make laws in relation to any Region or the Southern Cameroons for the implementation of treaties or other international agreements, including the Trusteeship Agreement; and it is provided in section 83 that the executive authority of the Federation shall extend to any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature may legislate. In addition it is my desire that the valuable arrangement should continue whereby the Commissioner of the Cameroons attends meetings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as a Special Representative for both the Northern and Southern parts of the Territory. The Government of the Northern Region will, I am confident, continue to afford all facilities necessary to the Commissioner to enable him to fulfil his responsibilities in this connection for the Northern Cameroons, so that under your direction the progress of the Trust Territory as a whole may be kept under review.

“ I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Officer Administering the Government of the Northern Region. I have no doubt that you and he will both agree that it would be useful that the arrangements made for the administration of the Cameroons, in accordance with the peoples' wishes and Her Majesty's Government's responsibilities, should be widely known throughout the Trust Territory and indeed throughout the Federation as a whole, and I therefore suggest that this despatch might be published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, of the Northern Region and of the Southern Cameroons.”

ATTACHMENT C

THE LEGISLATIVE LISTS

Part I.—The Exclusive Legislative List

- Item*
1. Accounts of the Government of the Federation, including audit of those accounts.
 2. Aliens, including naturalisation of aliens.
 3. Archives, other than the public records of the Governments of the former Northern Region, the former Western Region and the former Eastern Region relating to the period between the twenty-third day of January, 1952, and the thirtieth day of September, 1954, and the public records of the Governments of the Regions and the Southern Cameroons.
 4. Aviation, including aerodromes, safety of aircraft and ancillary transport and other services.
 5. Banks and banking.
 6. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
 7. Borrowing of monies outside Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation or of any Region or of the Southern Cameroons.
 8. Borrowing of monies within Nigeria for the purposes of the Federation.
 9. Census.
 10. Citizenship of Nigeria.
 11. Companies, that is to say, general provision as to the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of bodies corporate, other than bodies incorporated directly by a law enacted by the Legislature of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons, and other than co-operative societies.
 12. Copyright.
 13. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
 14. Customs and excise duties, including export duties.
 15. Defence.
 16. Deportation.
 17. Exchange control.
 18. External affairs, that is to say, such external relations (not being relations between the United Kingdom and any Region) as may from time to time be entrusted to the Federation by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.
 19. The following higher educational institutions, that is to say :—
 - The University College, Ibadan.
 - The University College Teaching Hospital.
 - The Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology.
 - The West African Institute of Social and Economic Research.
 - The Pharmacy School, Yaba.
 - The Forest School, Ibadan.
 - The Veterinary School, Vom.
 - The Man-o'-War Bay Training Centre.

Item

20. Immigration into and emigration from Nigeria.
21. Legal proceedings between the Government of the Federation and any other person or authority or between the Governments of Regions or between the Government of a Region and the Government of the Southern Cameroons.
22. Maritime shipping and navigation, including—
 - (a) shipping and navigation on tidal waters ;
 - (b) shipping and navigation on the River Niger and its affluents and on such other inland waterway as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be an international waterway or to be an inter-Regional waterway ;
 - (c) lighthouses, lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and navigation ;
 - (d) such ports as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be Federal Ports (including the constitution and powers of port authorities for Federal Ports).
23. Meteorology.
24. Mines and minerals, including oilfields and oil mining and geological surveys.
25. Museums of the Federation, that is to say—
 - (a) the following existing museums, namely—
 - The Jos Museum.
 - The Oron Museum.
 - The House of Images at Esie.
 - (b) any museums established by the Government of the Federation.
26. Nuclear energy.
27. Passports and visas.
28. Patents, trade marks, designs and merchandise marks.
29. Pensions and gratuities payable out of the revenues of the Federation.
30. Police, including bureaux of intelligence and investigation.
31. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including Post Office Savings Banks.
32. Public debt of the Federation.
33. Public relations of the Federation.
34. Public service of the Federation, including the settlement of disputes between the Federation and officers in the public service of the Federation.
35. Railways, including ancillary transport and other services.
36. Taxes on income and profits, except taxes on the incomes or profits accruing in or derived from, any Region or the Southern Cameroons of Africans resident in any Region or the Southern Cameroons and African communities in any Region or the Southern Cameroons.
37. Trade and commerce among the Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.
38. Trunk roads, that is to say, the construction, alteration and maintenance of roads declared by the Governor-General to be Federal Trunk Roads.

Item

39. Water from sources declared by the Governor-General, by Order, to be sources affecting more than one Region or a Region and the Southern Cameroons, or a Region and Lagos.
40. Weights and measures.
41. Wireless, broadcasting and television other than broadcasting and television provided by the Government of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons ; allocation of times and wavelengths for wireless, broadcasting and television transmission.
42. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, that is incidental to the execution of any power conferred by or under this Order upon the Federal Legislature, the Government of the Federation or any department or officer of that Government.
43. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, with respect to which power to make laws is conferred by this Order upon the Federal Legislature, not being a matter with respect to which power to make laws is also conferred upon the Legislature of a Region or the Southern Cameroons.

Part II.—The Concurrent Legislative List

1. Administration of estates.
2. Antiquities.
3. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
4. Chemical services, including analytical services.
5. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.
6. Commissions of inquiry.
7. Dangerous drugs.
8. Electricity.
9. Evidence.
10. Fingerprints, identification and criminal records.
11. Gas.
12. Higher education, that is to say, institutions and other bodies offering courses of a university technological or of a professional character, other than the institutions referred to in item 19 of the Exclusive Legislative List.
13. Industrial development.
14. Insurance.
15. Labour, that is to say, conditions of labour, industrial relations, trade unions and welfare of labour.
16. Movement of persons between Regions, the Southern Cameroons and Lagos.
17. National Monuments, that is to say—
 - (a) monuments in a Region designated by the Governor-General by Order, with the consent of the Governor of that Region, as National Monuments ;
 - (b) monuments in the Southern Cameroons designated by the Governor-General by Order as National Monuments.

Item

18. National Parks, that is to say—
 - (a) the control of any area in a Region designated by the Governor-General by Order, with the consent of the Governor of that Region, as a National Park ;
 - (b) the control of any area in the Southern Cameroons designated by the Governor-General by Order as a National Park.
19. Prisons and other institutions for the treatment of offenders.
20. Professional qualifications in respect of such professions as, and to the extent that, the Governor-General may by Order designate ; registration and disciplinary control of members of professions so designated.
21. Promotion of tourist traffic.
22. The maintaining and securing of public safety and public Order (but not including defence) ; the providing, maintaining and securing of such supplies and services as the Governor-General may by Order declare to be essential supplies and services.
23. Quarantine.
24. Registration of business names.
25. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.
26. Scientific and industrial research.
27. Statistics.
28. Traffic on Federal Trunk Roads.
29. Trigonometrical, cadastral and topographical surveys.
30. Trustees, that is to say—
 - (a) general and official trustees ;
 - (b) trustees of communities or of bodies or associations established for religious, educational, literary, social, scientific or charitable purposes.
31. Water-power.
32. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, that is incidental to the execution of any power conferred by or under this Order upon the Legislature of a Region or of the Southern Cameroons, the Government of a Region or the Southern Cameroons or any department or officer of that Government.
33. Any matter with respect to which the Federal Legislature is authorised to make laws for a Region or the Southern Cameroons by the Legislature of that Region or the Southern Cameroons, as the case may be, to the extent of the authority conferred by that Legislature.
34. Any matter, not mentioned elsewhere in this List, with respect to which power to make laws is conferred by this Order upon both the Federal Legislature and the Legislature of a Region or the Southern Cameroons.

ATTACHMENT D

Extract from Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Sign to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federation of Nigeria

Dated the 3rd day of September, 1954

25.—(1) The Governor-General shall give the following directions to the Commissioner of the Cameroons :—

Directions
to Com-
missioner of
Cameroons

1. In relation to matters to which the executive authority of the Southern Cameroons extends, the Commissioner of the Cameroons shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of these directions, consult with the Executive Council in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all other powers conferred upon him, except :—

- (a) any power conferred upon the Commissioner by the Constitution Order ;
- (b) any power conferred upon the Commissioner in respect of which it is provided by law, either expressly or by implication, that he shall not be obliged to consult with the Executive Council in the exercise thereof ; or
- (c) any power that the Commissioner is directed by the Governor-General to exercise without consulting with the Executive Council.

2. The Commissioner shall not be obliged to consult with the Executive Council in the exercise of any power conferred upon him in any case—

- (a) that is of such a nature that, in his judgment Our service would sustain material prejudice by consulting the Council thereon ; or
- (b) in which the matters to be decided are, in his judgment, too unimportant to require their advice ; or
- (c) in which the matters to be decided are, in his judgment, too urgent to admit of the giving of their advice by the time within which it may be necessary for him to act.

In every case falling within sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph the Commissioner shall, as soon as practicable, communicate to the Executive Council the measures that he has adopted, with the reasons therefor.

3.—(a) The Commissioner shall decide what business is to be proposed from time to time for transaction in the Executive Council.

(b) If three or more members of the Executive Council request in writing that there shall be submitted to the Council for their consideration any question relating to a matter on which the Commissioner is by paragraph 1 of these directions, obliged to consult with the Executive Council, then subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of these directions, the Commissioner shall submit such question to the Council for their consideration.

4. The Commissioner may act in opposition to the advice given to him by the members of the Executive Council if in any case he shall deem it right to do so, but in any such case he shall report the matter to the Governor-General at the first convenient opportunity, with his reasons for his action.

(2) If the Commissioner of the Cameroons makes a report to the Governor-General in pursuance of paragraph 4 of the directions set out in this clause, the Governor-General shall report the matter to Us through a Secretary of State at the first convenient opportunity.

ATTACHMENT E

**Summary of the Recommendations of the International Bank Mission
with regard to the Southern Cameroons**

1. The Mission recommended the establishment of a separate development agency for the Southern Cameroons, with the following functions :—

- (a) direct investment in productive agricultural and industrial products ;
- (b) loans to agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises ;
- (c) encouragement of agricultural and industrial development by pilot operations and by technical and managerial advice to entrepreneurs.

They suggested that this institution should finance and manage partnership schemes for the development of rubber, banana and oil palm plantations ; establish a cattle and dairy ranch in Bamenda ; and take over the coffee plantation already established by the Eastern Regional Production Development Board. They also recommended that the agency should obtain capital funds of £1 million and a share of the capital of the existing Eastern Development Board.

Cameroons Development Corporation

2. In an appreciative account of the history and achievements of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the report stated that "the Mission wishes to record its opinion that the establishment and operations of the Corporation have been of great benefit. It has made available the economic and technical advantages of plantation production, has provided for the social and educational welfare of its workers, and the earnings of the enterprise it has built up will contribute to the development of the Southern Cameroons."

3. The recommendations affecting the Cameroons Development Corporation were:—

- (a) the development at the Corporation's expense of social services similar to those established in the areas administered by the Corporation in those parts of the Cameroons Province which are not administered by the Corporation.
- (b) Separation of offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) Possible pay adjustments for overseas staff.
- (d) A reappraisal of financial policies of Government vis-a-vis the Corporation and vice versa. In particular the Corporation should recast its accounts and revalue its assets ; and there is a need to weigh up the investment needs of the Corporation against other sectors of the Cameroons economy. In the view of Mission a distribution of a share of the Corporation's profits to the Southern Cameroons administration would now be justified, and they recommended the payment of £200,000 a year for the next 5 years. This would mean that the Corporation would have to borrow for its own investment programme.

Agriculture

4. The Mission recommend the establishment of a separate Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Department and Agricultural School for the Southern Cameroons. They noted that the need for improved production methods was particularly great in some of the more remote parts of the region.

Power

5. Mention was made of the eventual possibility of further developing the hydro-electric potential of the Southern Cameroons to feed an industrial expansion in the French Cameroons.

Agricultural Exports

6. The Mission recommended more banana, rubber and oil palm plantations, and they also thought that more coffee could profitably be grown. More research into bananas was needed if the product were to be improved.

Co-operatives

7. The Mission found that marketing co-operatives were spreading rapidly and that on the whole the development was on sound lines.

Ports

8. The Mission recommended that the agreement with the Cameroons Development Corporation be revised to give the Government control over ports policy, while leaving actual operations in Bota and Tiko in the hands of the Cameroons Development Corporation. Certain improvements at Tiko were also recommended.

Education

9. Only 30,000 out of a potential total of 123,000 children were attending primary schools—this was fewer than in the East or Western Regions. There is particularly a shortage of trained teachers in the Southern Cameroons the ratio to students being particularly low ; and in general there was less enthusiasm for education than elsewhere in Nigeria. The Mission recommended that the Southern Cameroons aim at doubling the output of junior primary teachers during the next few years and at providing facilities for turning out annually about 50 senior primary teachers.

Cost of Development Plan

10. The Mission recommended an increased export duty on bananas and an export duty on coffee ; as well as the larger profit distribution from the Cameroons Development Corporation referred to above. In addition, it was considered that the Federal Government might have to grant about £4 million to the Southern Cameroons over the five years period to enable the fulfilment of the development plan.

ATTACHMENT F

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2—*Unemployment Convention* 1919

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in the Cameroons and Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention by virtue of section 230 under Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised 1948.

There is no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country but provision has been made where necessary, in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Plateau, Delta and Cameroons Provinces where there is congregated a large wage earning population engaged in the rubber, mining and timber industries and agriculture.

CONVENTION No. 5—*Minimum Age (Industry) Convention* 1919

This has been revised by Convention No. 59 of 1937, which is applied by Sections 156, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Laws of Nigeria, revised, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 7—*Minimum Age (Sea) Convention* 1920

This has been revised by Convention No. 58, of 1936, which is applied by Part IV, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 (and see under Convention 83).

CONVENTION No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention* 1920

In operation by virtue of order of His Majesty in Council, dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provision of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers).

CONVENTION No. 11—*Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

There is no legislation discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to the Territory.

CONVENTION No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention* 1921

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, extended the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, to all agricultural workers in the service of employers employing not less than ten workers. Previously the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance applied only to those agricultural workers employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber and other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15—*Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention* 1921

Applied by Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173, Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 17—*Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention 1925.*

Applied by the following legislation :—

- (i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.
- (ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.
- (iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules, No. 4 of 1942.
- (iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.
- (v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.
- (vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded. Agricultural workers are also covered in the case of an undertaking normally employing not less than ten workmen.

CONVENTION No. 19—*Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention 1925.*

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order in Council No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention 1926*

No vessels coming within the definition in Article I are registered in Nigeria. The Territory is not therefore affected for the present.

CONVENTION No. 24 and 25—*Sickness Insurance (Industry and Agriculture) Convention 1927*

(a) For workers in industry and commerce.

(b) For agricultural workers.

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention 1928*

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99. It has not been necessary, so far, to apply the provisions of this Chapter to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 29—*Forced Labour Convention 1930*

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 as amended and Order in Council No. 35 of 1947.

CONVENTION No. 32—*Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1932 (Revised 1932)*

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by the following :—

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Ports Ordinance, Cap. 173.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Cap. 206.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations No. 35, made under the Regulation of Docks Ordinance, Cap. 199.

The Petroleum Regulations No. 27, made under the Petroleum Ordinance, Cap. 168.

The Explosives Regulations No. 6, made under the Explosives Ordinance, Cap. 69.

The Piers Regulations No. 7, made under the Piers Ordinance, Cap. 170.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 35 and 36—*Old Age Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions, 1933*

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38—*Invalidity Insurance (Industry) and (Agriculture) Conventions, 1933*

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40—*Survivors Insurance (Industry etc.) and (Agriculture) Conventions, 1933*

It is not practicable to apply these conventions to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934*

Under Section 28D of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 the Governor in Council may by order extend the provisions of the Ordinance to incapacity or death certified as caused by any disease specified in such order and compensation shall be payable as if any disease so specified was a personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of employment.

CONVENTION No. 43—*Sheet Glass Works Convention, 1934*

Not applied. There are no sheet glass works in the Cameroons or in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44—*Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934*

It is not practicable to apply this convention to the Cameroons or to Nigeria in their present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45—*Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935*

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 50—*Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936*

Applied by Sections 60–107, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 64—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939*

Applied by Sections 27–59, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99.

CONVENTION No. 65—*Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939*

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, and to award costs or damages ; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as applying.

CONVENTION No. 82—*Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947*

The Administering Authority provides a large measure of assistance, both financial and technical, under the Development and Welfare Scheme for the Territory's economic and social advancement. Local government bodies throughout the Territory provide and administer essential social services in urban and rural areas. The local government bodies function under the Native Authority Ordinance, and the people of the Territory are well represented in the Central and Regional legislatures.

The interest of workers is protected under the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, and the rights of association and collective bargaining are safeguarded without discrimination by the Trade Unions Ordinance and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Caps. 218 and 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 83—*Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947*

Even though this convention is not yet in force, provision exists in local legislation on many of the points covered as shown hereunder :—

(i) *Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937*

Covered by the following sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 :—

Sections 156 and 159 ; sections 160 and 175 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950, and section 178.

(ii) *Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised)*, 1936

Covered by the following Section of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 :—

Section 170 ; section 171 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iii) *Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of Chapter X of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 :—

Sections 170, 171 and 172; and section 174 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(iv) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1946

No such detailed provisions as this convention requires has been made in local legislation, but some general and less elaborate provision exists in the Labour Code Ordinance under the following Sections:—

Sections 46, 81, 89, 95, 96 and 173.

(v) *Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention*, 1921

Covered by the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—
Sections 46, 81, 170 and 173.

(vi) *Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention*, 1919

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance:—
Sections 156, 167 and 169; and Section 168 as amended by Ordinance No. 29 of 1948.

(vii) *Maternity Protection Convention*, 1919

Provision has been made to a large extent under the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 145, 146 and 147.

(viii) *Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised)*, 1934

Provision has been made under the following Sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 143, 148, 149 and 150.

(ix) *Underground Work (Women) Convention*, 1935

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance Cap 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Sections 151, 152 and 153.

(x) *Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention*, 1925

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, as amended by Ordinance No. 23 of 1950 does not discriminate against non-natives.

(xi) *Workmens' Compensation (Accidents) Convention*, 1925.

Covered by the following series of legislation:—

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance No. 51 of 1941, Cap. 234 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria.

(ii) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1950.

(iii) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 4 of 1942.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation (Rules of Court) No. 2 of 1942.

(v) Workmen's Compensation Rules No. 1 of 1948.

(vi) Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Rules No. 1 of 1951.

Seamen and fishermen are not excluded, and the above legislation also covers agricultural workers employed by undertakings with a staff of not less than ten.

(xii) *Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929.*

No provision has been made in local legislation, and it is unlikely that it will be necessary to apply this Convention for some time since no sea-going vessels are owned or registered in the Cameroons.

(xiii) *Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921.*

No general provision has been made, but the Governor in Council has power under Section 209 of the Labour Code Ordinance to make orders in respect of general conditions of employment, which would include a weekly rest, after considering recommendations made by a Labour Advisory Board. No such order has, however, been made for the Cameroons.

Where a person is recruited for work outside Nigeria or the Cameroons, he shall become entitled to one work free day to each week of service under Section 96 of the Labour Code Ordinance.

CONVENTION No. 84—*Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947*

Covered by the Trade Unions Ordinance, Cap. 218 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948 and Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, Cap. 219 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948.

CONVENTION No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947*

Largely covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948:—

Section 5 as amended by Ordinance No. 34 of 1950 for general application in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Sections 210 and 214 of the Ordinance. It has not yet been necessary to apply these to the Cameroons.

CONVENTION No. 86—*Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1947*

Covered by the following sections of the Labour Code Ordinance, Cap. 99 of the Revised Laws of Nigeria:—

Sections 27, 48 and 94.

ATTACHMENT G
LIST OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE TERRITORY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Numerical Strength</i>	<i>Area of Activity</i>	<i>Affiliations within or without the Territory</i>
Cameroons Development Corporation Workers Union.	21,708	Southern Cameroons (Victoria and Kumba Divisions).	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
Likomba Plantation Workers Union	2,931	Victoria Division (Likomba and Tiko).	(a) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (b) All Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
Posts and Telegraphs Lines Union of Nigeria and Cameroons.	64	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Linesmen Union with Headquarters at Lagos.
Union of Postal Workers	52	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Union of Postal Workers, Federation of Nigeria.
Public Utility Technical and General Workers Union.	1,376	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Public Utility Technical and General Workers Union. Affiliated to All Nigeria Trade Union Federation.
Medical and Health Department Workers Union	200	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Medical and Health Department Workers Union Federation of Nigeria.
Nigerian Union of Nurses	200	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Nigerian Union of Nurses—Nigeria.
Customs and Excise African Staff Association ...	100	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Customs and Excise African Staff Association—Nigeria.
Civil Service Union, Victoria Branch	50	Victoria Division	Branch of Civil Service Union—Nigeria.
Nigerian Marine Floating Staff Union	22	Victoria	Branch of Nigerian Marine Floating Staff Union—Nigeria.
Nigerian Union of Teachers	620	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Nigerian Union of Teachers—Nigeria.
Nigerian Union of Local Administration Staff Union.	300	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Nigerian Union of Local Administration Staff Union Federation of Nigeria.
Electricity Corporation Workers Union	200	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Electricity Corporation Workers Union—Nigeria.
John Holt African Workers Union	64	Southern Cameroons	Branch of Electricity Corporation Workers Union—Nigeria.
Cameroons Motor Transport Union	14	Southern Cameroons	—

ATTACHMENT H
PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No. of Workers Involved.</i>		<i>Date when Stoppage</i>		<i>Duration of Strike</i>	<i>Man-days Lost</i>	<i>Cause or Object</i>	<i>Terms of Settlement</i>
	<i>Directly</i>	<i>Indirectly</i>	<i>Began</i>	<i>Ended</i>				
GOVERNMENT SERVICES Public Works Department, Victoria, S. Cameroons.	225 on 15.4.55 175 on 16.4.55 225 on 18.4.55 200 on 19.4.55	—	15.4.55	19.4.55	4 days	825	Union demanded the removal of Mr. Brookes, a Yard Superintendent.	Two delegates from the main Union in Lagos intervened and failed to effect a settlement. 200 strikers were dismissed on 19.4.55 but provision was made for their re-employment on individual application and merit. Qualified dismissed strikers were considered for gratuities.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Messrs. Costain (W.A.) Ltd., Buca.	750	—	1.4.55	2.4.55	1 day	750	Alleged underpayment of overtime earned in March. Failure on the part of employer to notify change of overtime rate to workers resulting in agitation over inadequacy of wage packet on pay day.	The police intervened. The Company's Accountant investigated and underpaid workers were paid their due.

Industry	No. of Workers Involved.		Date when Stoppage		Duration of Strike	Man-days Lost	Cause or Object	Terms of Settlement
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
AGRICULTURE Cameroons Development Corporation, Tiko.	177	—	3.6.55	4.6.55	1 day	177	Workers refused to line up in the rain for their pay and insisted on being paid the next morning before work. This was not accepted and they refused to work.	The Personnel Officer C.D.C. intervened and pay started at 12 noon but as a greater part of the working day had passed, work was resumed on the following day.
AGRICULTURE Cameroons Development Corporation, Ekona.	789	—	7.6.55	8.6.55	1 day	789	Workers alleged that the spring water they had was being replaced by polluted water from a stream.	The Personnel Officer and General President of C.D.C. Workers Union intervened and the workers were assured that the removed pipes would be replaced. This has since been done.
AGRICULTURE Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Limited, Likomba.	176	—	7 a.m. 23.6.55	9 a.m. 23.6.55	2 hours	44	Workers refused to do extra work after the completion of task for the day. Five workers were suspended for varying periods of 1 to 3 days without pay and the 6th worker was warned by the overseer.	The Secretary and President of the Union advised the workers to return to work and promised to take up the case with the Managements. The Labour Officer was asked to conduct an independent enquiry with a view to reaching a settlement. Work resumed after two hours and the officers of the union told the workers to do a full 8-hour day work which they did.

Industry	No. of Workers Involved.		Date when Stoppage		Duration of Strike	Man-days Lost	Cause or Object	Terms of Settlement
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
AGRICULTURE AND ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES Cameroons Development Corporation.	*16,889 *Note.— 16,889 represents number of workers on strike on 13.8.55 the peak day of the strike.	—	10.8.55	1,543 on 15.8.55 14,179 on 16.8.55 940 on 17.8.55 all on 18.8.55	7 days	82,128	Union demanded : (1) 4 increase for all daily rated employees ; and (2) revision of wages of monthly paid employees.	The Labour Officer, Buea, and the Deputy Commissioner from Lagos intervened and the strike was called off on the understanding that a Conciliator will examine the points at issue. Conciliator was appointed on 19.8.55. Conciliation broke down twice; the final breakdown was on 5.9.55. Both parties agreed to the appointment of an Arbitrator. Dr. Eni Njoku, assisted by two assessors Messrs. E. Sharples and J. D. Princewill, was appointed Arbitrator and arbitration started on 6.10.55. Appendix A to the report gives details of the wage increases awarded.
AGRICULTURE Cameroons Development Corporation Pungo/Matute and Sonne Plantations, Tiko Plain.	300	—	5.9.55	6.9.55	2 days	600	This section of the workers in Tiko plain area of the Union went on the C.D.C. strike in mid-August while the rest of the workers in the plain did not. When therefore they received less wages at the end of the month, they stopped work in protest till they obtained an explanation for strike days.	The Field Assistant and Assistant Personnel Officer, the President and General Secretary of the C.D.C. Workers Union intervened and the men resumed work on 7.9.55.

Industry	No. of Workers Involved.		Date when Stoppage		Duration of Strike	Man-days Lost	Cause or Object	Terms of Settlement
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended				
AGRICULTURE Messrs. Elders and Fyffes Limited, Farms 1 and 2, Likomba.	120	—	5.10.55	5.10.55	1 day	120	This stoppage was an outcome of strained relationship between Union representatives on the farms and the Field Assistant arising from: (a) Alleged delay in payment of wages on pay day. (b) Field Assistant accused of searching workers' houses for absentees.	The Department head and Union officials intervened and the grievances were considered and settled in accordance with the machinery of negotiation at two Departmental Committees attended by the Departmental Head and Union Field Secretaries. Work resumed on 6.10.55.
AGRICULTURE Pamol Limited, N'Dian Estate, Kumba.	1,050	—	19.9.55	28.9.55	9 days	7,875	The labourers demanded a revision of their wage rates being under the impression that a recent Governmental salary award applied to the daily staff.	No change in wages was effected. 150 labourers who had caused the trouble were dismissed and work was resumed.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION Messrs. Costain (W.A.) Ltd., Buea.	606	—	9.12.55	13.12.55	3 days	1,818	1. Sick pay. 2. Demand for wage increases.	Labour Officer intervened. At meeting between company director and workers' representatives' agreement was reached on all points. General labour received a grant of 5d. increase in December to increase to 6d. with effect from January; untrade tested artisans and clerks received 1s. 0d. increase on present daily wage; trade tested artisans to receive 6s. 9d. in December rising to 7s. 6d. in January.

ATTACHMENT J

CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC.

REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, ETC. APPLIED TO THE CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

(A) *Multilateral agreements and Conventions applied to the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration.*

NOTE:—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession on the territory.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	27.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs ...	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic...	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.8.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ...	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels ...	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ...	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ...	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention ...	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.10 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1027.	13.10.19 Paris	
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no sea-coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ...	19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles	24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.	12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes ...	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38
International Labour Convention	See attachment C.	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.12.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5-15.1.45 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40
Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman.		4.9.53

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	29.10.01	
Belgian Congo	5.3.07	
Ruanda-Urundi	3.3.11	1.8.28
Bolivia	8.8.23	
Chile	2.7.28	
Colombia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Cuba	26.1.97	13.1.28
Czechoslovakia	27.10.88	5.12.30
Denmark	2.12.39	
Ecuador	3.10.04	12.12.31
*Estonia	17.4.30	
Finland	11.11.24	15.7.27
France	4.6.26	
*Germany	31.3.73	10.2.28
Greece	15.10.35	30.6.36
Guatemala	29.9.80	10.2.28
Hayti	4.6.34	8.11.37
Hungary	18.11.25	10.3.27
Iceland	30.5.24	25.11.26
Iraq	14.8.76	
*Latvia	13.2.96	13.11.23
Liberia	17.10.08	
*Lithuania	14.5.72	17.8.30
Luxemburg	24.9.10	19.4.28
Monaco	4.7.85	11.9.29
Netherlands	30.5.14	13.1.28
Nicaragua	7.12.74	
Norway	3.12.73	
Panama	26.6.01	25.4.28
Paraguay	8.9.36	
Peru	31.3.73	25.11.37
Poland	25.10.38	15.9.39
	2.5.32	5.5.33
	16.7.24	7.6.26
	16.12.92	16.10.38
	18.5.26	11.6.27
	24.11.80	28.1.28
	23.1.37	1.8.38
	17.12.91	
	27.11.30	5.7.31
	26.9.98	27.1.28
	19.4.05	12.1.28
	26.6.73	
	18.2.07	13.12.29
	25.8.06	24.1.28
	12.9.08	16.1.28
	26.1.04	16.1.28
	11.1.32	12.3.34

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Portugal	{ 17.10.92 30.11.92 20.1.32 21.3.92 13.3.94 }	23.6.34
Roumania	{ 23.6.81 16.10.99 }	12.1.29
Salvador	4.3.11	8.8.30
San Marino	1873	19.7.34
Siam	{ 4.6.78 19.2.89 }	27.2.28
Somalia (Anglo-Italian Treaty)	{ 26.11.80 29.6.04 19.12.34 }	—
Spain	22.12.31	13.2.28
Switzerland	6.12.00	19.9.29
United States of America		6.9.35
Yugoslavia		24.6.35
		1.11.28

(c) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Bulgaria	Treaty of Commerce, 1.9.25	1.9.26
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.9.23 ...	1.9.26
*Estonia	Commercial Modus Vivendi. Notes 5-7.6.30 ...	11.6.30
Finland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26 ...	11.7.27
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34 ...	8.9.34
	Agreement respecting Commerce and Naviga- tion, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
*Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24 ...	4.3.26
	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26 ...	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29.	10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	
Norway	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28 ...	10.6.30
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	22.1.25
Portugal	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	14.10.33
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	8.12.38
Spain	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	1.12.28
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	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	31.5.28
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30 ...	3.9.30
United States of America ...	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25 ...	8.7.26
Yemen	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34 ...	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27 ...	4.4.28

G) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration.

<i>Country</i>				<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Finland	...	...	...	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31.	9.1.31
				Convention, etc. for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	1.1.38
Germany	...	...	...	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38-10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America	...			Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties).	8.7.26

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STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

Introductory Note

The sole statistical organisation covering the Trust Territory is the Nigeria Federal Department of Statistics which came into being in the latter part of 1947. The work, organisation and programme of the Department are set out in its Annual Report for the year 1953-54. The Department now has Branch Offices in each of the three Regions of Nigeria and those in the Northern Region and Eastern Region are, to some extent, concerned with statistics relating to Trust Territory.

The economy of most of the Trust Territory is still a primitive one and the work of Government, although wide in its scope, has to be carried out with a much smaller staff and less resources than may be found in more developed areas.

The compilation of statistics is a task of considerable difficulty. Consequently there are still many gaps in the statistics, most of which represent gaps in the economic and social life of the people of the Trust Territory and refer to categories which are not appropriate in the present state of development of the Territory.

The tables in these appendices are mainly on the same lines as those in the 1954 Report. To some extent, however, the tables have been recast to conform more closely to the revised constitutional arrangements operative since 1st October, 1954, for example, separate tables for the North and South Cameroons have been given wherever possible. Also where appropriate tables relating to the Southern Cameroons have been amended to fit the revision of administrative areas resulting from the abolition of the previous Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces and the division of the Southern Cameroons into six administrative districts. It should be noted, however, that in cases where the figures refer to the period before this change took place, the tables still refer to the previous Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces. This applies, for example, in the case of the population census data which relate to 1953.

CONVERSION FACTORS

SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

.. = Not available

— = Nil or negligible

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BRITISH UNITS AND
THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

LENGTH

			1 inch	..	.. = 2.540 centimetres
12 inches	..	.. = 1 foot	..	.. = .3048 metre	
3 feet	..	.. = 1 yard	..	.. = .9144 metre	
1,760 yards	..	.. = 1 mile	..	.. = 1.609 kilometres	

AREA

			1 sq. ft.	..	.. = .09290 sq. metre
9 sq. ft.	..	.. = 1 sq. yd.	..	.. = .8361 sq. metre	
4,840 sq. yards	..	.. = 1 acre	..	.. = .4047 hectare	
640 acres = 1 sq. mile = 2.590 sq. kilometres	

VOLUME

		1 cubic foot = .02832 cubic metre
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CAPACITY

		1 pint = .5682 litre
8 pints = 1 Imperial gallon = 4.546 litres

WEIGHT

		1 Troy ounce = 31.10 grammes
		1 avoirdupois ounce		= 28.35 grammes
16 avoirdupois ounces	= 1 pound (lb)	..	.. = .4536 kilogramme	
112 lbs.	..	.. = 1 hundredweight	..	.. = 50.80 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights	..	.. = 1 ton or long ton	..	.. = 1.016 tonnes

MONEY

12 pence (12d.)	..	.. = 1 shilling (1/- or 1s.)	
20 shillings	..	.. = 1 pound sterling (£)	
1 pound sterling (1950-51)		= 2.80 U.S. dollars (\$2.80).	

APPENDIX I. POPULATION.

Introductory Note

The fullest and most reliable demographic particulars yet obtained in the Cameroons Trust Territory are contained in the 1952 population census figures for the Northern Areas and the 1953 census figures for the Southern Areas. The population figures given in the following tables, except the 1921 and 1931 census figures in Table 1 are all actual 1952-53 Census figures, reliable detailed estimates for subsequent years are not available. Overall estimates, however, have been made of the population of the Northern and Southern areas at mid-1955 and are given in the footnote to Table 1.

The 1952-53 Census showed that, in the North and South alike, the actual population was about one-fifth more than the previous estimates. These previous estimates have therefore been omitted from this Appendix.

No scheme for the registration of births and deaths exists and the number of births and deaths is unknown. No general survey of mortality and fertility has yet been undertaken in the Trust Territory; but fertility and mortality in infancy and childhood are among the questions now included in the brief surveys carried out by the Medical Field Units. In the absence of reliable records and information, even a general comment on fertility and mortality trends could be most misleading.

There is no special system of recording or regulating migration across the frontier. In the Northern Areas, subject to the compliance of routine Veterinary regulations, well-known to the people, the Fulani are free to move with their herds across the frontier from French Territory. No figures of these movements are recorded.

TABLE 1. CENSUS POPULATIONS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY, 1921-53

<i>Area</i>	1921	1931	1952-53 (a)
TOTAL	561,000	797,000	1,440,000
Northern Areas	262,000	422,000	687,100
Southern Areas	299,000	375,000	752,700

NOTE :

(a) The Census was taken in mid-1952 in the Northern areas and mid-1953 in the Southern areas. The figures exclude non-African population of about 1,000.

The mid-1955 total population of the Trust Territory has been estimated at 1,500,000 (North 720,000, South 780,000).

TABLE 2. AFRICAN POPULATION, BY AREA, 1952-53, DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults</i>		<i>Children</i>
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
SOUTHERN AREAS (1953)	752,700	222,900	223,500	306,400
NORTHERN AREAS (1952)	687,100	175,500	209,500	302,100
SOUTHERN AREAS :—				
Bamenda Province	429,000	105,900	132,300	190,800
Cameroons Province	323,700	117,000	91,100	115,600
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN :—				
Adamawa Province	409,100	101,100	122,700	185,400
Benue Province	12,800	3,400	3,700	5,700
Bornu Province	265,200	71,100	83,100	111,000
Bamenda Province:				
Bamenda District	264,800	65,500	81,400	117,800
Nkambe District	84,600	21,100	24,600	39,000
Wum District	79,700	19,400	26,300	24,000
Cameroons Province :				
Kumba Division	137,800	48,600	38,200	51,000
Mamfe Division	100,400	26,000	32,600	41,800
Victoria Division	85,500	42,400	20,300	22,800
NORTHERN AREAS WITHIN :—				
Adamawa Province :				
Cubanawa District	66,800	15,200	19,300	32,300
Madagali District	55,000	11,900	14,600	28,600
Mambila District	36,800	12,800	10,300	13,700
Mubi District	84,000	22,200	29,100	32,700
Nassarawa District	55,000	10,400	14,800	29,900
Other Districts... ..	111,600	28,700	34,700	48,200
Benue Province :				
All Districts	12,800	3,400	3,700	5,700
Bornu Province :				
Dikwa Division	265,200	71,100	83,000	111,000

NOTE :

Owing to rounding, figures do not always add to totals.

**TABLE 3. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952**

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Census population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
TOTAL—NORTHERN AREAS...	17,570	687,100	39
Within Adamawa Province ...	10,970	409,100	40
Belel District ...	110	4,500	40
Cubanawa District ...	320	66,800	210
Gashaka District ...	3,990	10,700	3
Gurumpawa District ...	210	17,000	80
Holma District ...	190	9,400	50
Madagali District ...	360	55,000	150
Maila District ...	170	13,200	80
Mambila District...	1,330	36,800	30
Mubi District ...	430	84,000	200
Nassarawa District ...	860	55,000	60
Toungo District ...	2,060	14,400	7
Tsugu District ...	410	19,500	50
Oba District ...	60	5,600	100
Verre District ...	290	2,800	9
Yebbi District ...	70	6,100	90
Zummo District ...	110	7,500	70
Within Benue Province ...	1,390	12,800	10
Kentu District ...	660	3,400	5
Ngoro District ...	240	3,800	16
Tigon District ...	490	5,600	11
Within Bornu Province ...	5,210	265,200	50
Bama District ...	810	45,200	60
Gajibo District ...	170	11,900	70
Gulumba District ...	1,030	28,700	30
Gumsu District ...	630	16,400	30
Gwoza District ...	990	75,800	80
Ngala District ...	580	19,900	40
Ran Kala Balge District ...	720	36,300	50
Woloji District ...	280	31,000	110

**TABLE 4. DENSITY OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953**

Province and District	Area (square miles)	Census population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
TOTAL—SOUTHERN AREAS ...	16,580	752,700	45
Bamenda Province ...	6,930	429,000	67
Bamenda District ...	2,890	264,800	95
Nkambe District ...	1,710	84,600	49
Wum District ...	2,330	79,700	34
Cameroons Province ...	9,650	323,700	34
Kumba Division ...	4,160	137,800	33
Mamfe Division ...	4,320	100,400	23
Victoria Division ...	1,170	85,500	73

**TABLE 5A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952**

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	687,100	90,500	122,700	88,900	315,100	70,000
Males	331,800	46,000	64,000	46,400	142,700	32,800
Females	355,300	44,600	58,700	42,500	172,400	37,100
TOTAL POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	409,100	56,300	74,600	54,500	182,200	41,600
Cubanawa District	66,800	10,600	12,800	8,800	28,100	6,400
Madagali District	55,000	9,400	11,700	7,500	19,800	6,600
Mambila District	36,800	3,700	5,300	4,700	20,700	2,400
Mubi District	84,000	10,600	12,500	9,600	42,800	8,400
Nassarawa District	55,000	9,700	11,600	8,600	20,200	5,000
Other Districts	111,600	12,300	20,500	15,500	50,300	13,000
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	12,800	1,400	2,800	1,600	6,300	800
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	265,200	32,900	45,300	32,800	126,600	27,500
MALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	196,700	28,200	38,600	28,900	81,100	20,000
Cubanawa District	31,500	5,300	6,600	4,500	12,000	3,100
Madagali District	26,300	4,800	5,800	3,800	8,800	3,100
Mambila District	20,100	1,800	2,800	2,700	11,400	1,400
Mubi District	39,100	5,200	6,700	5,100	18,300	3,900
Nassarawa District	26,000	5,000	6,000	4,600	8,100	2,300
Other Districts	53,700	6,000	10,700	8,300	22,500	6,200
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,200	700	1,400	800	3,000	300
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	128,900	17,100	24,000	16,700	58,600	12,500
FEMALE POPULATION						
Within Adamawa Province:						
TOTAL	212,400	28,000	36,000	25,700	101,100	21,600
Cubanawa District	35,200	5,300	6,300	4,300	16,100	3,200
Madagali District	28,700	4,600	5,800	3,700	11,100	3,500
Mambila District	16,600	1,900	2,500	2,000	9,300	1,000
Mubi District	44,800	5,400	5,900	4,500	24,600	4,500
Nassarawa District	29,100	4,700	5,700	3,900	12,100	2,700
Other Districts	57,900	6,300	9,800	7,200	27,800	6,800
Within Benue Province:						
All Districts	6,600	700	1,400	800	3,300	500
Within Bornu Province:						
Dikwa Division	136,300	15,800	21,300	16,100	68,100	15,000

**TABLE 5B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953**

Area and Sex	Total All Ages	Ages—in years				
		Under 2	2-6	7-14	15-49	50 and over
TOTAL	752,700	69,400	118,900	118,000	412,800	33,600
Males	383,900	33,900	59,800	67,300	207,600	15,300
Females	368,800	35,500	59,100	50,700	205,200	18,300
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	429,000	43,600	76,100	71,100	217,200	21,000
Bamenda District	264,800	28,200	45,500	44,100	132,600	14,300
Nkambe District	84,600	8,200	16,800	14,100	43,300	2,300
Wum District	79,700	7,200	13,800	12,900	41,400	4,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	323,700	25,800	42,900	46,900	195,500	12,600
Kumba Division	137,800	10,800	18,200	21,900	81,700	5,100
Mamfe Division	100,400	10,700	16,300	14,800	53,400	5,200
Victoria Division	85,500	4,300	8,300	10,200	60,400	2,300
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	203,800	21,400	37,700	38,800	96,600	9,400
Bamenda District	126,200	13,900	22,600	24,200	59,100	6,400
Nkambe District	41,000	4,000	8,400	7,600	20,100	1,000
Wum District	36,700	3,500	6,700	7,000	17,400	2,000
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	180,100	12,500	22,100	28,500	111,000	5,900
Kumba Division	76,700	5,200	9,400	13,500	46,100	2,500
Mamfe Division	47,800	5,200	8,200	8,400	23,900	2,100
Victoria Division	55,600	2,100	4,500	6,600	41,100	1,300
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province:						
TOTAL	225,200	22,200	38,400	32,300	120,700	11,700
Bamenda District	138,600	14,300	22,900	19,900	73,500	8,000
Nkambe District	43,600	4,200	8,400	6,400	23,300	1,300
Wum District	43,000	3,700	7,100	5,900	23,900	2,400
Cameroons Province:						
TOTAL	143,600	13,300	20,700	18,400	84,500	6,600
Kumba Division	61,100	5,600	8,900	8,400	35,700	2,500
Mamfe Division	52,600	5,500	8,100	6,400	29,500	3,100
Victoria Division	29,900	2,200	3,800	3,600	19,300	1,000

NOTE : Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 6A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY LITERACY

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area	Total Population aged 7 and over	Literate				Illiterate
		Total	Roman Script		Arabic Script only	
			Schooled to Elementary IV	Others		
TOTAL	485,300	17,000	1,800	2,500	12,600	468,200
Within Adamawa Province	289,600	13,100	1,400	2,200	9,600	276,400
Within Benue Province ...	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province ...	187,100	3,800	400	300	3,100	183,300
Within Adamawa Province:						
Cubanawa District ...	43,300	700	100	300	200	42,700
Madagali District ...	33,900	1,100	200	200	700	32,800
Mambila District ...	27,800	800	100	100	400	27,200
Mubi District ...	60,800	2,900	400	500	1,900	58,000
Nassarawa District ...	33,700	1,600	100	200	1,300	32,100
Other districts ...	90,100	6,500	500	900	5,100	83,600
Within Benue Province:						
All districts	8,600	100	—	100	—	8,500
Within Bornu Province:						
Ashiga District	20,500	200	—	—	200	20,300
Bama District	33,500	1,000	100	100	900	32,500
Gajibo District	8,500	400	100	—	300	8,100
Gulumba District ...	21,200	900	—	—	800	20,300
Gumsu District	11,600	200	—	—	100	11,400
Gwoza District	18,300	200	100	—	100	18,100
Ngula District	15,100	200	—	100	100	14,900
Rann-Kala Balge District	26,600	100	—	—	100	26,500
Woloje District	23,200	500	—	—	400	22,700
Other districts	8,600	100	—	—	100	8,500

TABLE 6B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

TOTAL	564,400	57,000	36,900	20,100	—	507,400
Bamenda Province ...	309,300	17,900	11,000	6,900	—	291,400
Cameroons Province ...	255,100	39,100	25,900	13,200	—	216,600
Bamenda Province:						
Bamenda District ...	191,065	14,009	8,478	5,531	—	177,056
Nkambe District ...	59,648	2,492	1,418	1,074	—	57,156
Wum District	58,609	1,363	1,067	296	—	57,246
Cameroons Province:						
Kumba Division ...	108,668	16,923	10,317	6,606	—	91,745
Mamfe Division ...	73,449	5,300	3,661	1,639	—	68,149
Victoria Division ...	72,935	16,859	11,883	4,976	—	56,076

NOTE.—Owing to rounding, items do not always add to totals.

TABLE 7A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Area and Sex				Total	Occupational Category				
					Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen—males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical—males only	All others (male & female)
NORTHERN AREAS									
TOTAL				687,100	336,800	13,300	5,700	2,500	328,800
Males				331,900	155,200	4,900	5,700	2,500	163,600
Females				355,200	181,600	8,400	—	—	165,200
TOTAL POPULATION									
Within Adamawa Province:									
Total				409,100	195,000	11,300	3,700	1,500	197,600
Cubanawa District				66,700	32,700	1,100	300	300	32,300
Madagali District				55,000	24,800	—	100	100	30,000
Mambila District				36,800	19,500	3,000	200	200	13,000
Mubi District				84,000	42,100	1,400	1,100	400	39,000
Nassarawa District				55,000	19,600	1,200	300	100	33,800
Other Districts				111,600	56,300	4,600	1,700	400	48,600
Within Benue Province:									
All Districts				12,800	6,400	—	—	—	6,400
Within Bornu Province:									
Dikwa Division				265,200	135,400	2,000	2,000	1,000	124,800
MALE POPULATION									
Within Adamawa Province:									
Total				196,800	88,500	3,800	3,700	1,500	99,300
Cubanawa District				31,500	14,400	200	300	300	16,300
Madagali District				26,300	11,100	—	100	100	15,000
Mambila District				20,100	11,400	1,600	200	200	6,700
Mubi District				39,200	17,600	400	1,100	400	19,700
Nassarawa District				26,000	8,000	200	300	100	17,400
Other Districts				53,700	26,000	1,400	1,700	400	24,200
Within Benue Province:									
All Districts				6,200	3,000	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:									
Dikwa Division				128,900	63,700	1,100	2,000	1,000	61,100
FEMALE POPULATION									
Within Adamawa Province:									
Total				212,300	106,500	7,500	—	—	98,300
Cubanawa District				35,200	18,300	900	—	—	16,000
Madagali District				28,700	13,700	—	—	—	15,000
Mambila District				16,700	8,100	1,400	—	—	7,200
Mubi District				44,800	24,500	1,000	—	—	19,300
Nassarawa District				29,000	11,600	1,000	—	—	16,400
Other Districts				57,900	30,000	3,200	—	—	24,400
Within Benue Province:									
All Districts				6,600	3,400	—	—	—	3,200
Within Bornu Province:									
Dikwa Division				136,300	71,700	900	—	—	63,700

NOTE: Females engaged on Crafts and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "others."

TABLE 7B. AFRICAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Area and Sex	Total	Occupational Category				
		Agriculture & Fishing	Trading & Clerical	Craftsmen —males only	Administrative, Professional & Technical —males only	All others (male & female)
TOTAL	752,700	323,600	32,100	11,500	7,000	378,500
Males	384,000	129,400	26,600	11,500	7,000	209,500
Females	368,700	194,200	5,500	—	—	169,000
TOTAL POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	429,100	183,600	18,100	6,800	2,800	217,800
Bamenda District	264,800	110,800	12,600	4,200	2,100	135,100
Nkambe District	84,700	34,500	3,400	1,100	500	45,200
Wum District	79,600	38,300	2,100	1,500	300	37,400
Cameroons Province	323,600	140,000	14,000	4,700	4,200	160,700
Kumba Division	137,700	71,500	5,900	1,300	1,300	57,700
Mamfe Division	100,400	46,700	2,800	600	800	49,500
Victoria Division	85,500	21,800	5,300	2,800	2,100	53,500
MALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	203,900	62,300	16,000	6,800	2,800	116,000
Bamenda District	126,200	37,300	11,100	4,200	2,100	71,500
Nkambe District	41,100	11,800	3,000	1,100	500	24,700
Wum District	36,600	13,200	1,900	1,500	300	19,700
Cameroons Province	180,100	67,100	10,600	4,700	4,200	93,500
Kumba Division	76,700	37,700	4,700	1,300	1,300	31,700
Mamfe Division	47,800	17,700	2,300	600	800	26,400
Victoria Division	55,600	11,700	3,600	2,800	2,100	35,400
FEMALE POPULATION						
Bamenda Province	225,200	121,300	2,100	—	—	101,800
Bamenda District	138,600	73,500	1,500	—	—	63,600
Nkambe District	43,600	22,700	400	—	—	20,500
Wum District	43,000	25,100	200	—	—	17,700
Cameroons Province	143,500	72,900	3,400	—	—	67,200
Kumba Division	61,000	33,800	1,200	—	—	26,000
Mamfe Division	52,600	29,000	500	—	—	23,100
Victoria Division	29,900	10,100	1,700	—	—	18,100

NOTE:

Females engaged in Crafts, and in Administrative, Professional or Technical work are included with "Others".

TABLE 8A. AFRICAN POPULATION BY TRIBE

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952

Tribe					Total	Trust Territory within		
						Adamawa	Benue	Bornu
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	687,100	409,100	12,800	265,200
Fulani	...	...	...	...	62,200	55,800	100	6,300
Hausa	...	...	...	...	8,200	7,500	—	700
Ibo	...	...	...	...	200	—	—	—
Kanuri	...	...	...	...	122,900	4,800	—	118,100
Tiv	...	...	...	...	200	100	—	100
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	100	100	—	—
Shuwa Arab...	...	...	...	...	52,300	(a)	(a)	52,300
Other Northern	...	...	...	...	425,500	334,400	12,600	78,500
Other Nigerian	...	...	...	...	9,300	5,800	100	3,400
Not specified	...	...	...	...	5,000	—	—	5,000
Non-Nigerian	...	...	...	...	1,200	400	—	800

TABLE 8B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1953

Tribe					Total	Cameroons Province	Bamenda Province
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	752,700	323,700	429,000
Fulani	...	...	...	...	10,200	300	9,900
Hausa	...	...	...	...	4,600	1,100	3,500
Ibo	...	...	...	...	25,800	25,200	600
Kanuri	...	...	...	...	7,700	100	7,600
Tiv	...	...	...	...	1,700	1,700	—
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	900	900	—
Bamenda Tribes	...	...	...	...	402,200	(b)	402,200
Cameroons Tribes	...	...	...	...	264,700	260,400	4,300
Edo	...	...	...	...	400	100	300
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	10,300	10,300	—
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	5,800	5,800	—
Other Nigerian	...	...	...	...	16,800	16,300	500
Non-Nigerian	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,400	200

NOTES:
 (a) In Adamawa and Benue Provinces, Shuwa Arabs were not separately distinguished from other Northern Tribes.

(b) In Cameroons Province members of Bamenda Tribes were not separately distinguished.

**TABLE 9A. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION, BY NATIONALITY, 1955,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
NORTHERN CAMEROONS**

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	60	34	14	12
Aden Arab	4	4	—	—
American	14	6	5	3
British	27	14	6	7
Danish	6	1	3	2
Irish	8	8	—	—
Lebanese	1	1	—	—

**TABLE 9B. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, 1955,
DISTINGUISHING ADULTS BY SEX, AND CHILDREN—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS**

Nationality	Total	Adults		Children
		Males	Females	
TOTAL	718	380	204	134
Aden Arab	2	2	—	—
American	25	5	10	10
Australian	4	3	—	1
Austrian	1	—	1	—
British	539	283	148	108
Canadian	5	1	4	—
Dutch	60	52	5	3
French	1	1	—	—
Irish	4	4	—	—
Italian	12	2	10	—
Maltese	2	2	—	—
New Zealander	6	3	1	2
South African	1	1	—	—
Swiss	56	21	25	10

NOTE: ¹. Non-indigenous means Non-African.

TABLE 10. NON-INDIGENOUS¹ POPULATION BY NATIONALITY
TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1955

Nationality				1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
TOTAL	...	...	...	778	797	758	743	628
Aden Arab	...	...	...	6	4	4	1	1
American	...	...	...	39	67	64	68	36
Australian	...	...	...	4	2	1	5	5
Austrian	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
British	...	...	...	566	598	565	554	448
Canadian	...	...	...	5	4	4	1	20
Danish	...	...	...	6	5	4	3	7
Dutch	...	...	...	60	53	53	42	41
French	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	3
Hungarian	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	5
Irish	...	...	...	12	12	13	10	11
Italian	...	...	...	12	6	7	8	5
Lebanese	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—
Maltese	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1
New Zealander	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—
South African	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	—
Swiss	...	...	...	56	43	41	49	45

NOTE: ¹. Non-indigenous means Non-African.

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
SUMMARY—ALL DEPARTMENTS				
Total Staff in Trust Territory ...	6,428(34)	4,543(27)	1,774(4)	111(3)
North	2,555(6)	1,690(5)	853	12(1)
South	3,873(28)	2,853(22)	921(4)	99(2)
ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL				
Total Trust Territory	47(1)	14	31(1)	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	47(1)	14	31(1)	2
ADMINISTRATION				
Total Trust Territory	241	189	28	24
North	14	2	7	5
South	227	187	21	19
AGRICULTURAL AND COCOA SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	328	297	24	7
North	2	—	2	—
South	326	297	22	7
AUDIT				
Total Trust Territory	10	2	6	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	10	2	6	2
AVIATION				
Total Trust Territory	7	—	7	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	7	—	7	—
CO-OPERATIVE				
Total Trust Territory	14	9	2	3
North	—	—	—	—
South	14	9	2	3
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE				
Total Trust Territory	142	61	80	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	142	61	80	1
EDUCATION				
Total Trust Territory	118(20)	67(14)	34(3)	17(3)
North	12(1)	—	10	2(1)
South	106(19)	67(14)	24(3)	15(2)

NOTES: 1. Figures show the total staff. When any of the staff are women, their numbers are shown in brackets.

2. The former Marine Department has now been changed to Nigerian Ports Authority.

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroon-ians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
ELECTRICITY				
Total Trust Territory	—	—	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	—	—	—	—
FORESTRY				
Total Trust Territory	39	22	14	3
North	—	—	—	—
South	39	22	14	3
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	—	—	—	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	—	—	—	—
JUDICIAL				
Total Trust Territory	22	13	8	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	22	13	8	1
LABOUR				
Total Trust Territory	7	4	3	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	7	4	3	—
LAND				
Total Trust Territory	6	4	1	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	6	4	1	1
LEGAL				
Total Trust Territory	4	2	1	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	4	2	1	1
MARKETING AND EXPORTS				
Total Trust Territory	21	4	17	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	21	4	17	—
MEDICAL				
Total Trust Territory	270(5)	152(5)	105	13
North	45(5)	28(5)	16	1
South	225	124	89	12
METEOROLOGICAL				
Total Trust Territory	9	3	6	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	9	3	6	—

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1955 (continued)

<i>Department</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Cameroonians</i>	<i>Other Africans</i>	<i>Non-Africans</i>
NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY				
Total Trust Territory	28	14	13	1
North	—	—	—	—
South	28	14	13	1
POLICE				
Total Trust Territory	325	316	5	4
North	—	—	—	—
South	325	316	5	4
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
Total Trust Territory	171(1)	94(1)	72	5
North	—	—	—	—
South	171(1)	94(1)	72	5
PRISONS				
Total Trust Territory	91(7)	82(7)	9	—
North	—	—	—	—
South	91(7)	82(7)	9	—
PUBLIC WORKS				
Total Trust Territory	4,331	3,042	1,272	17
North	2,478	1,660	814	4
South	1,853	1,382	458	13
SURVEY				
Total Trust Territory	93	65	26	2
North	—	—	—	—
South	93	65	26	2
VETERINARY				
Total Trust Territory	104	87	10	7
North	4	—	4	—
South	100	87	6	7

TABLE 12. TOTAL GOVERNMENT STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY DEPARTMENTS, AND BY ORIGIN, 1951-1955

<i>Department or Origin</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	6,428(34)	1,445(60)	1,439(50)	1,493(59)	1,493(53)
DEPARTMENTS					
Accountant-General	47(1)	18	18	18	18
Administration	241	130	130	143	130
Agriculture	328	63	60	53	54
Audit	10	—	—	—	—
Aviation	7	1	1	—	—
Co-operative	14	11	11	9	7
Customs and Excise	142	124	140	164	227
Education	118(20)	75(13)	67(13)	80(14)	85(15)
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	39	44	41	49	45
Geological Survey	—	—	—	3	5
Judicial	22	9	9	8	7
Labour	7	7	8	11	20
Land	6	—	—	—	—
Legal	4	—	—	—	—
Marketing and Exports	21	18	20	21	19
Medical	270(5)	222(41)	209(32)	206(39)	199(32)
Meteorological	9	5	5	5	4
Nigerian Ports Authority	28	28	28	31	31
Police	325	352	356	304	282
Posts and Telegraphs	171(1)	146(1)	147	142	126
Prison	91(7)	81(5)	81(5)	85(6)	85(6)
Public Works	4,331	74	82	93	95
Survey	93	22	12	52	9
Veterinary	104	15	14	16	41
ORIGIN					
Cameroonians	4,543	873	850	843(a)	900(a)
Other Africans	1,774	494	512	556(a)	514(a)
Non-indigenous (b)	111	78	77	94	79

NOTES: 1. Figures show the total staff. Where any of the staff were women their numbers are given in brackets.

2. The former Marine Department has now been changed to Nigerian Ports Authority.

(a) Partly estimated.

(b) Non-African officers. Nearly all of these are British.

TABLE 13. SALARY SCALES OF GOVERNMENT STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS APPROXIMATELY THE SALARY SCALES FOR EACH FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

<i>Functional Category</i>					<i>Salary Scales</i>
Administrative and Executive	...	...	...	...	Superscales Scale A Scale B Scale H—higher ranges
Technical—Professional	...	...	...	...	Scale A Scale B Scale D Scale E } higher ranges
Clerical	...	...	...	...	Scale D—lower ranges
Others	...	...	...	...	Scale E—lower ranges Scale F Scale G Scale J Scale H—lower ranges

TABLE 14A. GOVERNMENT SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES, 1955 SUPERSCALE POSTS—BASIC SALARIES

				£					£
Group 1	...	...	...	3,600	Group 6	...	...	...	2,220
Group 2	...	...	...	3,240	Group 7	...	...	...	2,040
Group 3	...	...	...	2,880	Group 8	...	...	...	1,620
Group 4	...	...	...	2,640					1,560
Group 5	...	...	...	2,400					1,500

NOTE: Groups 1-7 are consolidated.

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES

<i>Scale</i>	<i>Starting Point</i> £	<i>Increments and maxima</i> £
A	624	× 36—696 × 8—804 × 42—1,140 × 48—1,380
Upper Segment	1,188	× 48—1,380
Extension	1,434	× 54—1,650
B 1	600	× 30—660 × 90—750 × 30—780
2	816	× 36—888 × 42—972
3	1,014	× 42—1,140
4	1,188	× 48—1,380
C (Technical)		
Training Grade	288	× 12—300 × 15—345
1	408	× 18—462 × 24—510
2	570	× 24—618 × 72—690 × 24—714 × 30—744
3	774	× 30—864
4	900	× 36—972 × 42—1,014
5	1,056	× 42—1,140
6	1,188	× 48—1,380
C (Executive)		
Training Grade	270	× 12—318
1	390	× 18—444 × 24—492
2	540	× 24—588 × 72—660 × 24—684 × 30—714
3	744	× 30—834
4	864	× 36—972
5	1,014	× 42—1,140
6	1,188	× 48—1,380
D 1	150	× 6—162 × 18—180 × 9—198
2	207	× 9—234 × 12—258
3	270	× 12—330 × 15—360
4	390	× 18—444 × 24—492
5A	516	× 24—660
5B	540	× 24—660 × 30—720
E 1A	90	× 6—102 × 9—120
1B	150	× 9—168 × 27—195 × 9—213
1C	222	× 9—240 × 12—276
2	288	× 12—300 × 15—330
3	288	× 12—300 × 15—375
4	408	× 18—462 × 24—510
5	540	× 24—660 × 30—720
F 1	114	× 6—126 × 12—138 × 9—156
2	165	× 9—192 × 12—204
3	216	× 12—276
G 1A	66	× 6—78
1	90	× 6—102
2	114	× 6—132
3	138	× 6—168
4	174	× 6—192

TABLE 14B. SALARY SCALES (continued)

Scale	Starting Point £	Increments and Maxima £
H 1	90	
2	102	× 6—114
3	126	× 6—138
4	144	× 6—162
5	171	× 9—189
6	198	× 9—225
7	234	× 9—252 × 12—264
8	276	× 12—300 × 15—315
9	276	× 12—300 × 15—345
10	390	× 18—462
11	480	× 24—600
12	630	× 30—720
J 1	66	× 6—102 × 12—114 × 6—138
2	138	× 6—156
3	162	× 6—180
4	195	× 9—222
5	231	× 9—240 × 12—252
6	264	× 12—300 × 15—315
7	330	× 15—375
N 1		} n.y.a.
2		
3		
4	570	× 24—618 × 72—690 × 24—714 × 30—864
5	900	× 36—972 × 42—1,014
6	1,056	× 42—1,140

n.y.a. Not yet available.

TABLE 14C. INDUCEMENT ADDITION

Salary	Under 700	700-972	973-1,284	1,285 and over
Inducement addition ...	180	240	270	300(a)

NOTE: (a) Excludes super scales above Grade 8.

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952-1955

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Total 1955	1,395 (24)	478	584 (18)	83	250 (6)
1954	1,310 (27)	467	529 (25)	93	221 (2)
1953	1,292 (21)	458	515 (19)	108	211 (2)
1952	1,290 (19)	459	495 (17)	122	214 (2)
Administration 1955	539 (1)	450	—	44	45 (1)
1954	566	427	—	60	79
1953	575	420	—	78	77
1952	591	423	—	92	76
Agriculture 1955	26	—	19	—	7
1954	25	3	19	—	3
1953	20	2	16	—	2
1952	18	2	15	—	1
Education 1955	166 (14)	1	149 (9)	1	15 (5)
1954	132 (14)	3	122 (14)	4	3
1953	127 (10)	2	119 (10)	3	3
1952	121 (10)	2	113 (10)	3	3
Forestry 1955	23	1	13	—	9
1954	24	1	17	—	6
1953	23	1	17	—	5
1952	17	1	14	—	2
Judicial 1955	71	22	12	28	9
1954	40	22	—	14	4
1953	38	23	—	12	3
1952	40	22	—	12	6
Medical and Health ... 1955	84 (7)	1	57 (7)	—	26
1954	48 (9)	1	36 (7)	1	10 (2)
1953	49 (7)	1	37 (5)	1	10 (2)
1952	47 (5)	1	35 (3)	1	10 (2)
Police 1955	214	1	213	—	—
1954	221	1	147	—	73
1953	213	1	141	—	71
1952	211	1	137	—	73
Prisons 1955	73 (2)	1	71 (2)	1	—
1954	131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—
1953	131 (4)	—	128 (4)	3	—
1952	129 (4)	—	126 (4)	3	—

TABLE 15A. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

NORTHERN AREAS, 1952-1955 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Survey 1955	3	—	2	—	1
	1954	8	—	5	3
	1953	7	—	4	3
	1952	8	—	5	3
Treasury 1955	12	—	3	7	2
	1954	16	5	7	4
	1953	14	4	7	3
	1952	14	4	7	3
Veterinary 1955	34	1	24	—	9
	1954	29	2	—	—
	1953	28	2	—	—
	1952	24	1	—	—
Public Works 1955	150	—	21	2	127
	1954	70	2	4	36
	1953	67	2	4	34
	1952	70	2	4	37

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1952-1955

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Total 1955	992 (55)	1	374 (45)	150 (1)	467 (9)
	1954	904 (43)	27	146	358
	1953	910 (25)	53	90	435
	1952	878 (26)	51	89	406
Administration 1955	21	—	1	16	4
	1954	27	11	12	4
	1953	51	38	9	4
	1952	49	36	9	4
Agriculture 1955	4	—	—	—	4
	1954	1	—	—	1
	1953	1	1	—	—
	1952	1	1	—	—

TABLE 15B. NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1952-1955 (continued)

Department	Total	Functional category			
		Adminis- trative and executive	Profes- sional and technical	Clerical	Others (a)
Education 1955	233 (40)	—	211 (35)	1	21 (5)
	1954	—	226 (20)	—	2
	1953	—	177 (18)	—	—
	1952	—	190 (19)	—	—
Forestry 1955	21	—	21	—	—
	1954	—	22	—	—
	1953	—	23	—	—
	1952	—	23	—	—
Judicial 1955	325	—	1	67	257
	1954	3	—	70	263
	1953	1	—	61	266
	1952	1	—	60	269
Medical and Health ... 1955	104 (15)	—	78 (10)	10 (1)	16 (4)
	1954 (a)121 (23)	—	68 (23)	—	53
	1953	—	79 (7)	—	95
	1952	—	79 (7)	—	94
Survey 1955	4	—	4	—	—
	1954	—	4	—	5
	1953	—	4	—	5
	1952	—	4	—	5
Treasury 1955	74	1	3	52	18
	1954	13	—	43	15
	1953	13	—	18	7
	1952	13	—	18	8
Veterinary 1955	34	—	28	1	5
	1954	—	33	15	1
	1953	—	28	1	1
	1952	—	12	1	—
Public Works 1955	172	—	27	3	142
	1954	—	20	6	14
	1953	1	20	1	57
	1952	1	23	1	26

NOTE :

1. Numbers of female staff included are shown in brackets.

(a) Apparent decrease is due to reclassification of some daily-paid employees included in previous years.

**TOTAL NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF EMPLOYED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY
WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY BY DEPARTMENTS**

TABLE 16. TOTAL ALL AREAS, 1952-55

<i>Department</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	2,387 (79)	2,214 (70)	2,202 (46)	2,168 (45)
Administration	560 (1)	593	626	640
Agriculture	30	26	21	19
Education	399 (54)	360 (34)	304 (28)	311 (29)
Forestry	44	46	46	40
Judicial	396	376	366	370
Medical and Health	188 (22)	169 (32)	223 (14)	220 (12)
Police	214	221	213	211
Prisons	73 (2)	131 (4)	131 (4)	129 (4)
Survey	7	17	16	17
Treasury	86	87	52	53
Veterinary	68	78	58	37
Works	322	110	146	121

TABLE 16A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1952-55

<i>Department</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	1,395 (24)	1,310 (27)	1,292 (21)	1,290 (19)
Administration	539 (1)	566	575	591
Agriculture	26	25	20	18
Education	166 (14)	132 (14)	127 (10)	121 (10)
Forestry	23	24	23	17
Judicial	71	40	38	40
Medical and Health	84 (7)	48 (9)	49 (7)	47 (5)
Police	214	221	213	211
Prisons	73 (2)	131 (4)	131 (4)	129 (4)
Survey	3	8	7	8
Treasury	12	16	14	4
Veterinary	34	29	28	24
Works	150	70	67	70

TABLE 16B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1952-55

<i>Department</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	992 (55)	904 (43)	910 (25)	878 (26)
Administration	21	27	51	49
Agriculture	4	1	1	1
Education	233 (40)	228 (20)	177 (18)	190 (19)
Forestry	21	22	23	23
Judicial	325	336	328	330
Medical and Health	104 (15)	121 (23)	174 (7)	173 (7)
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Survey	4	9	9	9
Treasury	74	71	38	39
Veterinary	34	49	30	13
Works	172	40	79	51

NOTE :—1. The number of females included are shown in brackets.

TABLE 17A. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS—NORTHERN AREAS, 1955

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administrative and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration	{ £168—680; 2,300, 2,900; A C	—	D—J	J, K, £86
Agriculture	{ £320—400 E, F, EA—EC	E—J K; EB—EE	— F, G	H, K H, K
Education	D, F	F—J	F	K
Forestry	£240—420; C—H	—	E—J	K
Judicial	C—E	E—K	G	G, K
Medical and Health ...	£78; PE—PG	K; PF—PK	F	—
Police	PE, PF, PJ	K; PG—PL	G; PK	—
Prisons	A, C, D	D—J	D, G	G, H, K
Public Works	F	G	—	J, K
Survey	£320, £348	C—E	D—J	£45; K
Treasury	C	E—H	F	J, K
Veterinary				

NOTE : 1. Salary scales apply to whole of Native Administrations concerned and may not refer to those actually working in Trust Territory.

2. All salary scales refer to the *Grades* as listed in Table 18A.

TABLE 17B. SALARY SCALES OF NATIVE AUTHORITY STAFF, BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES AND DEPARTMENTS : SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955

Departments	Functional Category			
	Administration and Executive	Professional and Technical	Clerical	Other
Administration	Grade I	—	Gr. II, III and IV	Gr. V
Agriculture	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Education	—	See Part II 18B	—	Gr. V
Forestry	—	Gr. IV	—	Gr. V
Judicial	—	—	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Medical	—	Gr. IV	—	Gr. V
Police	—	—	—	—
Prisons	—	—	—	—
Public Works	—	Gr. II, III, IV	—	—
Survey	—	Gr. III, IV	—	Gr. V
Treasury	—	Gr. II, III, IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V
Veterinary	—	Gr. IV	Gr. IV	Gr. V

NOTE : Scales referred to are shown in detail in Table 18B.

TABLE 18A. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES, 1955 :
NORTHERN CAMEROONS

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima £</i>	<i>Efficiency Bars £</i>
GENERAL			
Scale A 1 ...	624	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 36-696; 804 \times 42-1,140; \\ 1,188 \times 48-1,380 \end{array} \right.$	
Scale B 1 ...	468	$\times 24-660$	
Grade A ...	390	$\times 18-444; \times 24-492$	
Grade B ...	189	$\times 9-234; \times 12-330; \times 15-360$	(E 282)
Grade C ...	189	$\times 9-234 \times 12-282$	(E 246)
Grade D ...	150	$\times 6-162; 180 \times 9-234; \times 12-258$	(E 162 and 207)
Grade E ...	150	$\times 6-162; 180 \times 9-207$	(E 162 and 189)
Grade F ...	114	$\times 6-168$	(E 132)
Grade G ...	66	$\times 6-78; 90 \times 6-102; 114 \times 6-132$	(E 78 and 102)
Grade H ...	66	$\times 6-78; 90 \times 6-102$	(E 78)
Grade J ...	42	$\times 3-48 \times 6-78$	(E 60)
Grade K ...	30	$\times 3-48 \times 6-60$	
POLICE AND PRISON			
Grade P A ...	390	$\times 18-462$	
Grade P B ...	276	$\times 12-300 \times 15-345$	
Grade P C ...	234	$\times 9-252 \times 12-264$	
Grade P D ...	198	$\times 9-225$	
Grade P E ...	171	$\times 9-189$	
Grade P F ...	144	$\times 6-162$	
Grade P G ...	126	$\times 6-138$	
Grade P H ...	102	$\times 6-114$	
Grade P J ...	84	$\times 6-96$	
Grade P K ...	66	$\times 6-78$	
Grade P L ...	42	$\times 3-48 \times 6-60$	
EDUCATION			
Grade E A ...	150	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 6-162; 180 \times 9-234; \times 12-330; \\ \times 15-390; \times 18-444; \times 24-540 \end{array} \right.$	(E 180, 207 and 282)
Grade E B ...	66	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times 6-78; 90 \times 6-108; 120 \times 6-156; \\ \times 12-180; \times 9-234; \times 12-258 \end{array} \right.$	(E 108, 150 and 207)
Grade E C ...	96	$\times 6-156; \times 12-180; 189$	(E 120 and 150)
Grade E D ...	39	$42; \times 6-78$	(E 60)
Grade E E ...	66	$\times 6-78; 90 \times 6-150$	(E 78 and 108)

NOTES :

1. E equals efficiency bar at £.
2. Scale A 1. £1,188—1,380 equals upper segment.
3. Grades P A and P B apply to police only.
4. Grade E A. The extension £375—£540 applies to Grade I certificated teachers only.

TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
GENERAL			
Grade I ...	390	× 18—444 × 24—492	
Grade II ...	198	× 9—234 × 12—330 × 15—360	
Grade III ...	150	× 6—162 × 18—180 × 9—234 × 12—258	
Grade IVB ...	114	× 6—126 × 12—138 × 9—192 × 12—204	
Grade IVA ...	108	× 6—168	
Grade IV ...	66	× 6—102	
Grade VA—V ...	40	× 4—78	
TEACHERS			
Graduates :—			
Table A ...	530	× 18—800	
Table B ...	548	× 18—800 × 20—820 ...	Teaching qualification
Table C ...	624	× 36—696 × 108—804 × 44 —888 × 42—1,140 × 48 —1,380	Voluntary agencies
Trained and Qualified :—			
Table D ...	306	× 12—330 × 15—360 × 30— 390 × 18—444 × 24—660	Yaba Diploma
Table E ...	276	× 15—396 × 18—576 ...	U.K. Min. of Education Certificate and Froebel Certificate (27)
Table F ...	Current Salary	Note (a)	London Professional Cer- tificate (or equal)
Table G ...	276	× 15—396 × 18—576 ...	Senior Certificate
Table H and I	156	× 12—384 (c)	Higher Elementary Certifi- cate (47)
Table J ...	120	× 9—228	Elementary Certificate (27)
With ordinary Schooling :—			
Table L ...	156	× 6—162	Secondary VI (or equal)
Table N ...	66	× 6—138	Standard VI
Table O ...	120	× 9—192	Special Register
Probationary :—			
Table P ...	48		Standard VI
Table Q ...	70		Secondary IV or Modern II
Table S ...	52		Standard VI and Preliminary T.C. (27)

**TABLE 18B. NATIVE AUTHORITY SALARY GROUPS AND SCALES
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 (continued)**

<i>Scales</i>	<i>Starting point £</i>	<i>Increments, Maxima, etc. £</i>	<i>Specific Qualification required</i>
TEACHERS (continued)			
Trained and Certificated :—			
Table S ...	111	× 9—192	Women (3 years)
Table T ...	165	× 9—192	School Certificate (and 2 years)
Table U ...	Current Salary		Elementary Teachers T.C. (2 years)
Table V ...	72	× 6—144	Standard VI and Preliminary Teachers T.C.
Intermediate Degree :—			
Table V ...	192	× 12—324 (d) ...	(or equal)

Abbreviation—T.C. equals Training College.

(a) *Table F.* (i) Teachers with a Grade II qualification will convert to the Grade I scale, the point of entry being determined by the position in the Grade II scale after the award of five bonus increments.

(ii) Teachers with a Grade I certificate will receive an annual increment while attending the course plus five bonus increments on the successful completion of the course. These five increments will be continued beyond the normal maximum of the scale.

(b) *Table U.* Such a teacher enters that scale for uncertificated teachers which is appropriate for his school leaving certificate at a point three increments up for every two years of training at a Grade III training course and carries the increments above the maximum of that scale.

(c) Two separate scales ; starting point for Table I is £192 (Cambridge School Certificate and two years). Women spend two years at starting point.

(d) First increment on completion of two years training.

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1951 TO 1955 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged								
		Criminal offences					Other offences			
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
PERSONS DEALT WITH:										
Total	1955	2,087	1	1	316	184	734	2	16	833
	1954	2,482	23	22	425	586	568	184	64	610
	1953	2,461	35	17	422	394	624	154	75	750
	1952	2,506	11	28	428	777	523	215	54	470
	1951	1,810	19	6	466	322	295	469	106	127
Females	1955	23	—	—	3	1	11	—	—	8
	1954	64	2	1	22	13	10	—	—	16
	1953	59	4	2	17	9	10	—	—	17
	1952	78	—	1	28	17	17	—	—	15
	1951	16	—	—	11	2	3	—	—	—
Males	1955	2,064	1	1	313	183	723	2	16	825
	1954	2,418	21	21	403	573	558	184	64	594
	1953	2,412	31	15	405	385	614	154	75	733
	1952	2,428	11	27	400	760	506	215	54	455
	1951	1,794	19	6	455	320	292	469	106	127
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged	1955	269	—	—	45	33	95	—	6	90
	1954	628	10	8	105	182	146	27	16	134
	1953	704	17	5	118	132	193	24	24	191
	1952	552	3	11	91	231	100	30	9	77
	1951	189	1	—	31	36	46	49	10	16
Sent for trial	1955	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
	1954	13	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	—
	1953	23	6	9	7	—	—	1	—	—
	1952	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
	1951	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Summary conviction										
	1955	1,810	1	—	271	144	639	2	10	743
	1954	1,841	10	8	317	404	422	156	48	476
	1953	1,734	12	3	297	262	421	129	51	559
	1952	1,948	7	13	337	546	423	184	45	393
	1951	1,614	18	—	435	285	249	420	96	111

TABLE 19. ADULTS CHARGED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS 1951 TO 1955 AND PENALTIES IMPOSED (*continued*)

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged								
		Criminal offences					Other offences			
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:										
Imprisonment	1955	501	1	—	193	42	154	—	—	111
	1954	737	6	5	118	276	242	22	18	50
	1953	601	6	—	109	178	227	26	23	32
	1952	873	5	10	127	374	257	19	13	68
	1951	651	14	—	164	208	112	68	66	19
Whipping	1955	30	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	14
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fine	1955	1,240	—	—	68	100	462	2	—	608
	1954	951	3	2	159	90	148	126	24	399
	1953	987	5	3	143	51	166	95	25	501
	1952	916	1	1	175	129	130	157	26	297
	1951	678	2	—	205	31	88	254	25	75
Bound over	1955	39	—	—	10	2	15	—	2	10
	1954	153	1	1	40	38	32	8	6	27
	1953	146	1	—	45	33	28	8	5	26
	1952	159	1	2	35	43	36	8	6	28
	1951	283	2	—	65	46	48	98	7	17

TABLE 20. JUVENILES CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1951 TO 1955

Number, sex, disposal or sentence	Total	Crime or offence charged								
		Criminal offences					Other offences			
		Manslaughter	Homicide	Against the person	Against property	Other	Tax laws and bye-laws	Master and servant	Minor cases	
PERSONS DEALT WITH:										
Total	1955	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7
	1954	39	—	—	15	9	7	6	—	2
	1953	28	—	—	5	11	5	5	—	2
	1952	23	—	—	6	12	—	5	—	—
	1951	39	—	—	21	7	5	1	5	—
Females... ..	1955	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1954	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
	1953	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	1952	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males	1955	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
	1954	33	—	—	13	7	6	5	—	2
	1953	24	—	—	3	11	3	5	—	2
	1952	17	—	—	6	9	—	2	—	—
	1951	39	—	—	21	7	5	1	5	—
DISPOSAL OF CASES:										
Discharged	1955	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
	1954	21	—	—	10	2	4	5	—	—
	1953	10	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
	1952	9	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—
	1951	16	—	—	12	3	1	—	—	—
Summary conviction	1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	1954	18	—	—	5	7	3	1	—	2
	1953	18	—	—	3	7	5	1	—	2
	1952	14	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	—
	1951	23	—	—	9	4	4	1	5	—
SENTENCES IMPOSED ON SUMMARY CONVICTION:										
Imprisonment:—	1953-1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whipping	1955	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
	1954	10	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	1
	1953	15	—	—	2	7	5	—	—	1
	1952	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	1951	16	—	—	8	3	3	—	2	—
Fine	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
	1953	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1952	4	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
	1951	5	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—
Bound over	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
	1951	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

TABLE 21. TRUST TERRITORY OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY THE SUPREME COURT, 1951 TO 1955

Disposal or Sentence	Total	Crime—or offence					
		Man-slaughter	Homicide	Offences against		Other crimes	
				the person	property		
DISPOSAL OF CASES:							
TOTAL DEALT WITH:							
	1955 ...	25	6	3	—	2	14
	1954 ...	11	1	1	3	4	2
	1953 ...	9	1	—	—	5	3
	1952 ...	4	—	1	3	—	—
	1951 ...	34	2	5	—	14	13
Acquitted ...	1955 ...	8	3	1	—	—	4
	1954 ...	4	—	1	—	2	1
	1953 ...	4	—	—	—	3	1
	1952 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
	1951 ...	12	—	4	—	3	5
Convicted ...	1955 ...	17	3	2	—	2	10
	1954 ...	7	1	—	3	2	1
	1953 ...	5	1	—	—	2	2
	1952 ...	3	—	—	3	—	—
	1951 ...	22	2	1	—	11	8
SENTENCES IMPOSED:							
Death ...	1955 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
	1952-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prison ...	1955 ...	14	3	—	—	2	9
	1954 ...	7	1	—	3	2	1
	1953 ...	5	1	—	—	2	2
	1952 ...	3	—	—	3	—	—
	1951 ...	13	1	—	—	10	2
Whipping ...	1955 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fine ...	1955 ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1952-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...	7	1	—	—	—	6
Bound over ...	1952-55	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE 22. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN TRUST TERRITORY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, 1951 TO 1955

<i>Offence or penalty</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
OFFENCE:					
Total	12,685	9,625	11,159	9,848	9,687
Robbery, burglary, etc. ...	1,486	1,357	1,727	1,503	1,556
Theft of livestock or farm produce ...	932	549	896	635	739
Wounding or assault	2,250	1,833	1,910	2,038	2,114
Disturbing the peace	1,002	873	828	592	489
Adultery	799	391	633	387	434
Witchcraft or juju	53	126	—	86	143
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders ...	2,077	2,095	1,678	1,717	1,550
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	1,037	313	760	518	536
Other offences	3,049	2,088	2,727	2,372	2,126
PENALTY IMPOSED:					
Total	8,590	7,435	8,846	8,331	7,555
Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	322	53	43	29	45
6 to 12 months	261	211	236	189	257
1 to 5 months	1,110	770	1,223	940	892
Under 1 month	446	298	434	454	288
Fine:					
Over £5	370	145	689	77	75
Not over £5	6,056	5,872	5,689	6,150	5,665
Whipping	25	32	41	28	71 (a)
Other penalties	—	54	491	464	262

NOTE: (a) All inflicted on juveniles—mainly for stealing in Mubi Market.

TABLE 23A. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE NORTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED BY AREAS, 1955

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>	<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>
OFFENCE :			
Total	4,261	8	1,707
Robbery, burglary, etc.	867	—	327
Theft of livestock or farm produce ...	345	—	297
Wounding or assault	945	—	376
Disturbing the peace	707	—	14
Adultery	220	—	46
Witchcraft or juju	6	—	—
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	295	2	524
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances ...	—	6	—
Other offences	876	—	123
PENALTY IMPOSED :			
Total	3,386	33	1,418
Imprisonment :			
Over 1 year	1	—	321
6 to 12 months	94	—	162
1 to 5 months	634	7	182
Under 1 month	166	1	15
Fine :			
Over £5	122	—	164
Not over £5	2,344	25	574
Whipping	25	—	—
Other penalties	—	—	—

TABLE 23B. PERSONS TRIED BEFORE NATIVE COURTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND PENALTIES IMPOSED, BY AREAS, 1955

<i>Offence or Penalty</i>							<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Cameroons</i>
OFFENCE :								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,546	3,163
Robbery, burglary, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	137
Theft of livestock or farm produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	151
Wounding or assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	436
Disturbing the peace	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	110
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	219
Witchcraft or juju	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	47
Contravention of Native Authority Rules and Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	608
Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	310
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	1,145
PENALTY IMPOSED :								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864	1,889
Imprisonment :								
Over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
1 to 5 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	78
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	102
Fine :								
Over £5	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	9
Not over £5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	1,700
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other penalties	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

Introductory Note

The revised constitutional arrangements providing a separate Legislature for the Southern Cameroons took effect from 1st October, 1954. Consequently from that date the financial position of the Southern Cameroons is shown in the Published Estimates passed by the new Legislature and the estimation of revenue and expenditure attributable to Trust Territory as shown previously in this Appendix is no longer appropriate. For the Territory as a whole, therefore, the financial year 1953/54, for which revised estimates are shown, is the last year covered by the Tables in this Appendix. For the Southern Cameroons two new Tables have been added summarising the Approved Estimates of the Legislature for the financial year 1955/56

Consideration has been given to the possibility of compiling statistics indicating the financial position of the Northern areas of the Trust Territory in relation to the Northern Region and the Federal Government but no statistics are yet available.

**TABLE 24. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST
TERRITORY, 1944-45 TO 1953-54**

£

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Difference:— Surplus or deficit	
			Annual	Cumulated from 1944-45
1953-54... ..	1,999,000	1,927,000	+ 72,000	— 379,000
1952-53... ..	1,995,000	1,824,000	+ 171,000	— 451,000
1951-52... ..	1,402,000	1,388,000	+ 14,000	— 622,000
1950-51... ..	1,145,000	1,061,000	+ 84,000	— 636,000
1949-50... ..	1,045,000	880,000	+ 165,000	— 720,000
1948-49... ..	519,000	647,000	— 128,000	— 885,000
1947-48... ..	301,000	541,000	— 240,000	— 757,000
1946-47... ..	241,000	471,000	— 230,000	— 517,000
1945-46... ..	183,000	332,000	— 149,000	— 287,000
1944-45... ..	167,000	305,000	— 138,000	— 138,000

**TABLE 25. SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

Source	Revenue	
	Actual	Percentage
GRAND TOTAL	£ 1,999,300	Per cent. 100·0
1. Customs and Excise	905,100	45·3
2. Direct Taxes	388,000	19·4
3. Licences	29,400	1·5
4. Mining	—	—
5. Fees of Court... ..	17,800	0·9
6. Marine	4,100	0·2
7. Posts and Telegraphs	23,000	1·2
8. Water	700	—
9. Earnings of Government Departments	36,600	1·8
10. Rents	8,200	0·4
11. Interest	600	—
12. Reimbursements	10,300	0·5
13. Miscellaneous... ..	18,100	0·9
Total	1,441,900	72·1
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	131,200	6·6
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	21·3

**TABLE 26. MAIN SOURCES OF NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE
ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1947-48 TO 1953-54**

£ thousand

Source	1953-54	1952-3	1951-2	1950-1	1949-50	1948-9	1947-8
TOTAL	1,999	1,995	1,402	1,145	1,045	519	301
Income Tax on individuals	20	18	12	13	9	7	3
Direct Tax—Government share	18	16	21	17	15	10	21
Companies Tax—including C.D.C.	350	660	493	704	595	197	29
Customs Duties	840	686	495	235	232	193	114
Licences and fees	52	37	56	50	43	39	30
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants ...	131	112	142	54	79	16	66
Cameroons Road Fund	426	307	90	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue (a) ...	162	159	93	72	72	57	38

NOTE:—

(a) Including Excise duties, Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE
TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54**

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
1. Public Debt	27,500	1.4
2. The Governor	2,400	0.1
3. Administration	94,000	4.9
4. Administrator-General	1,300	0.1
5. Agriculture	34,800	1.8
6. Audit	5,300	0.3
7. Aviation	6,600	0.4
8. Chemistry	600	—
9. Commerce and Industries	3,900	0.2
10. Co-operative Societies	6,200	0.3
11. Customs and Excise	31,500	1.6
12. Education	171,100	8.9
13. Electricity	100	—
14. Executive	7,700	0.4
15. Extra-departmental services... ..	6,200	0.3
16. Forestry	18,100	1.0
17. Geological Survey	500	—
18. Inland Revenue	3,000	0.2
19. Judicial	19,100	1.0
20. Labour	6,100	0.3

TABLE 27A. ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-54 (continued)

Head and Description	Expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	£	per cent.
21. Lands	2,400	0·1
22. Legal	2,400	0·1
23. Legislature	9,200	0·5
24. Marine	10,000	0·5
25. Marketing and Exports	10,300	0·5
26. Medical	121,800	6·3
27. Meteorological	1,300	0·1
28. Military and Defence	66,000	3·4
29. Secretariat	14,600	0·8
30. Miscellaneous (a)	115,800	6·0
31. Pensions and Gratuities	69,800	3·6
32. Police	95,200	5·0
33. Posts and Telegraphs	38,700	2·0
34. Printing and Stationery	10,300	0·5
35. Prisons	24,500	1·3
36. Public Relations	7,300	0·4
37. Public Works... ..	23,700	1·2
38. Public Works—Recurrent Works	131,100	6·8
39. Public Works—Recurrent Services... ..	3,700	0·2
40. Public Works—Extraordinary	40,200	2·1
41. Statistics	3,000	0·2
42. Subventions	39,200	2·0
43. Survey	15,900	0·8
44. Treasury	10,300	0·5
45. Veterinary	16,400	0·9
Total	1,329,100	69·0
Development and Welfare	131,200	6·8
Appendix I, Expenditure... ..	40,700	2·1
Cameroons Road Fund	426,200	22·1
Total	598,100	31·0
Total Expenditure	1,927,200	100·0

(a) Excluding £265,000 to Cameroons Fund.

TABLE 27B. ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR, 1955-56 :
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>										<i>Estimate 1955-56</i>
										£
501.	Direct taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,100
502.	Produce sales tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,200
503.	Licences and internal revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,590
504.	Fees of court or office, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,200
505.	Water supply undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
506.	Earnings of Government departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,590
507.	Rent of Government property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,945
508.	Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750
509.	Reimbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900
510.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Total, ordinary revenue										184,165
511.	Payments and grants : Federation of Nigeria and other sources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450,000
512.	Development and welfare grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,960
Total revenue, Southern Cameroons										828,125

NOTE :

Head 512 contains the following non-recurrent items of revenue—

										£
(a)	U.K. grants relating to special or capital expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,220
(b)	Federal lump-sum grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Total										113,220

Source : Approved estimates of the Southern Cameroons Government.

TABLE 27C. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR, 1955-56 :
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	<i>Estimate 1955-56</i>			
	<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	<i>Other Charges</i>	<i>Special Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
521. Commissioner	4,145	1,190	—	5,335
522. Administration	36,645	40,190	3,800	80,635
523. Agriculture	29,405	29,455	35,750	94,610
524. Audit	5,150	1,025	—	6,175
525. Co-operative Societies	7,120	2,700	—	9,820
526. Education	43,395	188,550	16,700	248,645
527. Executive	5,000	1,780	250	7,030
528. Forestry	16,355	10,310	2,300	28,965
529. Information Service	460	700	410	1,570
530. Judicial	4,210	1,750	—	5,960
531. Land	2,320	1,500	250	4,070
532. Legal	3,050	850	—	3,900
533. Legislature	6,855	1,885	2,000	10,740
534. Medical services	70,535	54,000	31,160	155,695
535. Miscellaneous	—	31,800	—	31,800
536. Printing and stationery	2,450	4,000	3,430	9,880
537. Public debt	—	6,000	—	6,000
538. Public works	48,940	6,345	6,150	61,435
539. Public works recurrent-maintenance works	—	57,230	—	57,230
540. Public works recurrent-maintenance services	—	3,705	—	3,705
541. Public works extraordinary	—	—	195,250	195,250
542. Secretariat	11,440	2,310	—	13,750
543. Subventions	—	800	—	800
544. Survey	12,455	8,065	9,420	29,940
545. Treasury	14,275	3,425	1,750	19,450
546. Veterinary	8,095	10,430	2,210	20,735
Total, Southern Cameroons ...	332,300	469,995	310,830	1,113,125

NOTE :

The expenditure provided under the special expenditure column is divided as follows :—

	£
Capital expenditure	304,550
Special expenditure of a recurrent nature	6,280
Total	£310,830

Source : Approved estimates of the Southern Cameroons Government.

TABLE 28. REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY SOURCE**TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1951-52 TO 1955-56**

£

<i>Source</i>	1955-56(a)	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
TOTAL REVENUE	481,300	477,200	356,600	382,200	318,100
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	468,200	452,300	331,500	362,700	303,500
General Tax	237,400	232,000	177,700	187,100	164,200
Jangali	110,000	106,300	78,400	80,500	69,700
Native courts	28,800	31,500	23,900	24,400	21,200
Interest	6,700	2,400	3,500	4,300	3,400
Miscellaneous	24,700	24,000	7,000	33,600	20,300
Grants	60,600	56,100	41,000	32,800	24,700
Trade and Industry	1,000	300	10,800	1,200	300
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	12,100	24,600	14,300	18,300	14,300

TABLE 29A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951-52 TO 1955-56

£

<i>Source</i>	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
TOTAL REVENUE	262,600	243,700	209,800	202,100	167,900
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	250,500	239,100	201,300	193,700	165,400
General Tax	119,300	113,000	113,600	109,100	92,700
Jangali	65,300	65,700	48,600	50,500	47,000
Native courts	8,600	10,600	7,100	6,700	5,800
Interest	4,600	1,900	1,800	3,000	2,200
Miscellaneous	8,000	9,300	5,300	4,200	2,800
Grants *	44,700	38,600	24,900	20,200	14,900
Trade and Industry	1,000	300	300	600	300
Reimbursements and Codified Grants *	11,100	4,300	8,200	7,800	2,200

* Partly estimated.

TABLE 29B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951-52 TO 1955-56

£

<i>Source</i>	1955-56(a)	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
TOTAL REVENUE	218,700	233,500	146,800	180,100	150,200
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	217,700	213,200	130,200	169,000	138,100
General Tax	118,100	119,000	64,100	78,000	71,500
Jangali	44,700	40,600	29,800	30,000	22,700
Native courts	20,200	20,900	16,800	17,700	15,400
Interest	2,100	500	1,700	1,300	1,200
Miscellaneous	16,700	14,700	1,700	29,400	17,500
Grants	15,900	17,500	16,100	12,600	9,800
Trade and Industry	—	—	10,500	600	—
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	1,000	20,300	6,100	10,500	12,100

NOTE:—(a) Native Authority, Approved Financial Estimates prepared before the end of the previous year (1954-55).

TABLE 30. DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY

TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY, 1951-52 TO 1955-56

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	473,900	475,900	487,700	329,300	250,800
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	389,000	358,500	401,500	285,800	209,300
Administration	50,200	45,300	70,200	36,600	34,400
Agriculture	8,700	7,000	8,900	7,400	3,400
District Council Funds	12,300	9,600	7,700	4,400	4,600
Education	74,000	60,100	65,300	38,500	28,400
Forestry	8,200	7,200	8,500	6,000	4,600
Judicial	34,000	31,800	34,300	26,600	22,800
Medical and Health	45,300	36,800	39,800	25,200	21,500
Miscellaneous	30,400	41,600	35,700	47,200	29,200
Pensions	3,400	5,300	2,200	1,600	1,300
Police	16,500	14,100	22,700	12,200	9,600
Prisons	13,200	15,100	15,800	19,500	7,200
Survey	2,100	1,100	1,600	1,800	1,000
Treasury	13,800	10,600	11,600	8,100	7,500
Veterinary	13,400	9,600	10,500	6,400	4,000
Works Recurrent	63,500	63,300	66,700	44,300	29,800
Recoverable Expenditure	600	9,800	9,300	12,000	8,400
Trade and Industry	800	400	500	500	200
Works, Extraordinary	83,500	107,200	76,400	31,000	32,900

**DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NATIVE AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE
IN TRUST TERRITORY**

TABLE 31A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1951-52 TO 1955-56

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1955-56	1944-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	250,500	254,700	284,200	170,400	120,200
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	197,100	189,600	241,900	153,500	102,900
Administration	33,600	31,800	47,200	26,900	25,700
Agriculture	6,100	5,200	7,000	5,600	2,100
District Council Funds	6,900	6,500	7,700	4,400	4,600
Education	43,900	33,500	41,100	21,400	14,600
Forestry	3,500	2,700	4,600	1,900	1,700
Judicial	7,100	6,500	8,800	4,800	4,100
Medical and Health	14,300	12,100	15,500	7,900	6,800
Miscellaneous	12,500	20,900	16,600	16,700	5,200
Pensions	2,000	3,500	2,200	1,600	1,300
Police	16,500	14,100	22,700	12,200	9,600
Prisons	13,100	15,100	15,700	19,400	7,100
Survey	500	500	800	500	400
Treasury	2,900	2,300	3,700	1,900	1,800
Veterinary	5,700	5,200	6,900	3,900	2,200
Works, recurrent	28,500	29,700	41,400	24,400	15,700
Recoverable Expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—
Trade and Industry	800	400	500	500	200
Works, Extraordinary	52,600	64,700	41,800	16,400	17,100

TABLE 31B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951-52 TO 1955-56

£

<i>Heads of Expenditure</i>	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	223,400	221,200	203,500	158,900	130,600
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	191,900	168,900	159,600	132,300	106,400
Administration	16,600	13,500	23,000	9,700	8,700
Agriculture	2,600	1,800	1,900	1,800	1,300
District Council Funds	5,400	3,100	—	—	—
Education	30,100	26,600	24,200	17,100	13,800
Forestry	4,700	4,500	3,900	4,100	2,900
Judicial... ..	26,900	25,300	25,500	21,800	18,700
Medical and Health	31,000	24,700	24,300	17,300	14,700
Miscellaneous	17,900	20,700	19,100	30,500	24,000
Pensions	1,400	1,800	—	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	100	—	100	100	100
Survey	1,600	600	800	1,300	600
Treasury	10,900	8,300	7,900	6,200	5,700
Veterinary	7,700	4,400	3,600	2,500	1,800
Works, recurrent	35,000	33,600	25,300	19,900	14,100
Recoverable Expenditure ...	600	9,800	9,300	12,000	8,400
Trade and Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Works, Extraordinary	30,900	42,500	34,600	14,600	15,800

APPENDIX V. TAXATION

Introductory Note

Income tax is payable only by companies and by non-Africans. Companies pay tax at 9s. in the £ on their net profits and only four or five companies are affected. Individual non-Africans pay tax either on a sliding-scale or at a flat rate; the details are set out in the tables.

It is not possible to say how many persons working in the Trust Territory pay income tax. It would not be easy to determine the number, since taxes are not locally assessed, and non-Africans are constantly moving into or out of Trust Territory on postings, transfers, leaves, etc.

The main taxes levied on Africans are a capitation on able-bodied adult males and a tax on cattle. The bulk of these taxes is retained by the local authority; only a very small amount is paid over to the Central Government.

The capitation tax is a minimum figure. Persons with substantial cash incomes pay rather more, usually on a sliding-scale. Details of rates and numbers of taxpayers, together with the average and total amounts of tax paid, are given in the tables.

With effect from 1st January, 1955, a Sales Tax was imposed on certain commodities handled by the Southern Cameroons Marketing Board. The rate of tax and the revenue which accrued from it in 1955 were as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Tax</i>	<i>Revenue</i> £
Cocoa	£4 per ton	20,392
Palm Kernels	£1 per ton	7,349
Palm Oil	£2 per ton	21,644

The basis of customs duties is that they should yield about 10 per cent. ad valorem on exports, and 20 per cent. ad valorem on imports. Imports exempt from duty include perishable foodstuffs and all forms of milk; medical, and sanitary goods; printed matter; scientific apparatus, tools, agricultural and industrial equipment; raw materials for local industries; bitumen; bags and containers; all (except road-) vehicles; aviation fuel; and goods for government, the armed forces, medical institutions and the University College of Ibadan. There are no transit duties.

NOTE ON INCOME TAX

Company tax is payable at 9 shillings in the £ on the profits. New Companies earning less than £3,000 a year profit are taxed at lower rates during the first 6 years of operation.

Individual or personal income-tax is payable only by non-Africans. Tax is paid:—

EITHER

(a) On gross income less reliefs and deductions—on a sliding scale rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15 shillings.

OR

(b) On gross income less deductions—at a flat rate of 4½d. in the £ whichever method yields the greater tax.

The first £200 of a woman's income is absolutely exempt from tax.

RATES OF TAX PAYABLE ON ASSESSABLE ANNUAL INCOME
TABLE 32A. INCOME TAX—SLIDING SCALE

<i>Part of assessable annual income</i>	<i>First</i>	<i>Next £</i>									
	£200	£200	£200	£200	£400	£800	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£5,000	<i>Thereafter</i>
<i>Tax payable on each £ of this Percentage equivalent</i>	4½d.	9d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 6d.	3s.	4s. 6d.	6s.	7s. 6d.	9s.	11s. 3d.	1½.
	1.9	3.8	5.6	7.5	15.0	22.5	30.0	37.5	45.0	56.3	75.0

NOTE 1. Assessable income excludes reliefs and deductions.

TABLE 32B. INCOME TAX—RELIEFS ALLOWABLE IN COMPUTING ASSESSABLE INCOME

<i>Category of relief</i>	<i>Amount allowable</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Woman's income	£200	Absolutely exempt.
Maintained wife	£200	For one wife only.
Maintained children	£40	For up to 4 children under 16—or still full time students, apprentices, etc.
Children maintained and educated outside Nigeria	up to £210	For up to 4 children—actual expenses in excess of £40.
Dependent relative	£100	Relative's annual income not over £150.
Pension and Provident Contributions; Life Assurance Payments up to 10 per cent. of capital value	Actual amount	Limit 1/5th of income or £1,000, whichever is less.

TABLE 32C. INCOME TAX—AMOUNT PAYABLE ACCORDING TO TAXPAYER'S INCOME AND FAMILY STATUS

<i>Taxpayer's status and/or dependents</i>	<i>Tax (on gross income, less deductions, of £)</i>						
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	5,000	10,000	20,000
Single woman	7	34	103	210	1,200	3,821	10,815
Single man	10	60	148	255	1,290	3,934	10,965
Married—no children	9	34	103	210	1,200	3,821	10,815
Married—2 children:—							
All in Nigeria	9	28	89	197	1,164	3,776	10,755
None in Nigeria(a)	9	19	35	97	975	3,540	10,440
Married—4 children:—							
All in Nigeria	9	22	40	174	1,128	3,731	10,695
Wife and 2 children in Nigeria(a)	9	19	28	81	941	3,495	10,380
None in Nigeria(a)	9	19	28	38	784	3,259	10,065

NOTE 1. Deductions consist mainly of private travel expenses.

(a) Assuming maximum reliefs are allowable.

TAXATION RATES FOR NATIVE POPULATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 33A. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1955

District	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Belel	21	6	947	881
Gurumpawo	21	6	2,805	2,609
Nassarawa Jada	21	6	9,534	8,869
Sugu	21	0	4,248	4,046
Yebbi	21	0	1,430	1,362
Michika	21	0	11,684	11,128
Gashaka	18	6	2,178	2,355
Madagali	20	10	8,917	8,555
Mambila	16	2	8,564	10,609
Maiha	22	0	3,726	3,387
Mubi	21	6	18,278	17,019
Toungo	21	6	3,018	2,807
Uba	21	5	8,952	8,374
Verre	19	1	5,077	5,312
Zummo	22	0	3,204	2,913

TABLE 33B. BENUE PROVINCE, 1955

District	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Kentu	14	0	551	787
Ndoro	14	0	595	849
Tigon	14	0½	1,091	1,554

TABLE 33C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1955

District	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Bama	21	0	12,101	11,530
Gajibo	20	3	7,446	7,356
Gumsu	19	4	7,509	7,762
Gulumba	14	5	12,757	17,707
Gwoza	21	5	5,931	5,530
Ngala	20	10	7,885	7,577
Rann Kala Balge	19	6	7,231	7,419
Woloji				

TABLE 33D. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955

Division	Average Tax paid		Total Tax paid	Number of Taxpayers
	s.	d.	£	
Bamenda	13	4	29,252	43,800
Nkambe	12	6	10,381	16,600
Wum	10	6	8,501	16,300
Kumba	16	7	25,984	31,200
Mamfe	17	8	16,767	19,000
Victoria	15	8	23,867	30,500

TAX PAYABLE BY THE NATIVE POPULATION—PROGRESSIVE RATES

TABLE 34A. NORTHERN AREAS, 1955

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>	
First	£72 (£1-72)	...	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.	4
Next	£327 (£73-400)	...	...	...	...	...	...		6
"	£300 (£401-700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
"	£300 (£701-1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6

TABLE 34B. SOUTHERN AREAS, 1955

<i>Ascertainable (cash) income range</i>								<i>Rate of tax per £</i>	
First	£700 (£1-700)	...	...	...	...	...	...	s. d.	4½
Next	£100 (£701-800)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
"	£100 (£801-900)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
"	£100 (£901-1,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
"	£100 (£1,001-1,100)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
"	£100 (£1,101-1,200)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
"	£100 (£1,201-1,300)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
"	£200 (£1,301-1,500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
"	£100 (£1,501-1,600)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
"	£400 (£1,601-2,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
"	£1,000 (£2,001-3,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
"	£1,000 (£3,001-4,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
"	£5,000 (£4,001-9,000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Exceeding	£9,000 (£9,001 upwards)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0

NOTE: 1. The rates of Table 34A are applicable to those areas of Trust Territory lying within Benue Province but, as none of the population receives an ascertainable cash income of more than £72, only the rates of Table 33B apply in practice.

TABLE 35. TAX (JANGALI) PAYABLE ON LONG-HORNED CATTLE, 1955

	<i>Northern areas</i>		<i>Southern areas</i>	
Rate of tax per head of cattle	...	...	...	...
	s. d.	3 6	s. d.	3 0

NOTE: 1. The total amounts paid appear in the Local Government Revenue Tables (Nos. 30, 30A and 30B).

APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING

Note

Separate monetary statistics are not available, as the same currency is used throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory (and indeed in all British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories throughout West Africa). In the whole of the Trust Territory there are only two bank branches—those of Barclays Bank D.C.O. at Victoria and Mamfe. In such circumstances “Banking Statistics” could not be produced without disclosing private and confidential information, and would in any case be meaningless.

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Introductory Note

As the Territory is not separately administered, and much of the internal and external trade is across the common land frontier with Nigeria, it is impossible to compute any estimate of the Trust Territory's balance of payments, or to assess the net movement of currency.

Similarly, there can be no comprehensive statistics of imports and exports; but since the main exports either leave through Trust Territory ports or are officially examined in the area where they are produced, it is possible to assess total production for export, and details are given in subsequent appendices. There has been no census of distribution in the Territory. Figures of the number of trading establishments are, therefore, not available.

TABLE 36. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL TRADE, 1947 TO 1955

Year	Imports			Exports including re-exports
	Total	Bullion	Merchandise	
1955	2,094,293	—	2,094,293	4,041,773
1954	1,666,076	—	1,666,076	4,912,442
1953	1,617,800	—	1,617,800	5,571,900
1952	1,967,100	—	1,967,100	3,943,600
1951	1,182,700	—	1,182,700	3,553,600
1950	934,400	—	934,400	2,708,600
1949	673,800	—	673,800	2,405,700
1948	397,200	..	..	1,787,000
1947	154,900	..	..	939,400

TABLE 37. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY
PORTS: BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1951 TO 1955

£ thousand

Commodity Group	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
IMPORTS: TOTAL	2,094.3	1,666.1	1,617.8	1,967.1	1,182.7
Food, drink, and tobacco:	329.2	252.4	222.9	130.9	122.7
Food	212.5	145.1	124.9	84.2	84.9
Drink	115.9	106.7	97.3	46.3	37.1
Tobacco	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	25.7	28.5	22.8	36.7	17.1
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	1,739.4	1,385.2	1,372.1	1,799.5	1,042.9
Textiles	197.6	135.3	109.7	129.8	161.0
Metal goods	659.7	657.2	935.0	1,056.5	365.0
Miscellaneous manufactures ...	882.1	592.7	327.4	613.2	516.9
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce: TOTAL	4,026.0	4,826.9	5,543.8	3,916.0	3,531.7
Food, drink, and tobacco	3,422.8	4,263.2	4,669.0	3,087.2	2,755.9
Raw materials and mainly unmanu- factured articles	568.5	563.7	874.8	828.8	775.7
Wholly or mainly manufactured articles	34.7	—	—	—	0.1
Animals, not for food	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 38. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1951 TO 1955

Values £ thousand

Commodity	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Beer, ale, stout, etc. ...	106.1	97.2	79.8	36.8	26.5
Salt, other than table salt (a) ...	9.8	8.1	10.4	12.4	9.1
Flour, wheaten ...	41.0	33.3	29.4	19.8	21.3
Cotton piece-goods ...	73.2	75.2	50.0	70.2	74.6
Medicines and drugs ...	14.7	17.7	10.3	9.6	13.2
Cement ...	89.3	91.5	72.3	120.3	95.0
Paints and colours ...	31.8	11.4	9.8	28.1	9.8
Fertilisers... ..	308.0	247.9	99.7	283.4	149.0
Tools, implements and instruments ...	33.2	33.1	31.4	37.9	12.6
Machinery and parts thereof ...	139.4	121.2	165.1	166.6	138.0
Iron and steel manufactures:					
Buckets, pails and basins ...	7.8	13.9	11.5	7.1	11.4
Other hollow-ware ...	14.3	28.7	21.1	10.1	8.2
Building and mining materials	34.7	40.6	63.7	118.8	28.4
Railway materials ...	34.5	45.1	16.5	27.3	2.5
Other iron and steel manufactures ...	98.0	114.1	150.1	167.2	72.4
Vehicles:					
Railway locomotives and parts	24.7	19.6	15.4	45.8	7.8
Railway wagons and parts ...	3.0	13.0	25.7	15.5	19.6
Private cars ...	40.0	38.5	33.1	35.0	32.9
Commercial vehicles ...	7.6	3.2	5.3	14.6	16.8
Chassis with engines ...	56.3	54.7	69.9	77.3	11.4
Cycles ...	22.9	31.6	35.2	21.3	15.3
Ships and boats ...	0.7	29.6	76.8	12.5	0.8

NOTE:—(a) 1954 and 1955 figures include table salt.

TABLE 39. EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS: PRINCIPAL ITEMS, 1951 TO 1955—VALUE AND QUANTITIES

<i>Commodity</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
COCOA:					
Value, £ thousand ...	934	1,340	1,611	847	572
Quantity, long tons ...	3,810	3,609	6,360	3,070	2,320
Quantity (metric tons) ...	(3,872)	(3,667)	(6,464)	(3,120)	(2,358)
FRESH BANANAS :					
Value, £ thousand ...	2,344	2,863	3,005	2,211	2,154
Quantity, long tons ...	66,969	81,232	90,360	72,980	71,800
Quantity (metric tons) ...	(68,063)	(82,556)	(91,833)	(74,170)	(72,970)
DRIED BANANAS :					
Value, £ thousand ...	15	3	26	27	28
Quantity, long tons ...	128	29	230	230	230
Quantity (metric tons) ...	(130)	(29)	(234)	(234)	(234)
PALM KERNELS :					
Value, £ thousand ...	89	88	254	96	71
Quantity, long tons ...	2,000	1,731	4,570	1,570	1,220
Quantity (metric tons) ...	(2,033)	(1,759)	(4,644)	(1,596)	(1,240)
PALM OIL:					
Value, £ thousand ...	241	174	192	283	188
Quantity, long tons ...	3,239	2,590	2,760	2,720	1,850
Quantity (metric tons) ...	(3,292)	(2,631)	(2,805)	(2,764)	(1,880)
RUBBER:					
Value, £ thousand ...	218	285	337	418	489
Quantity, long tons ...	1,442	1,603	2,040	1,540	1,570
Quantity (metric tons) ...	(1,465)	(1,629)	(2,073)	(1,565)	(1,596)

NOTE: (1) Values were revised in 1951 and 1952.

TABLE 40. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,
1951 TO 1955

£ thousand					
<i>Country of origin or destination</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
IMPORTS—Total	2,094.3	1,666.1	1,617.8	1,967.7	1,182.7
Total—British Countries	1,409.6	1,259.5	1,357.4	1,547.7	934.5
United Kingdom	1,370.3	1,222.6	1,342.0	1,538.1	911.3
Other British Countries	39.3	36.9	15.4	9.6	23.2
Total—Foreign Countries	684.7	406.6	260.4	419.4	248.2
France	17.8	16.6	12.2	30.4	23.1
French Cameroons	2.1	0.6	3.1	1.1	—
Netherlands	278.0	173.5	49.7	21.9	47.2
Belgium—Luxemburg	82.6	24.2	64.5	231.8	14.3
Germany	81.5	53.2	25.6	31.9	24.1
Italy and Trieste	1.8	2.9	0.9	5.6	9.5
Japan	83.6	35.5	21.2	35.9	56.1
United States of America	54.0	38.9	44.2	33.4	33.8
Other Foreign Countries	83.3	61.2	39.0	27.4	40.1
EXPORTS (including Re-exports)					
Total... ..	4,041.8	4,912.4	5,571.9	3,943.6	3,553.6
United Kingdom	3,722.1	4,339.2	4,594.5(a)	3,911.5	3,526.2
Other British Countries	0.3	0.5	2.5(a)	—	—
Western Germany	—	—	268.8	—	—
U.S.A.	273.0	568.1	452.6	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	46.4	4.6	223.1(a)	32.1	27.4

NOTE: (a) Excluding re-exports (value altogether at £28,100) for which the breakdown by country is not yet available.

TABLE 41. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH TRUST TERRITORY PORTS
MAIN ITEMS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, 1955

<i>Direction of Trade Item and Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Belgium- Luxembourg</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>
IMPORTS:									
Beer, etc. '000 galls.	228.6	101.7	—	8.9	—	111.5	—	—	6.5
Cement tons	9,821.0	9,781.0	30.0	—	10.0	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers tons	12,133.8	3,761.2	175.0	8,095.6	2.0	100.0	—	—	—
Machinery £ sterling	139,427	134,274	199	1,025	—	541	—	235	3,153
Ships and boats £ sterling	730	730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXPORTS:									
Cocoa tons	3,810	2,610	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—
Bananas (fresh) tons	66,969	66,969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber tons	1,442	1,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

Introductory Note

There are no comprehensive AGRICULTURAL statistics for the territory. Information on land use and on estimated agricultural production for a small sample of villages was collected in the course of a sample census. Full details were given in the Report on the sample census of agriculture, 1950-51 published by the Department of Statistics, Lagos in 1952. On the other hand there are certain crops which are grown mainly or entirely for export—in the Northern areas groundnuts and long-staple cotton, in the Southern areas bananas, palm kernels, cocoa and rubber, and there are comprehensive statistics for these.

TABLE 42. ESTIMATED LAND UTILISATION, 1950-51

Square miles

Land Classification	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
AREAS								
Total ...	34,081	17,500	16,581	(31,786)	(29,318)	(17,719)	6,932	9,649
Under farm crops	1,108	594	504	(1,318)	(1,757)	(2,110)	362	142
Under tree crops (b)	451	3	448	(3)	(—)	(—)	30	418
Fallow ...	4,653	594	4,059	(457)	(6,908)	(692)	3,293	766
Forest Reserves	2,159	15	2,144	(11)	(509)	(152)	510	1,634
Non-agricultural	190	71	119	(55)	(271)	(205)	65	54
Grazing ...	1,253	112	1,141	(—)	(—)	(—)	1,141	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	24,267	16,101	8,166	(29,943)	19,873	42,574	1,531	6,635
PERCENTAGES								
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under farm crops	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.2	6.0	4.6	5.2	1.5
Under tree crops	1.3	—	2.7	—	—	—	0.4	4.3
Fallow ...	13.7	3.3	24.4	1.4	23.6	1.5	47.5	7.9
Forest Reserves	6.3	—	12.8	—	1.7	0.3	7.4	16.9
Non-agricultural	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
Grazing ...	3.7	0.6	6.9	—	—	—	16.5	—
Uncultivated bush and waste	71.2	92.4	49.5	94.2	67.4	67.8	22.1	68.8

NOTES:

1. Based on the Sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Tree crops consist of the paint or sap of the trees; they exclude timber, firewood, bark, wild honey, etc.

TABLE 43. ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand acres

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
ACREAGES								
Total (d) ...	909	412	499	(843)	(1,299)	(1,378)	400	99
Rice ...	9	—	9	(—)	(28)	(—)	—	9
Millet ...	53	53	—	(69)	(211)	(524)	—	—
Guinea Corn(b)	272	272	—	(512)	(304)	(547)	—	—
Maize(c) ...	228	27	201	—	(16)	(22)	186	15
Cassava ...	96	6	90	(26)	(40)	(—)	76	14
Yams ...	8	—	8	(—)	(314)	(—)	—	8
Cocoyams ...	84	5	81	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	35
Cow peas ...	13	13	—	(21)	(46)	(73)	—	—
Okra ...	2	1	1	(—)	(7)	(—)	—	1
Peppers ...	1	—	1	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1
Groundnuts ...	36	32	4	(127)	(41)	(162)	1	3
Other farm crops	107	3	104	(88)	(222)	(50)	91	13
PERCENTAGES(d)								
Total ...	100	100	100	(100)	(100)	(100)	100	100
Rice ...	1.0	—	1.8	(—)	(2.3)	(—)	—	9.3
Millet ...	5.2	12.8	—	(8.2)	(17.2)	(38.0)	—	—
Guinea Corn	29.9	66.0	—	(60.7)	(24.7)	(33.7)	—	—
Maize ...	25.2	6.5	40.5	(—)	(1.3)	(1.6)	46.5	15.5
Cassava ...	10.6	1.5	18.5	(3.1)	(3.3)	(—)	19.0	14.4
Yams ...	0.9	—	1.7	(—)	(25.5)	(—)	—	8.3
Cocoyams ...	9.2	1.2	15.9	(—)	(—)	(—)	11.5	54.0
Cow peas ...	1.4	3.2	—	(2.5)	(3.7)	(5.3)	—	—
Okra ...	0.2	0.3	0.2	(—)	(0.6)	(—)	—	1.0
Peppers ...	0.1	—	0.2	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	1.0
Groundnuts ...	3.9	7.8	0.8	(15.1)	(3.3)	(11.8)	0.3	3.1
Other farm products	11.8	0.7	20.4	(10.4)	(18.1)	(3.6)	22.7	5.9

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to areas falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

(d) Some of the totals shown in the above table exceed the figures shown opposite "Land under Farm crops" in Table 42 to the extent of the area planted with second crops.

TABLE 44. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS AND AVERAGE ACREAGE FARMED PER CULTIVATOR, 1950-51

Type of Cultivator or Crop	Totals			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Camer- oons
NUMBERS OF CULTIVATORS								
Total ...	268,000	149,000	119,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	41,000
Total farmers	243,000	149,000	94,000	(201,000)	(331,000)	(334,000)	78,000	16,000
Full-time ...	201,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-time ...	42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ACREAGE PER CULTIVATOR(b)								
Total ...	3.7	2.8	4.2	(4.2)	(5.4)	(4.0)	5.1	2.4
Rice ...	—	—	—	(—)	(0.1)	(—)	—	0.2
Millet ...	0.2	0.3	—	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.6)	—	—
Guinea corn(c)	1.1	1.8	—	(2.5)	(0.9)	(1.6)	—	—
Maize(d)	0.9	0.2	1.7	(—)	(—)	(0.1)	2.4	0.4
Cassava ...	0.4	—	0.8	(0.1)	(0.1)	(—)	1.0	0.3
Yams ...	—	—	—	(—)	(0.9)	(—)	—	0.2
Cocoyams ...	0.3	—	0.7	(—)	(—)	(—)	0.6	0.8
Cow peas ...	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	—	—
Okra ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts ...	0.2	0.2	—	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.5)	—	0.1
Other farm crops	0.4	—	0.9	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.1)	1.1	0.4

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to those falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Farmers only; excludes plantation workers.

(c) Including masakwa.

(d) Early and late maize.

TABLE 45. ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE
OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS, 1950-51

Thousand tons

Crop	Total Trust Territory			Provinces				
	All Areas	Northern Areas	Southern Areas	Adamawa (a)	Benue (a)	Bornu (a)	Bamenda	Cameroons
PRODUCTION Total—all crop	747	206	541	(420)	(1,733)	(381)	383	158
Rice (paddy)	2	—	2	(—)	(12)	(—)	—	2
Millet (threshed)	15	15	—	(19)	(60)	(113)	—	—
Guinea Corn (threshed)(b)	84	84	—	(264)	(103)	(206)	—	—
Maize (shelled) (c)	122	13	109	(—)	(6)	(9)	102	7
Cassava (roots)	318	23	295	(95)	(148)	(—)	235	60
Yams (tubers)	26	—	26	(—)	(1,394)	(—)	—	26
Cocoyams (roots)	113	4	109	(—)	(—)	(—)	46	63
Sweet potatoes (roots)	23	23	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	2	2	—	(5)	(5)	(6)	—	—
Okra (fruits) ...	1	1	—	(—)	(1)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Melon (un-shelled seed)	1	1	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	9	9	—	(37)	(4)	(47)	—	—
Bambarra groundnuts (shelled)	31	31	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
YIELDS PER ACRE (tons)								
Rice (paddy) ...	584	—	584	(—)	(945)	(—)	—	—
Millet (threshed)	632	632	—	(602)	(636)	(482)	—	—
Guinea corn (threshed)(b)	693	693	—	(1,156)	(759)	(840)	—	—
Maize (shelled) (c)	1,208	1,080	1,215	(—)	(860)	(972)	1,230	1,087
Cassava (roots)	7,450	8,590	7,351	(8,190)	(8,364)	(—)	6,952	9,929
Yams (tubers)	7,280	—	7,280	(—)	(9,934)	(—)	—	7,053
Cocoyams (roots)	3,045	1,790	3,140	(—)	(—)	(—)	2,200	4,268
Sweet potatoes (roots)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Cow peas (shelled)	346	346	—	(483)	(241)	(184)	—	—
Okra (fruits) ...	1,120	2,240	—	(—)	(318)	(—)	—	—
Peppers ...	100	—	112	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	116
Melon (un-shelled seed)	—	—	—	(—)	(—)	(—)	—	—
Groundnuts (shelled)	560	601	368	(661)	(242)	(651)	379	231
Bambarra groundnuts	450	450	—	(462)	(465)	(—)	—	—

NOTES:

1. Based on the sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.

(a) Figures for Adamawa, Benue and Bornu Provinces refer to the entire province and not merely to those falling within Trust Territory.

(b) Including masakwa.

(c) Early and late maize.

TABLE 48. ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 AND 1955

Product	1955		1954	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cattle Number	17,000	£ 250,000	25,100	£ 380,000
Meat for local consumption:				
Beef thousand lb.	6,000	350,000	3,500	140,000
Goat flesh thousand lb.	10,000	500,000	300	18,500
Cream pints	300	...	—	—
Milk thousand gal.	550	...	5,100	...
Butter thousand lb.	3,400	500	500	...
Hides lb.	240,000	250,000	11,000	13,500

APPENDIX X. FISHERIES

Note:

Fisheries in Trust Territory are not susceptible to exact study. Apart from a non-commercial trawler operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation, there is very little sea fishing. Fishing in inland water ways is wide spread wherever it is practicable, and dried fish and shrimps are substantial items of diet and of internal trade. No statistics of fisheries are available.

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

TABLE 49. AREA OF FORESTS AND FOREST ESTATES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 AND 1955

Type of Forest	Area	
	1955	1954
	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Productive or unproductive forests:		
Total area of productive forests	1,541	1,536
Area of productive forests being exploited	40	40
Estimated area of unproductive forests	731	736
Managed forests:		
Area of forest reserves	2,272	2,272
Area of forest under regeneration schemes	56	290

NOTE: Figures relate to Southern Areas only.

TABLE 50. MERCHANTABLE TIMBER FROM TRUST TERRITORY ESTIMATED VOLUME AND VALUE, 1949-50 TO 1954-55

Year						Volume	Value
						<i>cubic feet</i>	<i>£</i>
1954-55	...	...	...	...	...	514,530	18,050
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...	922,000	54,000
1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	1,128,000	70,000
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	774,050	65,400
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	857,100	42,350
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	613,600	19,450

NOTE:—1. No statistics are available for other forest products.

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

There are no known MINERAL resources of commercial value, and consequently no mining in the Trust Territory.

APPENDIX XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Note:

Industry in the sense of heavy industry or factory production does not exist in the territory. Apart from domestic crafts, like weaving, plaiting, leather work and pottery, and services like transport and distribution almost the sole industrial activity is the processing of primary-produce for export. Making of palm oil and sheet rubber, drying of bananas in remote areas, and tanning hides and skins. These are all merely ancillary to agriculture, and are carried out mainly by and for the large plantations, who also do their own building, mechanical repairs, woodwork, dairy farming, retailing, electricity generation and transport, and operate the main port facilities.

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

TABLE 51. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 AND 1955

Type of Society	1954				1955			
	Number of Societies	Membership	Capital	Turnover	Number of Societies	Membership	Capital	Turnover
TOTAL ...	51	3,293	£ 26,503	£ 166,087	75	5,202	£ 33,315	£ 846,665
Thrift and Credit	3	56	137	45	3	35	157	—
Thrift and Loan	3	147	4,804	—	4	178	6,001	—
Marketing ...	37	3,054	12,730	166,042	57	4,750	11,450	413,000
Farming	2	36	180	—	2	39	187	250
Secondaries(a)	6	(38)	8,652	(228,285)	9	180	15,520	433,415

NOTES:

1. The 1955 figures include 2 Co-operative Societies in the Northern Areas:

One Thrift and Loan Society with a membership of 25 and a Working Capital of £360, and the other a Consumer Society with a membership of 50, Working Capital of £200 and £415 as the Turnover.

(a) To avoid duplication, membership and turnover of secondaries excluded from the 1954 totals.

APPENDIX XV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 52. POST OFFICES, MAIL, MONEY- AND POSTAL-ORDERS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 AND 1955

<i>Item</i>	1954	1955	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Number or Value</i>	<i>Number or Value</i>	
POST OFFICES:			
TOTAL	17	30	
Full facilities (a)	6	6	
Partial facilities (b)	11	24*	
ESTIMATED MAIL:			
Letters	739,400	719,800	} Based on November counts.
Registered packets	84,500	54,300	
Parcels	9,800	2,000	
MONEY ORDERS:			
Issued: Number	8,004	7,752	
Value	129,811	125,615	
Paid: Number	2,480	2,607	
Value	34,899	37,268	
POSTAL ORDERS:			
Issued: Number	86,980	97,122	
Value	77,989	94,243	
Paid: Number	15,153	20,381	
Value	14,424	17,752	
SAVINGS BANK			
No. of depositors	} Not available.	Not available.	
Deposits		37,851	
Withdrawals		34,160	
Deposits at Year end		163,521	

* Figure includes 4 Post Offices in the Northern Areas.

NOTES:
 (a) Full facilities comprise: Postal, Telegraph, Money- and Postal-Order Services and Savings Bank.

(b) Postal Agencies in Southern Cameroons only.

TABLE 53. TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 AND 1955

<i>Item</i>	1954	1955
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
TELEPHONE SERVICE:		
Number of systems	5	4
Mileage of wires—local	160	305
Mileage of wires—trunk	256	506
Subscribers	129	135
Public telephones	4	4
TELEGRAPH SERVICE:		
Offices	6	6
Inland telegrams	71,045	64,633
Foreign telegrams received	2,133	1,656
Foreign telegrams despatched	3,089	2,653
WIRELESS LICENCES:		
Issued	110	129

NOTE: The figures refer to Southern Areas only.

TABLE 54A. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY PROVINCE—NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 AND 1955

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 AND 1955									miles
Area	1955				1954				
	Total	All Season	Dry Season	Tarred	Total	All Season	Dry Season	Tarred	
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:									
Adamawa Province (a) ...	409	66	343	—	409	66	343	—	
Benue Province (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bornu Province	379	96	283	—	536	35	501	—	

NOTES:

1. The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Territory. There is no mileage to which a road runs which is not served by some form of passenger carrying vehicle.

(a) 1954 data repeated for 1955; details of 1955 mileage are not available.

(b) For details of road construction in Trust Territory within Benue Province, see text.

**TABLE 54B. ROADS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 AND 1955**

<i>Type</i>	1955	1954
	miles	miles
Native Authority and Community Development Roads ...	430	488
Public Works Trunk "A" Roads	465	408
Public Works Trunk "B" Roads	152	190

NOTE:

The classification of bus routes has little significance in the Territory. There is no mileage to which a road runs which is not served by some form of passenger-carrying vehicle.

**TABLE 55. MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED IN THE TRUST TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1954 AND 1955**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	1955	1954
Private vehicles and taxis(a)	292	329
Commercial vehicles :		
Lorries, Kitcars, etc.(b)	544	420
Trailers	55	53
Motor cycles	56	45
Tractors(c)	37	34

NOTES:

(a) "Private" vehicles include all saloon cars, and all private kitcars, station wagons, etc.

(b) "Commercial" vehicles exclude taxis and all "private" vehicles as defined above.

(c) Tractors of all kinds licensed to pass over public roads.

TABLE 56. AIR TRANSPORT IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953 TO 1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Airports</i>	<i>Passenger Movements</i>	
		<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
1953			
TOTAL	2	1,291	1,465
Tiko	1	1,281	1,455
Mamfe	1	10	10
1954			
TOTAL	2	1,708	1,963
Tiko	1	1,708	1,963
Mamfe	1	—	—
1955			
TOTAL	2	1,678	1,930
Tiko	1	1,678	1,930
Mamfe	1	—	—

TABLE 57. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION POINTS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE, 1954 AND 1955

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Synoptic reporting stations</i>	<i>Climatological or agricultural stations</i>	<i>Rainfall Stations</i>
1955				
TOTAL	86	3	6	71
Southern Cameroons	63	3	5	53
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	11	—	1	10
Benue Province	2	—	—	2
Bornu Province	10	—	—	10
1954				
TOTAL	96	2	5	89
Southern Cameroons	73	2	3	68
TRUST TERRITORY WITHIN:				
Adamawa Province	7	—	1	6
Benue Province	1	—	—	1
Bornu Province	15	—	1	14

TABLE 58. SEA-BORNE CARGO LOADED AND UNLOADED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS, 1950 TO 1955

Thousand long tons

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cargo Loaded</i>			<i>Cargo Unloaded</i>		
	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	3	79	82	11	38	49
1954	4	96	100	11	31	42
1953	2	99	101	10	26	36
1952	3	84	87	11	31	42
1951	1	78	79	10	22	32
1950	—	68	68	9	18	27

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1955

<i>Nationality of Vessel</i>	<i>Entered</i>			<i>Cleared</i>		
	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL	177	298	475	146	328	474
British	153	149	302	126	172	298
French	1	125	126	1	127	128
Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	1	—	1	1	—	1
Norwegian	10	10	20	6	13	19
Spanish	2	2	4	2	2	4
Swedish	10	10	20	8	14	22
U.S.A.	—	2	2	2	—	2
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 60. REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT TRUST TERRITORY PORTS BY NATIONALITY, 1954 AND 1955

Thousand net registered tons

Nationality of Vessels	Vessels Entered			Vessels Cleared		
	Foreign	Coastwise	Total	Foreign	Coastwise	Total
TOTAL 1955 ...	193.5	368.5	562.0	265.6	291.7	557.3
1954 ...	187.5	407.5	595.0	309.8	286.8	596.6
1955						
British ...	152.9	334.2	487.1	228.0	250.5	478.5
French ...	1.7	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.8
Dutch ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
German ...	—	2.7	2.7	—	2.7	2.7
Norwegian ...	14.9	14.7	29.6	14.1	13.8	27.9
Spanish ...	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Swedish ...	16.8	16.6	33.4	21.6	17.4	39.0
U.S.A. ...	7.0	—	7.0	—	7.0	7.0
1954						
British ...	141.7	364.5	506.2	258.8	251.1	509.9
French ...	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2
German ...	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.2
Dutch ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ...	24.6	16.7	41.3	21.6	14.0	35.6
Spanish ...	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2
Swedish ...	10.9	13.1	24.0	11.3	7.8	19.1
U.S.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	9.9	13.0	22.9	17.7	13.7	31.4

APPENDIX XVI. COST OF LIVING

Introductory Note

Apart from the plantations in Victoria Division of the Southern Cameroons, the people of the Trust Territory nearly all follow rural occupations and are not employees. In these circumstances consumer Price Indices have only circumscribed relevance to the Trust Territory. The prices given in the following tables come from different sources. Those for Victoria and Buea are collected by the Department of Labour and are fairly reliable. Those for Bama, Gwoza and Mubi are collected by local authority employees for the administration; and it is not possible to assess their worth.

TABLE 61A. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS
BAMA, GWOZA AND MUBI, 1952 TO 1955

pence

Foodstuff	Local Unit of quantity and amount priced weight	Bama (a)				Gwoza (b)				Mubi (c)			
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1955	1954	1953	1952	1955 (1)	1954 (1)	1953	1952
Millet	mudu or tasa ... lb.	4.1	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.3	4.0	1.9	1.5
Guinea-corn	" " ... lb.	4.5	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7
Brown rice	" " ... lb.	29.0	21.3	26.3	12.2	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.5	5.7	6.8	5.2	5.2
Cassava tubers	bundle or heap ... lb.	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0
Fresh beef: boneless	piece or heap ... lb.	14.6	15.8	15.4	8.6	5.7	6.4	10.1	7.7	8.9	16.7	11.7	9.0
Dried beef	" " ... lb.	11.5	9.6	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dried fish	heap lb.	19.0	9.7	10.9	14.5	16.1	15.6	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.7	11.8
Palm oil (medium)	large beer bottle { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	18.4	21.6	18.8	14.9	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
Groundnut oil (medium)	" " { 1 lb. 8 ozs. }	21.2	24.0	20.5	19.1	15.1	14.5	16.6	15.9	21.2	22.6	22.1	20.9
Sour milk	calabash ... lb.	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	—	..	..	..
Butter	lump or bowl ... lb.	27.0	20.2	22.1	19.0	11.8	16.4	10.3	9.5	—	..	..	..
Salt	lump lb.	8.4	7.1	11.4	8.9	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.4
Dried pepper	small mudu or tasa (a, b)	15.7	9.9	14.0	16.4	14.5	9.2	10.3	12.2	23.3	29.3	24.8	19.4
Daddawa balls	— ... lb.	14.6	17.9	13.3	16.0	8.2	11.2	11.8	7.7	12.0	10.0	12.0	10.5
Dried kuka leaves	small mudu or tasa ... lb.	9.9	7.7	12.3	7.3	1.8	2.0	3.4	3.6	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0
Groundnuts—shelled	tasa lb.	—	..	..	..	2.8	3.1	..	..	3.6	3.1	4.5	2.7

NOTES:

1. 1954 and 1955 prices for Mubi are January–September averages.

(a) In Bama, the unit of capacity for grain is the large Mudu of about 5½ lb.; this varies with the type and dryness of the grain; the unit of capacity for pepper is the small Mudu, equivalent to about 1 lb.

(b) In Gwoza the unit is the small Mudu, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain and 1 lb. for pepper.

(c) In Mubi the unit is the Tasa, equivalent to about 2½ lb. for grain, ½ lb. for pepper.

TABLE 61B. RETAIL MARKET PRICES OF LOCAL FOODSTUFFS,
VICTORIA AND BUEA, 1952 TO 1955

pence

Foodstuff	Unit of quantity and equivalent weight	Victoria				Buea			
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1955	1954	1953	1952
Beef	Pound	24·5	28	36	38	25·1	24½	30	34
Fish, dried	Pound	27·7	45	40	38	33·0	53	41	45
Fish, fresh	Pound	19·1(c)	29	32(a)	26	—	—	—	—
Eggs	6	31·2	33	31	24	32·1	32	29	27
Farina, cigarette cup = 6 oz. ...	...	1·9	2	1½	2	2·0	2	1½	1
Rice, cigarette cup = 9 oz. ...	...	4·7	6	5½	5	5·7	5½	5½	5
Beans, cigarette cup = 8 oz. ...	...	3·1	4	3½	3	3·3	4	3½	4
Plantains	12	15·6	16	12	15	14·3	13	7	9
Cocoyam	6 medium	9·9	21½	21	22	9·7	24	13	20
Palm oil, bottle = 24 oz. ...	...	12·7	13	14	14	14·7	15½	17	19
Tomatoes	Pound	11·2	12	20	12	11·4	14½	12	7
Greens	bunch	1·5	1	1	1	2·0	1½	1	1
Okro	Pound	5·7	5½	11	11	5·3	8	14	6
Melon seeds, cig. cup = 6 oz. ...	...	6·7	7½	7½	6	8·2	8	8	7
Onions	6 medium size	26·8	19½	25	24	—	22½	36	35
Pepper, cig. cup = 3 oz. ...	...	4·9	6½	6	3	5·8	6	6½	5
Salt, cup	9 oz.	2·8	2½	2½	2	2·3	3	2½	3
Bananas	12	4·3	4	4	5	4·2	4½	3½	4
Oranges	12	13·0(d)	15½	9(b)	4	12·0	11	9	6
Groundnuts, cig. cup = 6 oz. ...	...	4·3	5	4½	4	5·5	5	4½	4

NOTES:

The Victoria average for 1954 excludes January, February and April, and for 1953 March and April. The Buea 1954 average excludes March, as prices were not collected in that month.

(a) Based on only 2 monthly figures.

(b) Based on only 5 monthly figures.

(c) Based on only 9 monthly figures.

(d) Based on only 1 month.

TABLE 62. RETAIL PRICE INDICES IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS SELECTED TOWNS 1952 TO 1955

1953 Average = 100

Year and Quarter					Index of retail prices of local foodstuffs		
					Bama	Gwoza	Mubi
1952	1st quarter	...	...	...	63	89	89
	2nd quarter	...	...	...	76	103	78
	3rd quarter	...	...	...	91	100	89
	4th quarter	...	...	...	98	88	86
1953	1st quarter	...	...	...	98	91	95
	2nd quarter	...	...	...	107	101	106
	3rd quarter	...	...	...	104	117	107
	4th quarter	...	...	...	92	92	91
1954	1st quarter	...	...	...	103	112	98
	2nd quarter	...	...	...	118	103	104
	3rd quarter	...	...	...	125	108	143
	4th quarter	...	...	...	119	103	..
1955	1st quarter	...	...	...	119	99	93
	2nd quarter	...	...	...	138	106	93
	3rd quarter	...	...	...	149	124	97
	4th quarter	...	...	...	149	113	..

NOTES:

1. The local foodstuffs are those shown in Table 61B. Index weighting is based on administrative officer's estimates of the supposed diet of unskilled labourers in the Trust Territory.

2. Bama and Gwoza are in Bornu Province. Mubi is in Adamawa Province.

3. Since issuing the 1954 report, the base period of these price indices has been altered to the Calendar year 1953 in order to facilitate comparison with places elsewhere in Nigeria.

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

Introductory Note

Only a small proportion of the people of the Trust Territory are employed: Central and Local Government, and the plantations are the only substantial employers.

Information on Labour Inspections and Labour Offences should be sought in the text. Most of the population possess land and earn their living by cultivating small farms. There is no restriction on the movement of Africans from or into the Trust Territory across the frontier; and within Nigeria, anyone may move as he pleases. A substantial number of Africans born outside the Trust Territory now live and work there. Natives of Trust Territory are equally free to seek work and live where they please.

No statistics of Emigrants and Immigrants are available. The estimated occupational composition of the population is shown in Appendix I, Tables 7A and 7B.

In general, it is not necessary to recruit workers outside the area where they are to work; but one of the banana plantations does so on a small scale—entirely within the Trust Territory. Plantation workers are given accommodation, and normally have their families with them if they wish.

TABLE 63A. EMPLOYMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954*

<i>Industry and Area</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
ALL WAGE-EARNERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	705	705	591	588	616
In Adamawa ...	503	503	404	396	423
In Benue ...	12	12	12	12	12
In Bornu ...	190	190	175	180	181
Other Industries: Total ...	150	150	141	138	124
In Adamawa ...	70	70	64	58	38
In Benue ...	3	3	3	3	8
In Bornu ...	77	77	74	77	78
All Industries: Total ...	855	855	732	726	740
In Adamawa ...	573	573	468	454	461
In Benue ...	15	15	15	15	20
In Bornu ...	267	267	249	257	259

* Owing to a change in the method of collection of employment statistics no 1955 figures in the form required for these two tables are available.

**TABLE 63A. EMPLOYMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY
NORTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954 (continued)**

<i>Industry and Area</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
WAGE-EARNERS PER 1,000 ADULT					
MALES:					
Public Services: Total ...	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.7
Other Industries: Total ...	.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.0
All Industries: Total ...	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.7
In Adamawa ...	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.8	6.0
In Benue ...	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	6.7
In Bornu ...	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.9
CASUAL & SEASONAL WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	364	364	369	358	408
Other Industries: Total ...	105	105	57	55	60
All Industries: Total ...	469	469	426	413	468
In Adamawa ...	203	203	201	195	254
In Benue ...	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu ...	266	266	225	208	214
REGULAR WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	301	301	222	230	218
Other Industries: Total ...	85	85	84	83	64
All Industries: Total ...	386	386	306	313	272
In Adamawa ...	268	268	267	259	207
In Benue ...	12	12	15	15	20
In Bornu ...	106	106	24	39	45
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	95	95	94	94	72
Other Industries: Total ...	—	—	—	—	—
All Industries: Total ...	95	95	94	94	72
In Adamawa ...	92	92	91	89	69
In Benue ...	3	3	3	5	3
In Bornu ...	—	—	—	—	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	46	46	35	37	39
Other Industries: Total ...	43	43	42	40	41
All Industries: Total ...	89	89	77	77	80
In Adamawa ...	66	66	62	53	35
In Benue ...	7	7	7	9	24
In Bornu ...	16	16	8	15	21
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services: Total ...	564	564	462	457	505
Other Industries: Total ...	107	107	99	98	83
All Industries: Total ...	671	671	561	555	588
In Adamawa ...	415	415	315	310	337
In Benue ...	5	5	5	3	3
In Bornu ...	251	251	241	242	248

TABLE 63B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954*

Type of wage-earner and Industry	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
ALL WAGE-EARNERS:					
Total	42,800	42,300	37,100	35,200	36,500
Agriculture	31,400	33,300	27,300	25,100	24,800
Timber and forest products	700	700	700	700	800
Industry, transport and trade	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,100
Public Services	7,500	5,500	6,300	6,700	6,900
Domestic and personal service	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200
Other	900	500	600	600	1,700
WAGE-EARNERS PER THOUSAND ADULT MALES:					
Total	82	162	236	231	238
Agriculture	60	127	174	164	162
Industry, transport and trade	2	4	6	6	7
Domestic and personal service	3	5	8	8	8
Timber and forest products	1	3	4	5	5
Public Services	14	21	40	44	45
Other	2	2	4	4	11
SEASONAL AND CASUAL WORKERS:					
Total	6,713	5,250	4,415	4,300	5,800
Agriculture	1,256	1,200	13	—	1,700
Industry, transport and trade	100	100	91	100	300
Domestic and personal services... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	500	500	462	500	400
Public Services	4,227	3,100	3,454	3,200	2,700
Other	630	350	395	500	700
REGULAR WORKERS:					
Total	36,087	37,050	32,825	30,900	30,700
Agriculture	30,144	32,100	27,342	25,100	23,100
Industry, transport and trade	900	900	920	800	800
Domestic and personal service... ..	1,300	1,300	1,212	1,200	1,200
Timber and forest products	200	200	203	200	400
Public Services	3,273	2,400	2,981	3,500	4,200
Other	270	150	167	100	1,000
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	10,100	3,650	3,744	3,826	2,900
Agriculture	5,000	700	850	800	800
Industry, transport and trade	300	300	321	300	400
Domestic and personal service... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products	100	100	126	100	100
Public Services	4,600	2,400	2,315	2,500	900
Other	100	150	132	126	700

* Owing to a change in the method of collection of employment statistics no 1955 figures in the form required for these two tables are available.

**TABLE 63B. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
SOUTHERN AREAS, 1950 TO 1954 (continued)**

<i>Type of wage-earner and Industry</i>	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	3,800	7,200	6,552	6,400	5,400
Agriculture	800	4,900	4,081	4,100	2,300
Industry, transport and trade ...	100	100	52	—	—
Domestic and personal service...	1,300	1,300	1,212	1,200	1,200
Timber and forest products ...	300	300	285	300	300
Public Services	1,200	500	833	700	1,200
Other	100	100	89	100	400
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Total	28,900	31,450	24,682	25,000	28,200
Agriculture	25,600	27,700	20,369	20,200	21,700
Industry, transport and trade ...	600	600	572	600	700
Domestic and personal service...	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	300	300	225	300	400
Public Services	1,700	2,600	3,163	3,500	4,800
Other	700	250	353	400	600

**TABLE 64. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1951 TO 1955**

<i>Area and Industry</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
NORTHERN AREAS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	44	44	44	44	44
In Benue	44	..	..	..	..
In Bornu	44	43	43	43	43
Other Industries—					
In Adamawa	—	38-46	38-46	38-46	38-46
In Benue	—	—	—	—	—
In Bornu	—	38-46	42-46	42-46	42-46
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS:					
Agriculture	45	45	45	46	46
Industry, transport and trade	42	42	42	42	42
Domestic and personal service					
(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	45	45	45	45	45
Public Service	44	44	43	43	43
Other	45	45	45	45	43

NOTE: (a) There are no fixed hours of work for domestic and personal service.

TABLE 65A. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
NORTHERN AREAS, 1951 TO 1955

					Shillings
Category, Industry and Area					
					1955
					1954
					1953
					1952
					1951
MONTHLY WAGES					
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	193-415
In Benue	...	...	...	...	193-415
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	193-415
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	—
In Benue	...	...	...	...	—
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	—
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	115-141
In Benue	...	...	...	...	119-145
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	—
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	—
In Benue	...	...	...	...	—
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	—
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Public Services—					
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	54-65
In Benue	...	...	...	...	61-69
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	54-65
Other industries—					
In Adamawa	...	...	...	...	—
In Benue	...	...	...	...	—
In Bornu	...	...	...	...	—

NOTE: 1. No details of housing for employees in the Northern areas are available.

**TABLE 65B. MONTHLY WAGES AND HOUSING IN TRUST TERRITORY:
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951 TO 1955**

<i>Industry</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES—Shillings					
SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	258	240	152	145	129
Industry, transport and trade	265	228	228	172	145
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	258	210	210	208	176
Public service	304	240	211	174	160
Other	250	240	120	120	107
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	130	119	111	99	83
Industry, transport and trade	122	94	94	119	98
Domestic and personal service	—	84	84	85	60
Timber and forest products ...	112	—	84	83	62
Public service	115	98	133	120	58
Other	115	104	94	87	68
UNSKILLED WORKERS:					
Agriculture	78	76	69	85	63
Industry, transport and trade	75	61	61	82	62
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	62	57	57	52	39
Public service	67	64	63	85	62
Other	68	66	61	69	45
EMPLOYEES HOUSED:					
Thousands of employees					
Total	22.8	25.3	22.0	23.3	21.2
Agriculture	22.1	23.9	20.3	21.2	19.1
Industry, transport and trade	0.2	0.4	—	—	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	0.6	1.1	1.1
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Public service	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Other	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 66. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951 TO 1955

<i>Industry</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	11	15	10	8	20
Agriculture	11	10	7	5	13
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	1	—
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	1	1
Public services... ..	—	5	2	2	4
Other	—	—	1	—	1
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS:					
Total	419	440	3,515	496	528
Agriculture	394	434	3,498	487	507
Industry, transport and trade	7	2	—	3	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	1	5
Public services... ..	15	4	8	5	15
Other	3	—	9	—	—
PERSONS COMPENSATED:					
Total	181	..	124	46	94
Agriculture	180	..	119	44	91
Industry, transport and trade	1	..	—	—	1
Domestic and personal service	—	..	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	..	—	—	1
Public services... ..	—	(a)	2	2	1
Other	—	..	3	—	—

NOTE: (a) Not yet assessed.

TABLE 67. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1955

<i>Industry</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
NUMBER OF UNIONS:					
Total	15	11	7	6	6
Agriculture	2	7	3	2	2
Industry, transport and trade	2	—	—	—	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public services... ..	7	4	4	4	3
Other	4	—	—	—	—
MEMBERSHIP:					
Total	27,900	40,840	26,500	26,200	25,300
Agriculture	24,640	39,940	25,600	25,500	24,600
Industry, transport and trade	80	—	—	—	100
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public services... ..	2,040	900	900	700	600
Other	1,140	—	—	—	—

NOTE: 1. These unions and their membership are in the Southern Areas of the Trust Territory.

**TABLE 68. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN TRUST TERRITORY—
SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1951 TO 1955**

<i>Industry</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
STRIKES:					
Total	9	5	5	6	4
Agriculture	6	5	5	6	2
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	1
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	1	—	—	—	1
Other	2	—	—	—	—
WORKERS INVOLVED:					
Total	20,032	4,703	500	5,700	1,500
Agriculture	18,451	4,703	500	5,700	800
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	600
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	225	—	—	—	100
Other industries	1,356	—	—	—	—
MAN-DAYS LOST:					
Total	87,251	23,515	2,500	62,800	4,100
Agriculture	83,858	23,515	2,500	62,800	3,300
Industry, transport and trade	—	—	—	—	300
Domestic and personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Timber and forest products ...	—	—	—	—	—
Public service	825	—	—	—	500
Other industries	2,568	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX XVIII.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE SERVICES

Note

Most of the population of the Trust Territory subsists on the land. In general there are fewer job-seekers than jobs and—in the southern areas—there is almost certainly a net movement of workers into the Territory from both east and west. This and the social customs of the people make elaborate welfare services for orphans, widows, the aged and the infirm unnecessary. In any case, these matters are within the competence of the native authorities. The Cameroons Development Corporation, Elder's & Fyffe's and the U.A.C. also provide more or less elaborate facilities for their own workers and their workers' families.

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

Introductory Note

Medical services in Victoria Division of Southern Cameroons (i.e., in the main plantation area) are as full as can be found anywhere in Nigeria, and the area is far better "doctored" than any other part of the Trust Territory, or indeed most parts of Nigeria. In the Northern areas of Trust Territory the medical facilities compare favourably with those in the adjacent parts of the same provinces, and patients from Trust Territory often avail themselves of the medical services in nearby centres outside the Trust Territory itself.

TABLE 69. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY, TOTALS BY GRADE, 1952 TO 1955

Grade	1955			1954	1953	1952
	North	South	Total	Total		
Registered physicians and surgeons ...	3	24	27	23	22	16
Assistant Medical Officer ...	—	—	—	—	1	2
Health Superintendent ...	—	1	1	2	2	1
Medical Field Superintendent ...	—	1	1	1	1	1
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	5	37	42	26	25	26
Qualified nurses ...	7	102	109	111	85	77
Nurses-in-training ...	2	102	104	22	12	20
Licensed midwives ...	—	33	33	35	36	20
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers ...	6	21	27	30	30	24
Laboratory assistants ...	1	8	9	7	3	3
Pharmacists ...	1	10	11	12	12	7
Dispensary attendants and dressers ...	26	134	160	160	160	158
Health attendants ...	1	2	3	1	2	5
Vaccinators ...	14	—	14	23	23	21
Lepser-camp attendants ...	6	—	6	3	3	3
Assistant Leprosy Inspector ...	—	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE 70. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND INSTITUTION, 1954 AND 1955

Grade	Government or N.A.				Other			
	1955			1954	1955			1954
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons ...	1	9	10	9	2	15	17	14
Assistant Medical Officer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent ...	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters ...	2	5	7	3	3	32	35	23
Qualified nurses ...	6	64	70	68	1	38	39	43
Nurses-in-training ...	—	24	24	22	2	78	80	—
Licensed midwives ...	—	13	13	12	—	20	20	23
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers ...	6	10	16	22	—	11	11	8
Laboratory assistants ...	1	2	3	7	—	6	6	—
Pharmacists ...	1	7	8	7	—	3	3	5
Dispensary attendants and dressers ...	24	33	57	79	2	101	103	81
Health attendants ...	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Vaccinators ...	14	—	14	17	—	—	—	6
Lepser-camp attendants ...	5	—	5	—	1	—	1	3
Assistant Leprosy Inspector ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 71. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL ENGAGED SOLELY IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND SEX, 1954 AND 1955

Grade	Male				Female			
	1955			1954	1955			1954
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	3	24	27	23	—	—	—	—
Assistant Medical Officer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent ...	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	—	—	—	—	5	37	42	26
Qualified nurses	6	59	65	65	1	43	44	46
Nurses-in-training	2	80	82	15	—	22	22	7
Licensed midwives	—	—	—	—	—	33	33	33
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	6	21	27	30	—	—	—	—
Laboratory assistants	1	8	9	7	—	—	—	—
Pharmacists	1	10	11	12	—	—	—	—
Dispensary attendants and dressers	23	114	137	154	3	20	23	6
Health attendants	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	—
Vaccinators	13	—	13	23	1	—	1	—
Leper-camp attendants	6	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Assistant Leprosy Inspector ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 72. MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY BY GRADE AND RACE, 1954 AND 1955

Grade	Expatriates				Africans			
	1955			1954	1955			1954
	North	South	Total	Total	North	South	Total	Total
Registered physicians and surgeons	3	19	22	20	—	5	5	3
Assistant Medical Officers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Superintendent ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Field Superintendent ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sleeping-sickness Superintendent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing sisters	5	32	37	26	—	5	5	—
Qualified nurses	1	—	1	—	6	102	108	111
Nurses-in-training	—	—	—	—	2	102	104	22
Licensed midwives	—	3	3	—	—	30	30	35
Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers	—	—	—	—	6	21	27	30
Laboratory assistants	—	—	—	—	1	8	9	7
Pharmacists	—	—	—	—	1	10	11	12
Dispensary attendants and dressers	—	—	—	—	26	134	160	160
Health attendants	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
Vaccinators	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	23
Leper-camp attendants	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	3
Assistant Leprosy Inspector ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

TABLE 73. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY 1952-1955

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1955	1954	1953	1952
HOSPITALS:				
Total	16	16	15	15
Government	7	7	6	6
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	5	5	5	5
Missions	1	1	1	1
United Africa Company	3	3	3	3
MATERNITY HOMES:				
Government	—	3	—	—
Commercial Firm	—	1	—	—
Missions	9	9	9	7
RURAL CLINICS:				
Government	—	6	6	6
DISPENSARIES:				
Total	96	85	83	78
Government	1	1	1	1
Native Administration	44	43	41	37
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	44	32	32	31
Missions	7	9	9	9
LEPROSY CENTRES:				
Total	7	4	4	4
Native Authorities	2	1	1	1
Missions	5	3	3	3
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS:				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams...	1	2	2	2

TABLE 74. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS;
1954 AND 1955

Type of Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1954		1955	
HOSPITALS :				
Total	15	1	15	1
Government	6	1	6	1
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	5	—	5	—
Missions	1	—	1	—
United Africa Company	3	—	3	—
MATERNITY HOMES :				
Government	3	—	—	—
Commercial Firms	1	—	—	—
Missions	8	1	8	1
RURAL CLINICS :				
Government	6	—	—	—
DISPENSARIES :				
Total	65	20	70	26
Government	1	—	1	—
Native Authorities	28	15	25	19
Cameroons Development Corporation ...	32	—	44	—
Missions	4	5	—	7
LEPROSY CENTRES :				
Total	1	3	2	5
Native Authorities	1	—	—	2
Missions	—	3	2	3
MEDICAL FIELD UNITS :				
Sleeping Sickness and Treatment Teams	2	—	1	—

TABLE 75. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY,
1952 TO 1955

Type of Institution	Number of beds			
	1955	1954	1953	1952
Total	1,092	1,061	999	885
Government Hospitals	425	383	384	371
Native Administration Hospitals	—	9	10	4
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	468	474	449	355
Mission Hospitals	74	74	56	69
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	52	60	53	52
United Africa Company Institutions ...	73	61	47	34

TABLE 76. HOSPITAL BEDS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS,
1954 AND 1955

Type of Institution	Number of beds			
	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1954		1955	
Total	1,007	54	1,036	56
Government Hospitals	372	11	373	52
Native Administration Hospitals	6	3	—	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals and Dispensaries	474	—	468	—
Mission Hospitals	40	34	74	—
Mission Maternity Homes and Dispensaries	54	6	48	4
United Africa Company Institutions ...	61	—	73	—

TABLE 77. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1952-55

Type of Patient and Institution	Total			
	1955	1954	1953	1952
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	27,237	23,731	16,846	56,620
Government	11,910	8,026	7,389	10,900
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	9,427	11,280	6,177	43,000
Mission Hospitals	3,789	2,514	2,062	2,720
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,111	1,911	1,218	..
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	591,175	463,611	388,409	482,300
Government	67,251	45,905	58,540	83,400
Native Administrations	252,023	225,109	177,501	—
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	181,341	125,901	97,163	163,100
Mission Hospitals	62,646	37,952	43,044	..
United Africa Company Hospitals and Dispensaries	27,914	28,744	12,161	..

NOTE: (a) Includes outpatients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

TABLE 78. PATIENTS TREATED AT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY AREAS, 1954 AND 1955

Type of Patient and Institution	Trust Territory in			
	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	Northern Cameroons
	1954		1955	
IN-PATIENTS:				
Total recorded	22,522	1,209	25,861	1,376
Government	8,026	—	10,744	1,166
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	11,280	—	9,427	—
Mission Hospitals	1,305	1,209	3,579	210 (b)
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,911	—	2,111	—
OUT-PATIENTS (a):				
Total recorded	317,847	145,764	422,863	168,312
Government	45,905	—	56,778	10,473
Native Administrations	112,554	112,555	107,965	144,058
Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals	125,901	—	181,341	—
Mission Hospitals	4,743	33,209	48,865	13,781 (c)
U.A.C. Hospitals and Dispensaries	28,744	—	27,914	—

NOTES: (a) Includes out-patients recorded at hospitals or dispensaries.

(b) In respect of Mission Station at Bama—refers to patients from a distance temporarily housed in huts, whilst undergoing treatment.

(c) No records available concerning Mission Dispensaries in the Adamawa Trust Territory.

TABLE 79. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, 1950-1955

£ thousand

	Financial years ending 31st March					
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total	164.3	122.0	145	141	123	66
Government	132.7	80.9	117	120	106	52
Native Authorities	31.6	41.1	28	21	17	14

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND SANITARY SERVICES IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 80A. NORTHERN CAMEROONS 1955 (YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH)

£ thousand

Type of Expenditure	Government	Native Authorities	Mission Funds (a)	Commercial Concerns	Fees	Other Sources
Total	13.9	14.5	1.6	—	0.1	—
Administration, etc.	1.2	—	*	—	—	—
Building and Maintenance	3.9	1.1	0.2	—	—	—
Medical Supplies	1.3	5.0	0.7	—	0.1	—
Hospital Equipment	0.6	—	*	—	—	—
Medical Personnel	6.5	4.5	0.6	—	—	—
Other items	0.4	3.9	*	—	—	—

NOTE :

* = less than £50.

(a) No financial records available of Medical Work by Missions in Adamawa Trust Territory.

TABLE 80B. SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, 1955 (YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH)

£ thousand

Type of Expenditure	Government	Native Authorities	Mission Funds	Commercial Concerns	Fees	Other Sources
Total	118.8	17.1	31.0	131.8	6.7	—
Administration, etc.	19.6	0.1	2.7	12.5	6.7	—
Building and Maintenance	0.9	1.3	5.8	32.1	—	—
Medical Supplies	11.2	4.4	7.2	23.0	—	—
Hospital Equipment	1.5	0.1	3.8	6.6	—	—
Medical Personnel	43.5	8.3	9.0	54.6	—	—
Other items	42.1	2.9	2.5	3.0	—	—

NOTE: 1. Financial Assistance from Government to Missions in the Trust Territory:—Bed occupancy; Capital grants; Rural Services; Maintenance grants.

APPENDIX XX. HOUSING

Note

No statistics are available. Information on workers housed by their employers will be found in Appendix XXVII—LABOUR—Table 65.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

TABLE 81. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND AGE IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

<i>Sex and Locality</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Age Group—Year</i>			
		16-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50
TOTAL	776	63	187	514	12
MALES:					
Total	756	61	181	502	12
Bamenda	253	10	48	190	5
Buea	253	42	67	140	4
Kumba	159	5	24	128	2
Mamfe	91	4	42	44	1
FEMALES:					
Total	20	2	6	12	—
Bamenda	8	1	2	5	—
Buea	2	—	—	2	—
Kumba	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe	10	1	4	5	—

NOTE: (1) Particulars of prisoners by sex and age are not available from the Northern Areas.

TABLE 82. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

Sex and Locality.	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total	615	119	51	50	106	157	27	105
Adamawa:								
Gembu ...	27	12	1	—	—	—	—	14
Jada ...	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mubi ...	128	90	11	—	—	—	—	27
Bornu:								
Bama ...	442	7	39	50	106	157	27	56
FEMALES:								
Total ...	15	2	2	6	—	—	—	5
Adamawa:								
Gembu ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jada ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mubi ...	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Bornu:								
Bama ...	9	—	1	6	—	—	—	2

TABLE 83. PERSONS IN PRISON BY SEX AND LENGTH OF SENTENCE IN TRUST SOUTHERN CAMEROONS, AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Sex and Locality	Total	Length of sentence						
		1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2-4 years	5 years and over	Awaiting trial
MALES:								
Total	756	68	38	94	185	196	26	149
Bamenda ...	253	34	13	7	79	65	13(*)	42(†)
Buea ...	253	25	16	41	50	86	9	26
Kumba ...	159	—	3	32	39	24	4	57(‡)
Mamfe ...	91	9	6	14	17	21	—	24
FEMALES:								
Total ...	20	4	2	9	1	2	1	1
Bamenda ...	8	3	1	—	1	2	1	—
Buea ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kumba ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mamfe ...	10	1	1	7	—	—	—	1(§)

NOTES: (*) Including one condemned convict and one detained under Her Majesty's pleasure.

(†) Including one debtor and one civil lunatic.

(‡) Including four suspected lunatics.

(§) One debtor female.

TABLE 84. PRISON COMMITTALS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1953-1955

Locality	Persons committed						
	1953	1954			1955		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total ...	3,987	3,176	3,088	88	5,675	5,396	279
Bamenda ...	577	209	208	1	952	925	27
Buea ...	540	323	320	3	792	778	14
Kumba ...	347	86	86	—	518	510	8
Mamfe ...	192	74	74	—	296	277	19
Adamawa:							
Gembu ...	279	279	260	19	536	505	31
Jada ...	420	420	388	32	523	493	30
Mubi ...	1,280	1,280	1,251	29	1,432	1,295	137
Bornu:							
Bama ...	352	505	501	4	626	613	13

TABLE 85. PRISON ACCOMMODATION IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1954 AND 1955

Locality.	1954			1955		
	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner	Average number of inmates	Number of cells or wards	Average space per prisoner
Bamenda...	276.2	6	cu. ft. 459	249.7	9	cu. ft. 391
Buea ...	328.1	10	210	253.7	10	319
Kumba ...	131.3	10	463	159.1	10	250
Mamfe ...	93.5	8	435	104.6	8	308
Adamawa:						
Gembu ...	8.0	3	782	19.8	3	1,212
Jada ...	6.0	3	647	7.5	3	1,440
Mubi ...	56.0	9	618	104.5	10	469
Bornu:						
Bama ...	298.0	11	102	437.0	8	275

TABLE 86A. STAFF OF PRISONS IN NORTHERN CAMEROONS,
1951 TO 1955

Grade				1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	...	...	...	73(1)	131(4)	131(4)	129(4)	127(3)
Head warders	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2
Senior warders	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeants	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	3
Corporals	...	...	...	1	5	5	5	5
Lance corporals	...	...	...	—	10	10	10	10
Head wardress	...	...	...	1(1)	—	—	—	—
Warders	...	...	...	66	104(4)	104(4)	102(4)	100(3)
Instructors	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	2
Scribes	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	4

TABLE 86B. STAFF OF PRISONS IN SOUTHERN CAMEROONS,
1951 TO 1955

Grade				1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Total	...	...	...	91(7)	80(5)	81(5)	85(6)	85(6)
Chief warder	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	1
Assistant chief warders	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1
Senior warders	...	...	...	8	5	6	5	5
First-class warders	...	...	...	22	21	23	26	25
Second-class warders	...	...	...	24	19	30(1)	34(2)	37(2)
Third-class warders	...	...	...	18	21	13	1	—
Recruit warders	...	...	...	10	8(1)	4	12	12
Temporary wardresses	...	...	...	7(7)	4(4)	4(4)	4(4)	4(4)

NOTE: Female staff shown in brackets.

DIETARY SCALE FOR PERSONS IN PRISON IN TRUST TERRITORY

TABLE 87A. BAMENDA AND CAMEROONS PROVINCES, 1955

Bamenda, Buea and Mamfe Prisons							amount per day	
1. Farina ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
OR Whole-maize flour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
OR Unpeeled yam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½ lb.	= 1,134 gm.
OR Unpolished rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
2. Greens—leaf only ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.	= 227 gm.
OR Fresh okro ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz.	= 85 gm.
3. Palm oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
4. Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 drams	= 14 gm.
5. Native pepper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 drams	= 14 gm.
6. Egusi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 drams	= 7 gm.
7. Beans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
8. Fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
OR Meat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
9. Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz.	= 85 gm.
BREAKFAST RATION								
Beans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	= 113 gm.
and Farina ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
OR								
Whole-maize flour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	= 113 gm.
and Akara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.

TABLE 87B. ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1955

Gembu, Jada and Mubi Prisons							amount per day	
1. Guinea-corn or Pearl-millet ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 oz.	= 680 gm.
2. Meat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
3. Kuka leaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
4. Greens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 oz.	= 227 gm.
5. Palm oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.	= 57 gm.
6. Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	= 14 gm.
7. Daddawa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	½ oz.	= 14 gm.
8. Tamarind ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 oz.	= 28 gm.
9. Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.	= 113 gm.
10. Pepper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/10 oz.	= 3 gm.

TABLE 87C. BORNU PROVINCE, 1955

Bama Prison							amount per week	
1. Corn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½ lb.	= 5,670 gm.
2. Greens—boabat leaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 oz.	= 397 gm.
3. Dried fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
4. Beans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
5. Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
6. Groundnut oil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 oz.	= 199 gm.
7. Meat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.	= 454 gm.
8. Salt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½ oz.	= 99 gm.
9. Pepper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	to taste	
10. Limes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

This section of the Questionnaire is a particularly complicated one. Many of the analyses suggested are impracticable since there is no discrimination between the children of indigenes of the territory mandated to the United Kingdom and those of people from the adjacent areas of French Mandated Territory and Eastern Nigeria. No special facilities for expatriates are provided by the Government, or supported from public funds.

Nor is it easy to obtain more than the barest statistical information for the schools that exist, since many school-managers are unused to form-filling and are often unable to complete the returns themselves. Apart from the plantation areas in Southern Cameroons, the proportion of children yet at school is low throughout the Territory; and progress in education and progress in educational statistics must go together.

Other statistics must be compiled from several sources, and require a great deal of time to compile, e.g., Students undergoing higher education, and expenditure on education by missions, plantations and commercial concerns.

TABLE 88. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY, BY TYPE
1950 TO 1955

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1955	428	67	215	146
1954	381	68	184	129
1953	325	68	178	79
1952	336	67	169	100
1951	312	60	161	91
1950	304	60	157	87
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1955	416	63	208	145
1954	371	63	179	129
1953	315	63	173	79
1952	327	63	164	100
1951	302	57	155	90
1950	296	58	151	87
SECONDARY:				
Total 1955	2	—	2	—
1954	2	—	2	—
1953	2	—	2	—
1952	2	—	2	—
1951	2	—	2	—
1950	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1955	6	2	4	—
1954	5	2	3	—
1953	5	2	3	—
1952	5	2	3	—
1951	7	2	4	1
1950	6	2	4	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1955	4	2	1	1
1954	3	3	—	—
1953	3	3	—	—
1952	2	2	—	—
1951	1	1	—	—
1950	—	—	—	—

TABLE 89. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1955

<i>Type of School and Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proprietorship</i>		
		<i>Government and Native Administration</i>	<i>Voluntary Agencies</i>	
			<i>Assisted</i>	<i>Unassisted</i>
Total	428	67	215	146
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:	416	63	208	145
Southern Cameroons ...	357	28	196	133
Adamawa	37	14	12	11
Benue	2	1	—	1
Bornu	20	20	—	—
SECONDARY:	2	—	2	—
Southern Cameroons ...	2	—	2	—
TEACHER TRAINING:	6	2	4	—
Southern Cameroons ...	5	1	4	—
Adamawa	1	1	—	—
VOCATIONAL:	4	2	1	1
Southern Cameroons ...	3	2	—	1
Adamawa	1	—	1	—

TABLE 90. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN TRUST TERRITORY

NOTE :—Table 90 given in previous years has been omitted as the data, where of value, are included in other Tables.

TABLE 91. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY, 1950 TO 1955

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES:				
1955	49,520 (9,823)	8,484 (1,915)	32,911 (6,469)	8,125 (1,439)
1954	38,429 (7,355)	6,351 (1,046)	29,936 (5,967)	2,142 (342)
1953	37,862 (7,271)	6,388 (1,119)	29,524 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
1952	32,980	6,796	22,354	3,830
1951	31,664	6,584	21,510	3,570
1950	30,689	6,582	19,985	4,122
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY:				
Total 1955	48,575 (9,763)	8,224 (1,915)	32,261 (6,409)	8,090 (1,439)
1954	37,566 (7,355)	6,132 (1,046)	29,292 (5,967)	2,142 (342)
1953	37,307 (7,271)	6,282 (1,119)	29,065 (5,715)	1,950 (437)
1952	32,350	6,630	21,890	3,830
1951	31,020	6,470	20,980	3,570
1950	30,141	6,493	19,526	4,122
SECONDARY:				
1955	431	—	431	—
1954	426	—	426	—
1953	394	—	394	—
1952	330	—	330	—
1951	322	2	320	—
1950	262	2	260	—
TEACHER TRAINING:				
Total 1955	312(45)	108	204(45)	—
1954 (a)	410	192	218	—
1953 (b)	134	79	55	—
1952 (c)	275	141	134	—
1951	320	110	210	—
1950	284	85	199	—
VOCATIONAL:				
Total 1955	202(15)	152	15(15)	35
1954	27	27	—	—
1953	27	27	—	—
1952	25	25	—	—
1951	2	2	—	—
1950	2	2	—	—

NOTE:

(a) Increase due to improved methods of rendering returns.

(b) 1953 figures refer to numbers completing course.

(c) In 1951 pupils undergoing preliminary training were included.

TABLE 92. NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN TRUST TERRITORY BY SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1955

Type of School and Area	Total		Proprietorship					
			Government and Native Administration		Voluntary Agencies			
					Assisted		Unassisted	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total: All types ...	39,697	9,823	6,569	1,915	26,442	6,469	6,686	1,489
VERNACULAR AND								
PRIMARY ...	38,812	9,763	6,309	1,915	25,852	6,409	6,651	1,489
Southern Cameroons	35,513	9,051	4,287	1,374	25,052	6,289	6,174	1,388
Adamawa ...	2,260	313	1,047	156	800	120	413	37
Benue ...	152	22	88	8	—	—	64	14
Bornu ...	887	377	887	377	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY ...	431	—	—	—	431	—	—	—
Southern Cameroons	431	—	—	—	431	—	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING ...	267	45	108	—	159	45	—	—
Southern Cameroons	254	45	95	—	159	45	—	—
Adamawa (a) ...	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL ...	187	15	152	—	—	15	35	—
Southern Cameroons	187	—	152	—	—	—	35	—
Adamawa (b) ...	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—

NOTE :

(a) The 13 teachers-in-training do not include the students at the Mubi T.T.C. who come from non-Trusteeship areas. Nor has account been taken of, for example, the six students from Trust Territory who are receiving training at Waka T.T.C. in Bornu Province. The 1954 data must have included ALL students at Mubi T.T.C. irrespective of origin.

(b) The 15 girls at the R.C.M. Housecraft Centre, Sugu, are mainly of post-school age.

TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOL IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE AND AGENCY, 1950 TO 1955

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
TOTAL: ALL TYPES: 1955	1,761 (227)	350 (46)	1,145 (173)	266 (8)
1954	1,778 (231)	353 (48)	1,370 (177)	55 (6)
1953	1,406 (186)	347 (62)	894 (121)	165 (3)
1952	1,330 (206)	363 (106)	812 (97)	155 (3)
1951	1,121 (116)	264 (59)	714 (75)	143 (2)
1950	1,139 (117)	271 (40)	635 (76)	233 (1)
VERNACULAR AND PRIMARY: Total 1955	1,679 (217)	317 (41)	1,098 (168)	264 (8)
1954	1,714 (224)	326 (47)	1,333 (171)	31 (6)
1953	1,338 (206)	319 (62)	854 (118)	165 (3)
1952	1,271 (204)	342 (106)	774 (95)	155 (3)
1951	1,075 (113)	253 (39)	680 (72)	142 (2)
1950	1,108 (112)	265 (40)	610 (71)	233 (1)
SECONDARY: Total 1955	23 (—)	—	23 (—)	—
1954	22	—	22	—
1953	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1952	22 (—)	—	22 (—)	—
1951	21 (—)	—	21 (—)	—
1950	12 (—)	—	12 (—)	—
TEACHER TRAINING: Total 1955	37 (5)	15 (1)	22 (4)	—
1954	37 (4)	19 (1)	18 (3)	—
1953	38 (3)	20 (—)	18 (3)	—
1952	29 (2)	13 (—)	16 (2)	—
1951	23 (3)	9 (—)	13 (3)	1
1950	19 (5)	6 (—)	13 (5)	—

**TABLE 93. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOL IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY TYPE AND AGENCY 1950 TO 1955—continued**

Type of School and Year	Total	Proprietorship		
		Government and Native Administration	Voluntary Agencies	
			Assisted	Unassisted
VOCATIONAL: Total 1955	22 (5)	18 (4)	2 (1)	2 (—)
1954	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1953	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1952	8 (—)	8 (—)	—	—
1951	2 (—)	2 (—)	—	—
1950	— (—)	— (—)	—	—

**TABLE 94. NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT SCHOOLS IN TRUST TERRITORY BY
SEX, TYPE, AGENCY AND PROVINCE, 1955**

Type of School and Area	Total		Proprietorship					
			Government and Native Administra- tion		Voluntary Agencies			
					Assisted		Unassisted	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TOTAL: All types ...	1,534	227	304	46	972	173	258	8
VERNACULAR AND								
PRIMARY	1,462	217	276	41	930	168	256	8
Southern Cameroons	1,302	209	169	33	894	168	239	8
Adamawa	94	—	43	—	36	—	15	—
Benue	6	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
Bornu	60	8	60	8	—	—	—	—
SECONDARY	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Southern Cameroons	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
TEACHER TRAINING	32	5	14	1	18	4	—	—
Southern Cameroons	26	4	8	—	18	4	—	—
Adamawa	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
VOCATIONAL	17	5	14	4	1	1	2	—
Southern Cameroons	17	—	14	—	1	—	2	—
Adamawa	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	—

TABLE 95. STAFF OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT WORKING WHOLLY IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1951 TO 1955

Grade	1955			1954	1953	1952	1951
	North	South	Total	Total			
Total	11(1)	111(14)	122(15)	75(13)	72(13)	80(14)	85(15)
Principals	—	3	3	2	2	1	1
Education officers	2(1)	10(2)	12(3)	6(1)	5(1)	6(1)	7(2)
Assistant education officers	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Technical instructors	—	9	9	7	7	5	—
Supervising teachers	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers—							
Grade I	—	2	2	2	2	2	1
Grade II	2	12(2)	14(2)	12(1)	11(1)	9(1)	13(1)
Grade III	1	32(7)	33(7)	15(2)	15(2)	18(2)	14(1)
Grade IV	2	—	2	14(4)	12(4)	12(5)	17(5)
Ungraded	—	7(3)	7(3)	8(5)	8(5)	12(5)	14(6)
Clerks	1	12	13	3	5	7	8
Drivers and mechanics	1	4	5	1	1	2	4
Storekeepers	1	3	4	—	—	1	—
Messengers	1	7	8	3	3	4	5
Cooks and stewards	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Cartakers and watchman	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

TABLE 96. MISSIONARIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN TRUST TERRITORY BY DENOMINATION AND NATIONALITY, 1950 TO 1955

Area	Year and Nationality	Total	Mission				
			Basel	Cameroons Baptist	Roman Catholic	Sudan United	Church of the Brethren
North ...	1955 total	7	—	—	5	1	1
	American	2	—	—	—	1	1(a)
	British	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Irish	4	—	—	4(a)	—	—
South ...	1955 total	48	10	7	31	—	—
	American	4	—	4	—	—	—
	British	10	—	—	10	—	—
	Canadian	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Dutch	15	—	—	15	—	—
	Irish	4	—	—	4	—	—
	Italian	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Swiss	10	10	—	—	—	—
Total Trust Territory	1955 total	55	10	7	36	1	1
	1954 total	83	16	5	58	3	1
	1953 total	80	17	6	53	3	1
	1952 total	77	17	6	50	3	1
	1951 total	69	15	10	42	1	1
	1950 total	61	10	6	43	1	1

NOTE: (a) Part-time educational work only.

TABLE 97. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1949-50 TO 1953-54

£ thousand

<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	1953-54 (a)	1952-53 (a)	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Total... ..	202	190	182	149	118
Salaries:					
Education Officers	14	13	10	7	5
Clerical... ..	1	1	1	1	1
Teachers	35	33	30	25	26
Maintenance of Schools... ..	14	12	12	11	11
Grants-in-aid (b)... ..	117	116	114	94	66
Administrative	21	15	15	11	9

NOTES:

1. The figures include only expenditure by Government and Native Authorities.

(a) These figures are estimates only.

(b) Grants-in-aid include grants from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

TABLE 98. GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES HAVING EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRUST TERRITORY : 1953-54 TO 1955-56

<i>Period</i>	<i>Total all types of Schools</i>		
	<i>North (a)</i>	<i>South (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955-56 (c) ...	3,120	187,283	190,403
1954-55 ...	1,675	66,869 (d)	68,544
1953-54 ...	1,279	—	1,279

NOTES: (a) Adamawa Province only—none made in Benue and Bornu.

(b) (i) 1955-56 figures include approximately £37,000 spent on arrears of salaries under new Revision Scales which came into effect on 1st October, 1954.

(ii) All figures include payments to N.A. Primary Schools, as well as Missions

(c) Estimates.

(d) Six months figures only (1st October to 31st March)—1953/54 and first six months of 1954/55 being at that time administered by the Eastern Region.

TABLE 99. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN TRUST TERRITORY
BY SOURCE AND TYPE, 1954

Type of Expenditure	Total	Sources					
		Govt. and Native Authority	Missionary Funds	Company Funds	Fees	Cameroons Govt. Corporation	Other Sources not Specified
Total ...	226,900	126,600 (c)	28,900	3,800	16,000	51,200	400
Administration and Inspection ...	79,800	60,000 (a)	7,600	400	1,900	9,900	—
Building and fabric maintenance ...	48,400	6,600	16,900	400	—	24,500	—
Equipment and furniture ...	11,200	7,000	900	800	1,600	900	—
Scholarships ...	21,400	5,800	400	200	—	15,000	—
Maintenance of borders	17,100	12,400	1,300	100	3,300	—	—
Other Expenses (b) ...	49,000	34,800	1,800	1,900	9,200	900	400

NOTE:

(a) Including Salaries of Education Officers.

(b) Includes Teachers' Salaries.

(c) Excludes grants to missions not from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Ordinance No. 39 of 1946)

FOR THE YEAR

1955.

Head Office:

BOTA, VICTORIA.

CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION:

A. H. YOUNG, C.B.E., *Chairman.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS.

E. K. MARTIN, M.H.A.

J. FINDLAY.

W. L. BLOOMFIELD, A.C.A.

S. T. MUNA, M.H.A. } to 30th June, 1955.

H. B. COX.

GALEGA II, FON OF BALI.

N. N. MBILE.

**THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS (ECONOMIC SECTION) (*ex officio*)** } from 1st July, 1955.
**THE FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS (*ex officio*)** }

Secretary:

A. C. WOOD, M.A.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1955.

I. Introduction.

The report of the International Bank on the Economic Development of Nigeria recommended that the Corporation should revalue its assets and recast its accounts. This has, to some extent, been done in the 1955 accounts. Fixed assets have been valued at the original cost, which is shown less capital allowances at statutory rates in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance. The total written off in previous years exceeded the statutory allowances by £835,636, which has been credited to Reserve for Depreciation. As the initial income tax allowances are heavy and no value has been placed on fixed assets which were on the plantations when they were transferred to the Corporation the present balance sheet value of fixed assets, in the words of the report of the Mission, "still considerably understates the value of the Corporation's assets." A physical revaluation of the assets would be costly and would at present serve no practical purpose.

After having been charged with Social and Welfare expenditure amounting to £72,083, cost of Medical Services £105,527, and an Arbitration award for increase in wages and salaries with retrospective effect £116,012, the surplus on Revenue Account for the year under review amounts to £763,478, which has been transferred to the Profit and Loss Account. This account has been charged with Statutory Depreciation £734,066, Loan Interest £73,521, and unallocated Rent of Concessions £18,967. The final result is a loss for the year of £28,215. If the Arbitration award had not been with retrospective effect, the surplus profit for the period, to be transferred to the Cameroons Government, would have been £87,797.

II. General.

1955, the ninth year in the life of the Corporation, witnessed a further expansion in Agricultural Development and the virtual completion of the ancillary services necessary to operate the existing plantations. In future it will therefore be possible to concentrate a larger percentage of the available funds on purely agricultural development.

Windstorms, which were unusually severe in March, caused the loss of nearly three million banana plants which resulted in an abnormal short fall in the estimated banana production and revenue, the quantity shipped

being lower than any year since 1950. The year was also not free from the hazards of agricultural diseases, Panama disease claiming a further 1,724 acres of bananas.

The Agricultural Development included 1,524 acres of bananas new planting and 805 acres replanting, and preparations were made for planting a further 3,450 acres in 1956. 1,381 acres of oil palms were replanted, and a programme for 1956 of approximately 300 acres of new planting and 800 acres of replanting was in hand. On the rubber estate 738 acres of new planting and 691 acres of replanting were completed whilst a further 540 acres were being prepared for new planting in 1956 together with 700 acres replanting.

As a result of an arbitration award following the breakdown of conciliation negotiations between the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union and the Corporation, the salaries and wages of all classes of employees up to Intermediate Service status were increased. The salary scales and salaries of the Senior Service were also revised and increased to bring them in line with the Gorsuch report.

During November some of the Corporation's plantations and other activities were visited by the Mission from the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The Capital Works Programme included the construction of the new General Office at Bota, which will be occupied early in 1956, the foundations and steel structure of the Oil Mill at Idenau and the initial preparations for a new rubber factory at Ekona. A start was also made on a tea factory at Tole and a new railway track linking Mpundu to the Tiko Plain.

A decision was taken to have an aerial survey carried out to ensure that the Corporation's lands are put to the best and most economic use. Due to a protracted wet season and early harmattan, the survey aircraft was unable to complete the photography in November/December, and it is hoped that it will do so in March or April 1956. The ground control, which is proving extremely difficult in the broken country, is continuing.

Due to the difficulty in obtaining sufficient sea passages for staff proceeding or returning from leave in the United Kingdom during July and August, two experimental charter flights were arranged during these months, using the "Safari" route extended via Lagos to Tiko. The experiment proved successful and it is hoped to arrange further air charters during 1956.

III. The Corporation.

A. THE CORPORATION'S ORDINANCE.

The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance was amended by the Southern Cameroons Law No. 5 of 1955, which gave effect to the recommendations of the Committee which had investigated the inter-relationship between the Government of the Federation, the Southern Cameroons Government and the Cameroons Development Corporation. The law provides for the representation of the Southern Cameroons

Government on the Board of the Corporation and places a duty upon the Corporation to provide facilities for the training of its employees who are natives of the Cameroons.

Provision is also made for the laying of the annual and periodic statements of accounts and the Annual Report on the table of the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly, and for the Commissioner of the Cameroons to call for such financial and statistical reports from the Corporation as he may require. The law provides that the annual profits of the Corporation, after such deductions as are provided for in the Corporation's Ordinance shall be paid to the credit of the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons, thus amending the Ordinance which previously made provision that the profits "shall be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship in such manner as the Governor General shall determine."

B. MEMBERSHIP.

The Deputy Secretary to the Council of Ministers (Economic Section) was appointed an *ex officio* member of the Corporation as from 1st July, 1955. This *ex officio* appointment replaces that of the Development Secretary, Nigeria Government, which post, as was reported last year, has been abolished. Mr. H. B. Cox, who had been Acting Commissioner for Nigeria in London, held his appointment as member until the above appointment was announced.

On the expiry on the 30th June, 1955, of the membership of Mr. S. T. Muna, M.H.A., and in accordance with the amendment to the Corporation's ordinance, the Financial and Development Secretary, Southern Cameroons, was appointed an *ex officio* member as from 1st July, 1955. The Fon of Bali and Mr. N. N. Mbile were reappointed Members for a further term of one year as from 13th November, 1955.

IV. Meetings.

Meetings of the Corporation were held as follows:—

General Meeting 28th March to 30th March, 1955, at Bota.

Special Meeting 21st April, 1955, at Bota.

Eighth Annual General Meeting 21st April, 1955, at Bota.

General Meeting 27th May, 1955, in London.

General Meeting 28th and 29th November, 1955, at Bota.

The various Sub-Committees of the Corporation met from time to time for discussion both before the General Meetings, so as to make recommendations to the full Board, and on other occasions throughout the year.

V. Corporation Lands.

Due to the recent expansion of the Southern Cameroons Government, its need for land suitable for residential building sites has increased and, in response to requests from the Commissioner of the Cameroons, the

Corporation agreed to surrender to Government all its lands and buildings at Buea with the exception of those required for Buea Farms. This surrender has been made possible by the transfer of the Personnel and Education Divisions from Buea to Bota, where office accommodation has been provided for them in the new General Office. The Corporation also agreed to surrender a plot of land to Government in the Tiko area for a residential building site.

Approval was given for three sub-leases, the first to the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria of the Bota stand-by electricity generating plant, the second to the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers of a plot of land for offices, garages, workshops, etc., and the third to the Basel Mission of a plot of land in the Middle Farm area, Bota, for the construction of a Mission Church.

VI. Agricultural Activities.

(i) *Bananas*.—With the lifting of restrictions on imports in the United Kingdom, the banana market continued to be more selective and only the best quality fruit was shipped by the Corporation. In order to minimise any deterioration in the quality and appearance of the fruit a decision was taken to wrap all stems for export in diothene tubing bags and by the end of the year all the Corporation's shipments were wrapped in this way.

The total damage caused by wind storms amounted to 2,971,000 stems nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ million more than in 1954. In March alone 1.8 million plants were lost and further losses were suffered in October. The result was a decrease of 7,200 tons in the quantity of bananas shipped as compared with 1954, but the size of the fruit was greater in that the average number of stems per ton was 66.65, as against 74.13 in 1954.

The Corporation, as previously, provided assistance to the Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers and relations continued to be most satisfactory. The Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers production more than doubled itself over the previous year's figures and it is expected that their 1956 production will reach 400,000 stems.

To cope with this rapid expansion, the railway siding in Tiko, where loaded fruit is off-loaded onto railway carriages, has been doubled in size and extra lighting installed. The total amount of fruit handled at this siding during the year was 1,284,533 stems or 29 per cent. of the total stems exported from the Cameroons.

"Cigar End" disease losses amounted to 65,255 stems during the year. These losses were mainly occasioned by the labour troubles during August when deflowering operations ceased in some areas and the large majority of stems not deflowered was so heavily infected as to be unfit for shipment.

"Cigar End" disease was brought under control before the end of the year but in June and July "Sigatoka", or "Leaf Spot" disease of the banana, made rapid spread on the Mabeta, Bimbila and Muyuba estates. This disease which was first reported in this country late in 1941 has never, until 1955, caused any loss of production in the British Cameroons. Spraying with Bordeaux or with a mixture with a copper

base is the only known control for " Leaf Spot ". Owing to the difficulties of the terrain, coupled with the very severe wind losses suffered by the banana industry which limit production per acre, those methods of leaf spot control which have been standard practice in all the large banana growing countries over the past twenty years are not an economic proposition over much of the banana acreage of the British Cameroons, but during the past year or so new techniques of spraying have been introduced which are reputed to be very much cheaper. Machines for experimental spraying are on order and it is hoped that an effective and economic method of control of the disease will be found.

Damage by elephants was as high as in 1954, despite many and varying preventive measures.

Banana " Figs " continued to be manufactured at the Ikange dehydrating plant and during the year over 100 tons were exported.

(ii) *Oil Palms*.—The total annual production of oil and kernels shows a considerable increase over all previous years. This is attributable in part to the production from M'bonge Plantation which was rehabilitated during the year, but with the increases in labour rates, it was found that this plantation could not pay its way. It was decided in November to close down oil palm production in this area early in 1956. The shock dressing of 8 lbs. potash per palm applied in September, 1954, to 3,000 acres mature Palms in Bota and Ekona, is also considered a contributory factor in the very satisfactory increase in fruit production per acre in those areas.

It was not possible to carry out the original development programme, due to shortage of labour, in the Idenau area, but by concentrating on replanting, an equal number of acres was planted up, amounting to 766 and 599 acres in Bota and Idenau respectively, bringing the total of new and replanting in all areas to 4,937 acres. 147 acres of 1951 planting were brought into harvest at Idenau.

The conversion of the Ekona mill from electrical to steam drive was completed satisfactorily with resultant economies in processing. The construction of the new mill at Idenau progressed well, and by the end of the year all foundation work together with the mill and workshop buildings had been completed. The delivery of the machinery on a phased programme is due to commence in the first quarter of 1956.

More than 190,000 seeds were planted as against 150,000 in 1954 and the seedlings have been generally healthy. Germination of the 10,000 Dura × Dura seeds received from the Oil Palm Research Station at Benin and planted in the Limbe nursery in November 1954, has been disappointing and to date only 2,163 have germinated. These latter will be planted out in Bota in the 1956 development programme.

The bulk storage, shipment and measuring tanks were calibrated toward the end of the year, and various proposals for more accurate methods of measurement, as advised by the calibration expert, were put into force.

(iii) *Rubber*.—In continuation of the Corporation's policy to replant old and low yielding rubber, 691 acres were replanted and in addition 738 acres were developed under new planting. About half the acreage was planted in budded stumps and the remainder in seed at stake, to be budgrafted in 1956.

Production during the year amounted to 1,525 tons as compared with 1,595 tons in 1954. This yield is satisfactory in that early in the year, in addition to the 691 acres cut out for replanting, a further 159 acres were transferred to bananas and building sites, whereas the 747 acres of young rubber planted in 1948 only came into production towards the end of the year. Also the March windstorm destroyed approximately 20,000 trees of 10 years of age, the equivalent of 200 acres. The overall yield per acre has improved by nearly 5 per cent., and the grading of the rubber produced continued to improve, 84 per cent. of the production being RSS1 as against 76.8 per cent. in 1954.

At Tiko a new crepe factory was completed and came into operation in April, and at Mukonje a renovated crepe battery was installed in August. Since that date all low grade rubber from all estates has been made into crepe.

A decision was reached to construct a new factory at Ekona, and in September a start was made on levelling the proposed site. By the end of the year the water supply was completed, and most of the factory framework erected.

The revenue from the export of rubber during the year was higher than originally estimated due to the rise in price in the world market, and the average net price per lb. obtained was 28d. as against 19.5d. in 1954.

(iv) *Cocoa*.—As reported last year, due to the late arrival of planting material about half of the 1954 planting failed, so the area was replanted in 1955 together with an additional two acres not previously planted in cocoa, bringing the total immature acreage to 20.

Production fell short of the estimates for 1955 by some 90 tons due mainly to the numerous breakdowns of the mist-blowers, which considerably reduced the control of blackpod disease, the incidence of which was lower than in previous years as a result of climatic conditions during the year and the disease control measures taken in previous years. Experimental spraying with new fungicides and insecticides was carried out with satisfactory results, and the sprayed areas were found to be largely free from insect attack and flourishing vigorously.

Some 3,500 cocoa seedlings were purchased from the Southern Cameroons Agricultural Department during the year and were used for resupplying. About 15,000 seeds were laid down in the Nursery, including 4,500 Upper Amazon obtained from the West African Cacao Research Institute. Germination has been satisfactory and the seedlings are growing well and appear to be free from disease.

(v) *Pepper*.—Of the 27 acres under immature pepper at the end of the year, 10 acres will come into bearing early in 1956, when the mature acreage will be increased to 27.

The crop of black pepper was 16,905 lbs. as compared with 13,692 lbs. in 1954. This improvement in the crop can now be expected to continue as a result of the decline of the mildew on the berries which has responded to spraying with copper fungicide.

Sun drying was continued and found satisfactory and economical.

(vi) *Tea*.—With a new and inexperienced labour force, the original development programme was over ambitious, and only a further 19 acres

were planted, bringing the total of immature to 47. Much supplying was necessary in the tea planted in 1954 and weeding up-keep proved heavier work than anticipated. In addition 10 acres of the old mature tea were rehabilitated.

The 20 acres of mature tea, thinned for seed bearing, has done very well and it is anticipated that seed will be ample for the planting of up to 100 acres annually.

As forecast last year, it was decided to build a tea factory at Tole, and the initial stages of the construction have been completed, and it is hoped to commence production towards the end of 1956.

The Corporation's Tea Consultant visited the estate in December and submitted a report.

(vii) *Research*.—The Research Division is proving a most valuable addition to the Corporation. Additional fertiliser trials have been laid down on bananas and cacao at Tombel and on young oil palms at Ekona. The results of fertilising bananas on medium productive soils again show the favourable effects of a balanced NPK fertiliser. Increases in both bunch weight and number of hands have been obtained. The preliminary results of fertilising bananas on highly productive soils seem to show similar trends.

Rubber planted at Missellele in 1952 on land cleared from virgin bush has so far shown no significant response to fertilisers.

Individual yield records were begun in May on 493 cacao trees in the fertiliser trial at Tombel, and on a further 126 trees chosen in other parts of the plantation. The object was to select high yielding parent trees among this Trinitario population to provide planting material, and already several trees have been found which show high productivity.

Experiments in earthing up the roots of banana plants have indicated that this can be an effective method for reducing both the number of plants uprooted and the total number of losses due to windstorm damage.

Further investigations were made in the control of *Trachysphaera fructigena* (Cigar End disease) with a view to ascertaining the local factors governing the seasonal incidence of the disease and the method of carry over during the dry season.

Observations on severe outbreaks of Sigatoka disease (Leaf Spot) during the year were recorded. The ascospore stage of the fungus has been found for the first time, and field experiments showed that the newly introduced Lacatan plants were also susceptible to this disease in the Cameroons.

At Tombel the Leafless Twig disease of cacao appears to be due to attacks by two insects, a Psyllid and a Jassid. Seedling and immature cacao protected from these insects by insecticidal sprays produced normal growth, and spraying trials were being extended to mature cacao.

The banana plant breeder was granted study leave to take an academic year's course in Plant Pathology at Bristol University. It is also intended that the Soil Scientist and two Research Field Assistants should receive instruction in soil survey and interpretation after the completion of the Aerial Survey of the Corporation's plantations.

Visitors to the Research Station included representatives from several firms, Government Agricultural Departments and Institutes, and Research organisations.

(viii) *Buea Farms*.—29 Friesian Montbeliard crossbred heifers calved during the year and the milking herd increased to 102 animals of which 78 were actually in milk at the close of the year. The incidence of disease was low and the Veterinary Department continued to be very helpful. The appointment of a Veterinary Assistant to the area proved of great benefit to the Farm. Of the 30,483 gallons of milk produced (an increase of some 3,000 gallons over the 1954 production) 13,422 gallons were pasteurised and sold "in bottle", 13,110 gallons produced 6,129 lbs. of butter and the balance was fed to stock.

As a result of a decision taken in 1954, pig breeding was discontinued and the piggeries were closed down. Also on economic grounds a decision was taken to give up the production of vegetables on the Farms and concentrate only on the dairy produce. The Senior Service establishment was therefore reduced to one and the labour strength considerably curtailed.

(ix) *Timber*.—The export of Obeche logs to the United Kingdom continued throughout the year and a total of 1,340 tons was shipped. A further development was the first shipment in November of sawn timber which was well received in the United Kingdom. As it was found that road transportation of export logs from the Ekona area to Tiko was more economical than rafting, a new short access road was constructed to enable timber vehicles to be driven down to the Tiko rafting station. Surveys of timber continued throughout the year and it is considered that the survey is now 50 per cent. completed. The resources enumerated to date amount to some 5½ million cubic feet, of which more than half is fit for export.

More than 70,000 pit sawn Obeche weather boards were produced for the construction of labour lines and a large quantity of logs was floated from Mukonje to Tiko for saw milling. 1,293 acres of land were cleared of economic trees in connection with the Agricultural Development programme carried out during the year.

VII. Production.

Comparative figures of production for the last six years are as follows:—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<i>Bananas</i> —Total for British Cameroons:						
Shipments stems	4,680,419	5,773,208	5,746,946	5,893,294	5,666,901	4,394,851
<i>Cameroons Development Corporation Estates</i> :						
Shipments "	2,666,775	3,609,906	3,743,801	3,846,585	3,904,863	3,034,222
<i>Dried Bananas</i> tons	13	256	234	124	22	10
<i>Palm Oil</i> "	2,077	2,463	2,593	2,715	2,862	3,349
<i>Palm Kernels</i> "	1,157	1,265	1,576	1,712	1,739	2,010
<i>Rubber</i> "	1,324	1,606	1,559	1,800	1,595	1,525
<i>Cocoa</i> "	87	83	81	81	100	110
<i>Pepper</i> "	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	6.1	7.5
<i>Milk</i> gals.	15,272	24,870	30,086	26,482	27,299	30,483
<i>Timber (Shipments)</i> .. tons	—	—	—	—	421	1,340

VIII. Joint Activities with Elders & Fyffes Ltd.

Previous arrangements with Elders & Fyffes Ltd. for the conduct of the joint railway and hospital activities at Tiko continued.

IX. Engineering.

A. Civil.

(i) *Staff*.—For the greater part of the year the establishment was at full strength, but in view of the decreasing volume of constructional work, corresponding decreases in staff are being made.

(ii) *Staff Housing*.—The following Senior Service houses were completed during the year either by direct labour and supervision, under contract or departmentally by Plantation Staff:—

- 7 P.W.D. Type Houses at Bota, Ekona and Molyko;
- 6 Semi-Permanent Houses at Ekona, Ngeme, Moliwe, N'Sonne Moliwe and Mussaka;
- 2 Plantation Managers' Houses at Tombel and Idenau;
- 3 Plantation Type Houses at Idenau;
- 1 Chalet at Bota.

Two houses in Tiko were also converted, one into two self-contained flats and the other into a catering Rest House. 12 Intermediate Service Houses were built at Tiko (4), Bota (5) and Ekona (3).

(iii) *Social, Education and Welfare Buildings*.—The building of the community halls at Tiko and Ekona, which was commenced in 1954, was completed. Two combined kindergarten schools and churches at Bota and Tiko were constructed and consecrated by the Bishop on the Niger in November. A plantation school at M'bonge was completed, as was the extension to the Bota school, and a decision regarding the continuation of the phased school construction programme was deferred until March 1956.

The Senior Service Club at Ekona was officially opened.

(iv) *Hospitals and Medical Buildings*.—The hospital at M'bonge was completed as was the hospital at Idenau except for the conversion of certain existing outbuildings into kitchen and laundry units. The extensions to the Ekona hospital and the Tiko Cottage Hospital were also completed, and an administration block was constructed at Tiko Hospital.

(v) *Factory and Workshop Buildings and Offices*.—At Tiko a new Marine Office, Marine Store, workshop and labour latrine were constructed to serve the new wharf, the final screeding of which was carried out during the slack season without dislocation of shipping. Petrol filling stations were erected at Tiko and Ekona for supplying Corporation vehicles and for sales to the general public.

The construction of the new General Office at Bota was completed by the contractors at the end of the year, and the move of the main Divisional offices into this centralised office will be made early in 1956.

At the Plant Yard in Tiko, the construction of which was completed during the year, the overhaul of the Corporation's plant was reorganised as was the system of issuing it to plantations, with the result that routine maintenance is done more efficiently and regularly, the condition of the plant is much improved and a greater output obtained.

(vi) *Labour Lines*.—The main labour line programme was at Idenau where permanent houses in blockwork with Arcon roofs were being constructed. The camps at Scipio, Rechsfluss and Sanje were completed ahead of schedule, a total of 460 rooms. Work commenced on the Bibundi camp which will complete the labour line programme for Idenau.

Semi-permanent lines were built at Ekona under contract and in all some 380 rooms were built in this area. At Bolifamba work commenced on a camp of 180 rooms and by the end of the year some forty rooms were complete and ready for occupation.

At N'sonne Moliwe 100 rooms were completed in semi-permanent construction and a further 60 rooms commenced at Ebondje.

At Buea 5 Junior Service two-roomed houses were constructed and occupied.

At M'bonge the scheme for 100 rooms was completed and two teachers' quarters constructed.

In the Bota area 49 aqua privies were constructed, in Ekona 11, and in Tiko work was commenced on the construction of a further 60.

(vii) *Roads and Communications*.—At Idenau the Bibundi Bridge was completed and put into operation as a combined road-rail bridge of two 120-foot spans on concrete abutments.

The Sanje Bridge, which collapsed owing to the undermining of the central pier by excessive floods, was rebuilt as one span of 120 feet in place of the original two 60-foot spans.

The two salvaged 60-foot spans were reconditioned at Tiko, and one has been re-erected on the N'sonne Moliwe plantation at Luma whilst the second span is to be used on the Tiko-M'Pundu railway.

The following roads were constructed during the year:—

- (a) Road to Small Beach to give access for log exporting.
- (b) Roads to the Ekona Senior Service housing estate.
- (c) A road to Tiko General Hospital to allow road vehicles direct access to the hospital. Previously the only access was by rail.

(viii) *Railways*.—Work commenced on the Tiko-M'Pundu railway which will link Ekona directly with Tiko by rail and enable Ekona bananas to be taken by rail direct to the ship. The start of the work was delayed owing to the late rains, but work is progressing steadily and it is hoped to have the track in operation by the start of the 1956 rains.

The railway was extended for some 1½ miles into Moliwe Black Bush for timber extraction.

A small extension to Moliwe sidings was laid down.

(ix) *Water Supplies*.—The water supply schemes at Idenau, Ekona, Tombel and Mukonje were all put in hand in 1955 and are nearing completion.

B. Mechanical Transport.

The Corporation had 299 vehicles in service at the end of the year. The replacement programme continued and 51 vehicles were withdrawn from service and replaced with current models. The majority of those withdrawn were Pick-Ups, Vans, and Saloons, which were replaced with Austin "Countryman" and "Champ" vehicles, and considerable reductions in maintenance and repair costs were made. Towards the end of the year, a start was made in replacing the fleet of 120 petrol engined lorries with diesel engined vehicles.

The vehicles withdrawn from service were sold by public auction and fetched approximately £7,000. Sales of new vehicles to the public fell from £64,500 in 1954, to £40,260 in 1955, but sales of spares increased from £22,400 to £27,200, and repairs to the value of £10,600 were carried out for the public in Corporation workshops.

C. Electrical.

In Bota the overhead system of distribution in Middle Farm was replaced by an underground system and a new 200-kVA transformer installed to replace the one which was on loan from the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. H.T. Panel switchgear was installed in Tiko and a 3.3-kV supply by underground cable was run from the main sub-station to a 50-kVA transformer at the Water Works thus enabling the pole-mounting transformer to be removed and reinstalled at Molyko.

A 3.3-kV supply by underground cable was run to Tiko Hospital from the workshops sub-station to supply a 50 kVA transformer.

One of the Paxman sets from the Joinery Workshops sub-station was removed and is now in commission as stand-by plant at Tiko Wharf.

At Tombel the old distribution system was replaced by a new overhead system. It is now in commission with temporary switchgear until the special interlocking switchgear is received. A new power house has been built for the power plant which was removed from Tiko wharf and this is also in commission.

Load tests at Mukonje were carried out during the year on the two turbines at Bekili and it was proved both machines are capable of delivering 240 kilowatts with sufficient water available. One of the machines was overhauled and new runner and wear plates fitted.

The installation of the Buea Dairy Cold Room was completed during the year and extensions were carried out to Bota Cold Store.

The automatic telephone exchange sited in the new Head Office was commissioned but is not yet complete as the delivery of tie-line equipment had not been received.

A complete review of the telephone distribution in the Bota area was initiated towards the end of the year, a start being made by re-routing the lines in Middle Farm. It is expected that when the work is complete the telephone system generally will be more efficient and the maintenance costs reduced.

The installation of a 10-line magneto exchange was completed at M'bonge, as also was a line from Tombel Wharf to Tombel and communication is now possible between the wharf and the estate.

Bota Radio Telephone has been fitted with crystals received from Pamol Ltd., and it is now possible to communicate with their estates at Bwings, Lobe and Calabar.

X. Marine and Shipping.

During the year the Corporation continued to handle the majority of Southern Cameroons' imports and exports and passenger traffic.

Capital works at the Port of Tiko were completed during the year and the Port Area was gazetted a Customs Area in a like manner to the Wharf Area at Bota.

There was an overall increase in inward and outward cargo handling of some 7,000 tons in comparison with the previous year and the 1955 tonnages constituted the highest of any year so far. The Port of Tiko handled 84 main line vessels and Bota dealt with 194, an average of 23 ships a month between the two ports.

The Corporation's fleet of inland water and seagoing craft at the close of the year was as follows:—

Single screw seagoing tugs	..	..	6
Single screw motor lighters	..	..	8
Twin screw river towing launches	..	..	6
Single screw river towing launches	..	..	8
Seagoing dumb barges	..	..	13
River dumb barges	..	..	29
Lifesaving craft	..	..	4
Total	..	..	74

These craft continued to be used for the lightering of cargo to and from main line vessels and also for the transport of cargo between Bota and Tiko and 19 plantation wharves which lie on the Mungo and Meme Rivers and adjacent creeks and along the coast line lying between the Rio del Rey and the Bimbria River. During the year over 19,000 tons of cargo was transported between these wharves.

A single screw diesel engined Palm Oil barge of a capacity of 50 tons was placed on order during the year and delivery of this vessel is expected in September, 1956.

The Corporation continued to act as Agent for Elder Dempster Lines Limited and Palm Line Limited, two members of the West African Shipping Conference.

Ocean vessels were handled in Tiko Upper and Lower Pools in the Bimbria River on occasions when the Wharf at Tiko was occupied and the tides and the nature of the cargo permitted and during the year 1,340 tons of logs were shipped from Tiko.

Largely as a result of the fall in banana production during the year stems of fruit evacuated direct by lighter from plantations to banana ships amounted to 1,267,150, equivalent to 41 per cent. of the Corporation banana shipments, a reduction of 758,154 on the previous year's lighterage figures.

Training classes for floating staff were held throughout the year as often as commitments afloat and the availability of Senior Service personnel permitted and further members of the floating staff received Certificates of Competency issued under the Regulations to the Shipping and Navigation Ordinance.

Major refits and periodical slippings of seagoing craft were handled at Bota by the Marine Workshops and the Tiko Marine Workshops at Small Beach attended to similar works in respect of inland water craft.

A portion of the Nigerian Marine Dockyard at Victoria continued to be leased from Government.

SUMMARY OF TRADE AT BOTA AND TIKO PORTS 1948—1955 INCLUSIVE.

PORT	INWARD CARGO Tons	OUTWARD CARGO (excluding bananas) Tons	CREEK SAILINGS (excluding bananas) Tons	BANANAS EXPORTED Stems	PASSENGERS		VEHICLES	BAGS OF MAIL
					SAL- OON	DECK		
BOTA	32,325	14,088	12,308	} 4,394,851	319	4,460	174	6,895
TIKO	16,344	2,215	7,069		431	675	129	1,119
TOTAL 1955	48,669	16,303	19,377	4,394,851	750	5,135	303	8,014
TOTAL 1954	45,834	12,304	16,772	5,666,901	927	4,293	281	7,149
TOTAL 1953	35,528	11,347	10,003	5,893,294	968	5,311	245	7,863
TOTAL 1952	41,995	11,617	13,565	5,747,040	1,017	6,885	310	6,555
TOTAL 1951	32,423	8,213	12,535	5,773,208	704	7,761	187	6,134
TOTAL 1950	28,459	8,508	13,502	4,680,419	530	6,556	195	4,929
TOTAL 1949	21,193	7,774	6,825	5,137,600	877	3,896	187	3,560
TOTAL 1948	13,273	5,262	9,598	4,078,408	599	6,828	143	3,178

XI. Staff and Labour.

(i) *Establishment.*—The Senior Service strength increased during the year by nine, of whom six were Africans. Of these latter three Nursing

Sisters and one graduate Field Assistant were appointed direct to the Corporation staff, and two promotions from Intermediate Service were made. One employee was promoted as a Building Supervisor, and another as an Administrative Assistant. It is the Corporation's policy to promote the maximum number of employees to responsible positions, when they can show by qualifications and experience that they are able to accept the additional responsibility. Employees promoted to Intermediate Service during the year 1954 were considered after their first year's probation and their appointments were confirmed. The number of staff in the Intermediate Service increased by eight. 213 appointments were made to the Junior Service, or to positions subject to monthly agreements, during the year. The position on the 31st December, 1955, was as follows:—

Senior Service	229
Intermediate Service	44
Junior Service, including employees on monthly agreements	1,236
General Labour Force	21,664

(ii) *Wages and Conditions of Service.*—Early in January the C.D.C. Workers' Union submitted a claim for increased wages and salaries for all employees. This claim was considered by the Corporation at its March and June meetings, but in the absence of any evidence that there was an increase in the cost of living, which was the basis of the claim, the Corporation was unable to accede to any increase. Early in August a strike took place involving a proportion of the Corporation's employees, and as a result of this a Trade Dispute was declared. Talks took place between the Management and the Executive of the Union under the Chairmanship of a Government Labour Officer. After prolonged discussions the gap between the parties was narrowed, but final agreement could not be reached and it was mutually decided to refer the matter to Arbitration. The Arbitrator appointed was Dr. Eni Njoku from Ibadan University, who conducted hearings, assisted by two Assessors in Buca on 11th, 12th and 13th October, 1955. The Award of the Arbitrator was published on November 11th when an increase of 5d. per day to General Labour and proportionate increases to other grades was announced. The annual cost of the award to the Corporation, together with increases in the salaries of Senior Service staff, is estimated to be £180,000. The Arbitrator took note of the Corporation's submissions that certain amenities previously provided should either be withdrawn or amended. Consequently the subsidies on foodstuffs, which are sold direct to employees are no longer in operation, but the Corporation will continue to make available such commodities as it can at economic rates. An alteration in the method of calculation of leave expenses was also awarded and in future employees will be given a flat rate, according to their grade, instead of the previous mileage rate. The Corporation has decided to introduce a charge for school fees and this will be operative as from 1st January, 1956. The revision of the salary structure referred to last year has been completed and was introduced on 1st April, 1955. This was well received by all employees.

(iii) *Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union.*—The previous amicable relationship between the Workers' Union and the

Management deteriorated towards the middle of the year, due partly to the Union's attitude regarding their wage claim, and partly to internal dissension within the Union. The Consultative Committee met only once early in March when the items discussed were:—

- (a) Leave travelling expenses.
- (b) Maternity Leave.
- (c) Conditions of Service—Teachers.
- (d) Housing.
- (e) Leave of Absence.
- (f) Tools Allowance.
- (g) Introduction of P.A.Y.E. system of Income Tax.

Individual cases numbering forty-five were dealt with by direct negotiations between representatives of the Union and the Personnel Division.

(iv) *Senior Service Staff Committee*.—The Senior Service Staff Committee met on a number of occasions during the year and made recommendations and suggestions with regard to conditions of service at a meeting held with the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Corporation.

(v) *Housing*.—Progress continued to be made in the provision of new and improved housing for all grades of the Corporation staff, details of which are set out under the Section of the Report dealing with Engineering.

(vi) *Workers' Shops*.—Sales through the Corporation's 21 Workers' Shops showed a turnover of £157,250, an increase of some £18,000, as compared with 1954. This organisation which is in no way subsidised by the Corporation continued to provide a very satisfactory service in maintaining supplies of essential commodities on all estates thus keeping the prices in the local markets steady with beneficial results on the cost of living generally.

(vii) *Provident Fund*.—All members of the Senior, Intermediate and Junior Service, as well as many monthly paid employees, for whom membership is voluntary, were members of the Corporation's Provident Fund. The members of the Fund must contribute a minimum of 10 per cent. of their salaries and may contribute up to a maximum of 15 per cent. The Corporation contributes to the Fund 15 per cent. of the salaries of each of the members. At the close of 1955 there were 1,080 members of the Fund, the market value of the Fund's investments being £268,470 5s. 0d.

(viii) *Retiring Gratuities*.—Employees who are not members of the Provident Fund but who have served the Corporation for a minimum of five years' continuous service, are considered for the award of a retiring gratuity when the employee retires as a result of old age or infirmity. During the year 333 gratuities, amounting to £8,806 18s. 9d., were approved. This is a decrease of 198 cases and £3,212 6s. 4d. on the awards approved in the previous year. In addition to the gratuities for service with the Corporation, *ex gratia* payments are available to employees in respect of their service on the Plantations prior to the formation of the Corporation. Payments to 234 employees amounting to £2,392 12s. 3d. were authorised during the year. This is a decrease of 186 cases and £889 10s. 1d. as compared with 1954.

XII. Welfare and Social Services.

(i) *Recreation*.—The organisation of recreational activities is now well established, with 31 playing fields, permanent community halls in the main centres and temporary ones in several others, and a good range and stock of equipment. The results of this organisation and the popularity of these activities are reflected in the fact that Corporation teams won the Commissioner's Cup and the United African Company's Cup, both awarded for football, and in the newly donated Courben Cup for Corporation teams only, 47 teams took part. In addition, the teams selected to play representative games against teams from other territories organised by the Southern Cameroons Amateur Football Association, were composed largely of Corporation players.

In the Southern Cameroons Amateur Athletic Association Championships Corporation teams took second and third places, with one competitor winning the High Jump event with a new local record of 5 ft. 8 in.

For the first time at the Corporation's own athletic meetings special events were included for women, and, judging by the number of entries, this proved a popular innovation.

Several boxing tournaments were held, and the standard of ringcraft and sportsmanship continues to improve.

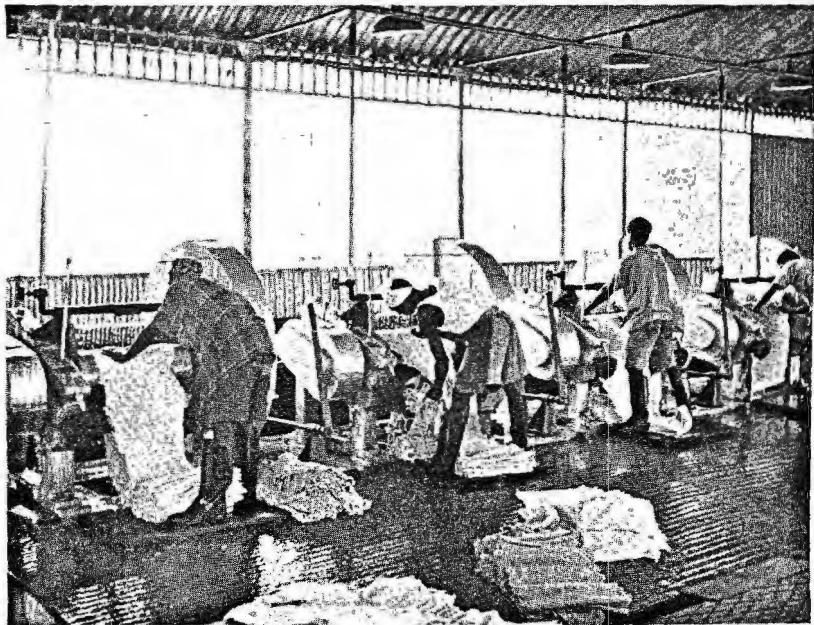
(ii) *News Sheet*.—The Welfare News Letter was published regularly each fortnight, and due largely to contributions sent in from all areas, its size has been increased. The publication of "Planter's Punch" also continued throughout the year.

(iii) *Film Unit*.—As usual, during the wet season, it was not possible on all occasions for a mobile cinema unit to visit some of the more remote camps, due to difficult transport conditions. Altogether, however, a total of 708 shows was given in the Corporation's various camps to an estimated audience of 248,000 and 164 shows were given in Messrs. Elders & Fyffes' camps to an estimated audience of 58,000. At the beginning of the year, the Elders & Fyffes' unit was taken over and transferred to the Film Unit Headquarters at Ekona, and the cinematograph and public address requirements of Elders & Fyffes are now handled entirely by the Unit on a repayment basis.

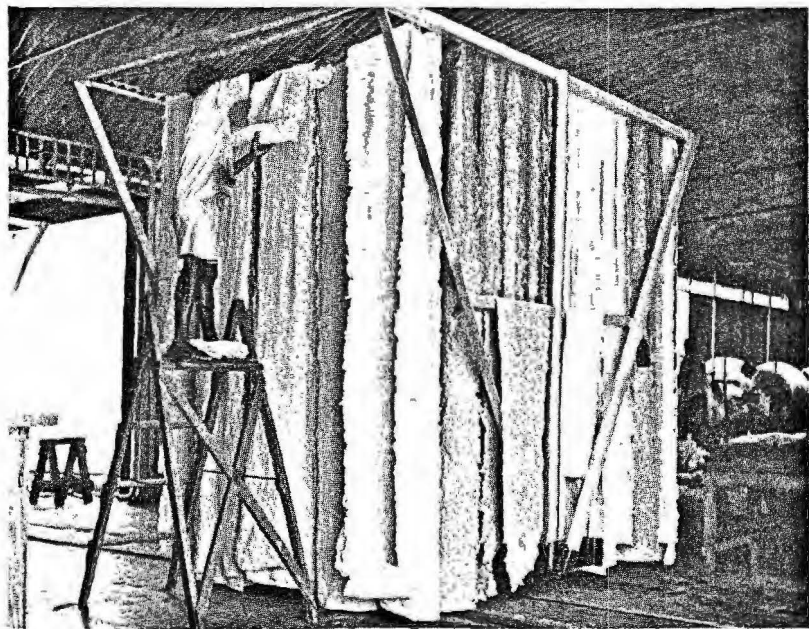
In addition, several exhibitions of medical and surgical films were given to the Corporation's medical officers and nursing staff. Facilities were also provided on a number of occasions for films to be seen by a viewing committee of the Cameroons Film Censorship Board.

Amplifier equipment was provided for 116 "High Life" dances, and public address installations were made on 13 occasions for sports functions. In addition public address equipment was installed on Tiko Airport, at the request of the Southern Cameroons Government in January, on the occasion of the official visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The work of the repair section increased considerably, and apart from the repair and maintenance of cinema projectors belonging to the Corporation, the maintenance and repair of similar equipment for other organisations continued on an increasing scale. The section also carried out repairs and overhauls to radio telephone equipment and domestic



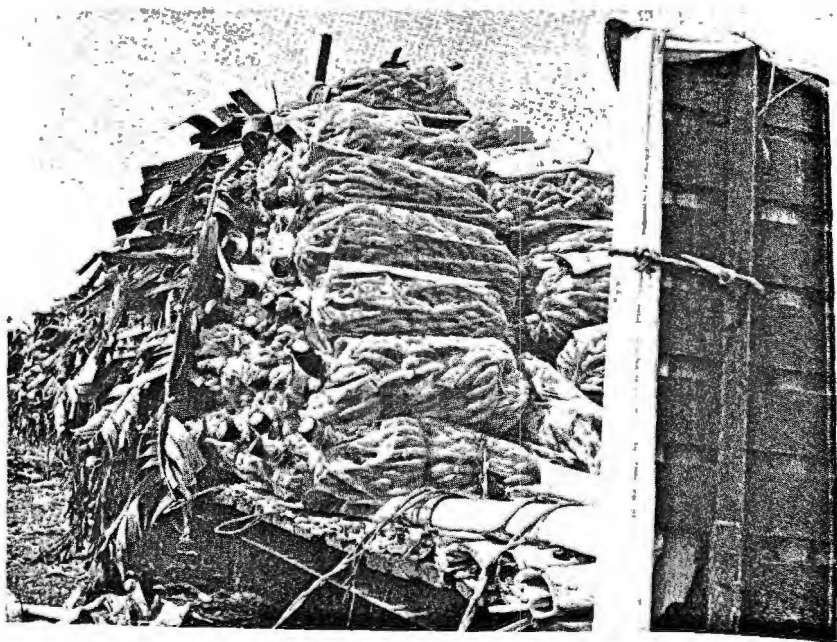
Tiko Crepe Rubber Factory



Tiko Crepe Rubber Factory



View of Tole Tea Estate

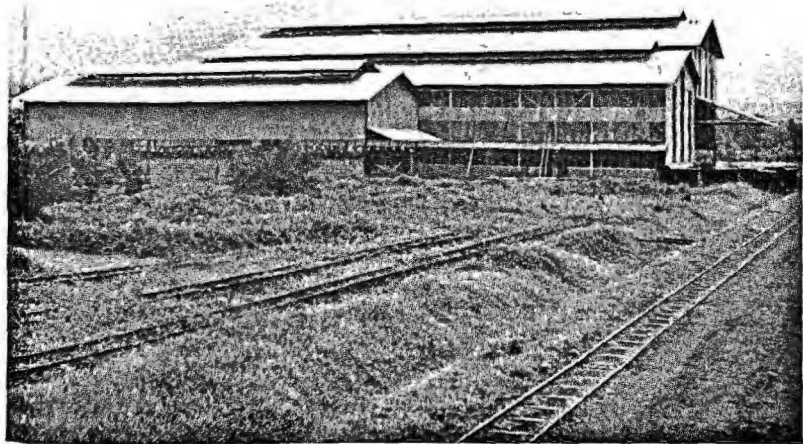


Dithene Wrapping of Bananas



Idenau Bridge

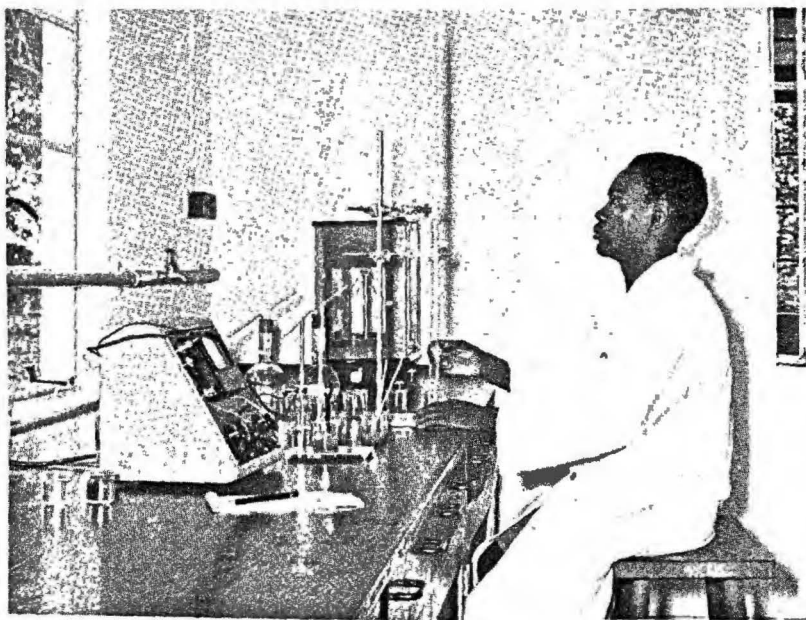
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New Oil Mill, Idenau



New Head Office, Bota



Testing Acidity of Soil

receivers on a repayment basis for other organisations. Under this heading, over 200 items of cinema, radio telephone, and domestic radio equipment were handled.

The Photographic Section worked to capacity throughout the year and full use of the service was made by other departments of the Corporation particularly in agricultural research. As a result of the increasing demand, the facilities are to be extended to permit the production of colour and micro-photographs which, it is considered, will be of considerable value in the investigation of plant diseases, and in the training of the field staff.

(iv) *Markets*.—The services of the Food Supply Assistant were terminated, and the various administrative areas became responsible for obtaining their own food supplies for labour, without experiencing any difficulties and at reduced costs.

(v) *Welfare Expenditure*.—The Corporation's recurrent expenditure on welfare and social services during 1955 was £72,083. In addition, capital expenditure on schools, community halls, etc., exceeded £44,000 including work in progress.

XIII. Education.

(i) *Primary Education*.—In 1955 new schools were opened at Boa and Molyko. The Corporation now owns and manages ten schools, two of which, at Bota and Tiko, respectively, have double "streams". In addition the Corporation owns four schools which are managed by the Missions.

In 1955, as in previous years, free education has been provided for true children of Corporation employees. Rather more than 1,100 children were enrolled in schools owned and managed by the Corporation, as compared with about 750 in 1954. About 420 children were enrolled in the four schools owned by the Corporation and managed by Missions. Finally, about 1,750 children eligible for Primary education at Corporation expense have their fees paid in non-Corporation schools, making a total number of children receiving Primary education at Corporation expense, of rather less than 3,300.

By the third term 1955, free meals were being provided for all the children in schools owned and managed by the Corporation.

The staffing of the schools under Corporation management continues to be very satisfactory. Of the 39 teachers employed by the Corporation, 32 have received professional training, or about 80 per cent. of all the teachers. 25 of the teachers (64 per cent.) are certificated. 14 of the teachers (36 per cent.) are women, of whom all except one have received professional training and ten are certificated.

In October, 1955, two schools were opened for the children of Senior Service staff, one at Bota and the other at Tiko. These schools are conducted on Parents' National Educational Union lines and each is in the charge of an English mistress with a professional qualification, recommended to the Corporation by the Parents' National Educational Union.

(ii) *Scholarships*.—For the past few years the Corporation has provided annually £5,000 for awards to Cameroonians pursuing courses of higher education. With the establishment of a Southern Cameroons

Government and the setting-up of a Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board, the functions and commitments of the former awarding committee have been taken over by the new Scholarship Board, and the Corporation now makes an annual grant of £5,000 to this Body.

The Corporation no longer awards special secondary school scholarships for the children of its employees. Instead, it hands over to the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board the amount of money it would previously have disbursed in this way, thus enabling all Cameroonian schoolchildren to compete for these scholarships.

Children of employees are, however, still awarded scholarships by the Corporation for courses at Ombe Government Trade Centre at Secondary Technical level. Four such awards were made in 1955.

Employees of at least two years' standing may apply for scholarships for higher education or further technical training. Normally, these are only awarded in cases where the training will enhance the usefulness of the employee to the Corporation after training. Non-employees, however, as well as teachers already in Corporation employment, are accepted for teacher-training. In 1955 awards on this basis were:—

Radiology	..	..	..	..	1
Teacher training	..	..	..	..	10

To date, further training has been offered to 42 employees as follows:—

Government Trade Centre, Ombe	..	27
Pharmacy	.. ..	3
Sanitary	.. ..	2
Accountancy	.. ..	1
Agricultural Chemistry	.. ..	1
Science	.. ..	1
Teacher training (employees only)	..	6
Radiology	.. ..	1

In addition, 32 teacher-training scholarships have been awarded to non-employees.

(iii) *Adult Education*.—Evening literacy classes were held three times per week in three grades, those reaching the top grade being allowed to take an examination prior to the award of literacy certificates. During the course of the year there were approximately 1,100 employees regularly attending 166 classes in 66 centres, supervised by four full-time Adult Education Organisers, all of whom were trained, certificated teachers. Six Headmasters and two teachers in Corporation schools have also assisted in this supervision.

(iv) *Further Training of Monthly-Paid and Junior Service Employees*.—Classes in English and Arithmetic are also held for employees who have completed the Senior Primary School Course, mainly office workers, leading to the Elementary examination of the Royal Society of Arts. 57 employees from classes at Bota, Tiko and Moliwe, compared with 37 the previous year, have sat these examinations in July, of whom 10 passed in English and 13 passed in Arithmetic. By the end of the year a further 120 pupils in six centres were preparing for the 1956 examinations.

One purpose of these classes is to improve the general education of employees prior to admitting them to more advanced technical courses in book-keeping, office routine or typing. In July, 49 employees from Bota and Tiko sat the Intermediate Examination in book-keeping of the Royal Society of Arts, of whom 13 were successful. By the end of the year, a further 38 employees were attending book-keeping classes at Bota and Tiko in preparation for the 1956 book-keeping examinations of the Royal Society of Arts. 16 employees were also taking a course in Office Routine.

Technical classes in carpentry, motor mechanics, engineering, fuel pump maintenance, craft-repair and a course for quartermasters were also held for about 100 employees.

These classes are tutored by Senior Service volunteers.

(v) *Promotion Examinations.*—In May, 1955, a series of promotion examinations for employees were held, thus providing a more objective criterion than hitherto as to which employees are qualified for promotion. In particular, these examinations have given an opportunity to employees to prove their fitness to enter a grade higher than that to which their previous education would normally have entitled them. At all levels, the examination consists of papers in English and Arithmetic and a Departmental paper of a technical nature. These examinations serve the additional purpose of stimulating employees to improve their general education. 334 employees availed themselves of the opportunity to enter for these examinations at various levels, of whom 36 were successful.

(vi) Eighteen library boxes, each containing approximately 70 books, to suit employees at various educational levels, are circulated on the Corporation estates and reading rooms are provided in the main centres.

XIV. Medical.

During 1955 there was a reduction in the amount of serious illness amongst the employees and their families, the two main hospitals at Tiko and Bota both showing a decrease in the number of in-patients. This is as it should be. The Aid posts by treating minor cuts, injuries and illnesses at an early stage contributed very considerably to the decrease in morbidity figures, although this cannot be the only contributory factor. The other factors which have led to a reduction in major illnesses are improved diets and greater variety of food. In the areas where the standards of housing have been considerably improved the decrease in sickness is more marked than elsewhere.

Another notable advance during the year was the elimination of the waiting list for operations which was a legacy rising from inadequate examination of recruits in the early years of the life of the Corporation.

At Tiko a new ward was opened as a maternity unit and the previous unsatisfactory unit was converted into a children's ward. An old isolation block was converted for use by the Nurses Preliminary Training School and an extension, including an isolation ward, was added to the Cottage Hospital.

The training of nursing staff was continued and two original students of the pre-preliminary nursing school era succeeded in gaining their Nigerian registration. Thirteen students sat for their final examination in December and the results are awaited. Two newly qualified pharmacists

trained at the Corporation's expense joined the Medical Division in July but the attraction of private practice has resulted in one of them leaving. Considerable difficulty is being found in obtaining qualified pharmacists and once they are obtained in retaining their services. As hitherto, the Doctor attached to the Pamol Ltd. plantation at Lobe continued to supervise the medical administration of the Corporation's plantations in the Meme River area and this is reciprocated by the Corporation attending to the medical requirements of Pamol Ltd. Estate, Bwinga, near Tiko. For medical purposes the Corporation's estates are divided into four areas and until towards the end of 1955 the staff and family at risk varied little from that obtaining in the previous year but there was a reduction in the labour force in the last two months of 1955 which considerably reduced the numbers at risk.

The Corporation's Hospitals and ancillary institutions available are as follows:—

- Bota Area:* Bota General Hospital with 94 beds including 6 isolation.
Auxiliary Hospital Idenau with 12 beds.
10 Aid Posts.
- Ekona Area:* Ekona General Hospital with 77 beds including 8 isolation.
7 Aid Posts.
- Mukonje Area:* Mukonje General Hospital with 39 beds including 4 isolation.
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital with 16 beds.
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital with 10 beds.
12 Aid Posts.
- Tiko Area:* Cottage Hospital for Senior Service Staff with 16 beds.
General Hospital with 193 beds and 10 cots.
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital with 29 beds and 6 isolation.
United Africa Company's Hospital Bwinga with 8 beds.
18 Aid Posts.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS

	Out-patients		In-patients	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bota General Hospital	9,979	3,904	1,373	1,029
Tiko General Hospital	37,440	7,425	2,819	1,153
Cottage Hospital	624	708	38	68
Ekona General Hospital	40,552	9,388	1,360	663
Mukonje General Hospital ..	8,342	3,156	720	204
Idenau Auxiliary Hospital ..	42,756	3,588	189	19
M'bonge Auxiliary Hospital ..	5,398	1,376	334	27
Tombel Auxiliary Hospital ..	9,207	1,003	402	53
Missellele Auxiliary Hospital ..	11,945	582	396	56

During the year 52 major, 250 intermediate and 987 minor operations were performed whilst a large number of applicants for employment were examined, of which number 1,698 were rejected, the common cause of rejection being herniae. The hopes of eradicating *Simulium damnosum* from the main areas in the Victoria Division were not fulfilled as it was only possible to arrange for a limited period for a medical officer to conduct a survey and investigation of methods of reduction. Whilst the survey was completed no economical method of simultaneously treating all the streams was evolved, until towards the end of the year when a simple method which can be carried out by unskilled labour was evolved and will be put into practice early in 1956.

A new insecticide was put into use in the Ekona area in November, and it is understood that the residual effect of this insecticide persists for at least twelve months. Should the experiment prove satisfactory it is intended that it should be introduced into all areas and as a consequence greatly reduce the cost of protection against insect-borne diseases.

There was no serious epidemic during the year and not a single case of smallpox. No less than 36,069 anti-smallpox vaccinations were effected by the staff during the year.

The main diseases which were treated were gastro-intestinal and pulmonary. There were very few cases of tropical ulcers which is attributed to improved nutrition and early treatment at the Aid Posts, the growing use of footwear having also contributed to the decrease.

Recurrent expenditure for medical services was £122,187 and contributions of £16,660 were received from other estates using the services of the Corporation's Medical Division. Capital Expenditure during 1955 was £39,220 which includes work in progress.

XV. Finance: Results to 31st December, 1955.

The Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1955, shows Fixed Assets (including Motor Vehicles and Work in Progress) at £2,509,549, against which there are outstanding Loans of £1,825,489. The surplus on Capital Account is thus £684,060.

Liquid Assets amount to £1,445,738 against which there are Creditors for £672,377, leaving a surplus of £773,361.

As the Corporation commenced business without any working capital these surpluses, amounting to £1,457,421, have been derived from profits. They have been reached after having borne the whole cost of new planting, re-planting and upkeep of immature areas £990,069, and Statutory Depreciation on buildings, roads, railways, plant and machinery, etc., amounting to £2,288,865.

Reserves of £835,636 in excess of the Statutory Allowances have been charged to Profit and Loss Account.

There has also been distributed from Profits:—

Income Tax	£1,613,345
Transferred to Government for the benefit of the Cameroons, Notional Profits amounting to	316,349

Paid to Government towards liquidation of Government's initial outlay of approxi- mately £800,000				335,016
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The Members of the Corporation record their appreciation of the services rendered by the staff at all levels and by the labour force which has been so essential to the progress made. The Corporation also desires to record its appreciation of the assistance and advice provided by many Government Departments and Government Officers.

(Signed) A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS, *Member.*

E. K. MARTIN, *Member.*

J. FINDLAY, *Member.*

W. L. BLOOMFIELD, *Member.*

GALEGA II, FON OF BALI, *Member.*

N. N. MBILE, *Member.*

J. MURRAY, *Member.*

A. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Analysis of Employees by Tribes, as at 31st December, 1955.

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No. Employed.</i>
VICTORIA DIV.		BAMENDA	
Bakolle	4	Aghem (Wum)	1,133
Bakweri	957	Bafut	883
Balong	22	Bali	657
Bamboko	8	Baba-Befang	276
Isubu (Bimbia)	29	Bum	193
Mongo	8	Esimbi	23
	<hr/>	Fungom	604
	1,028	Kaka	341
	<hr/>	Kom (Bikom)	473
KUMBA DIV.		Mambila	28
Bafo (Bafaw)	29	Mbembe	42
Bakosi	304	Menemo	784
Balue	386	Mfumte	16
Balundu	262	Misaje	14
Balundu-Badiko	50	Moghamo	326
Bamboko	10	Ndop	370
Barombi	144	Ngemba	485
Basosi	78	Ngie	559
Bima	47	Ngwaw (Ngono)	461
Ekumbe	5	Nso (Banso)	133
Elong	23	Nsungli	164
Korup	9		<hr/>
Masaka	3		7,965
Muambong	4		<hr/>
M'bonge	377	NIGERIA	
Ngolo-Batanga	571	Boki	264
Ninong	16	Edo (includes Bini)	8
North Bakundu	64	Efik-Ibibio	2,045
North Balong	30	Fulani	3
(near Manyemen)		Hausa	4
South Bakundu	5	Ibo	2,695
South Balong	9	Ijaw	17
(near Mundame)		Tiv	600
	<hr/>	Yoruba	19
	2,426	Other Nigerians	361
	<hr/>		<hr/>
MAMFE DIV.			6,016
Assumbo	42	FRENCH CAMEROONS	
Bangwa	331	Bafia	81
Banyangi	835	Bakoko	74
Boki	43	Bamiloke	165
Ekwe	12	Bana	164
Keaka	583	Basa	100
Mbo	195	Duala	34
Mbulu	137	Ewonde (Yaunde)	270
Menka	342	Other French Cameroons	481
Mundani	64		<hr/>
Obang	114		1,369
Takamanda	45	Other non-Nigerians	54
Widekum	63		<hr/>
	<hr/>	TOTAL	21,664
	2,806		<hr/>

ACREAGE STATISTICS, DECEMBER, 1955—PRINCIPAL CROPS
(All areas are excluded which are not in active cultivation or harvesting)

BANANAS (ACRES)

	Mature	New Planting 1955	Total	Preparation for 1956 planting
Tiko Area	6,900	407	7,307	317
Bota/West Coast Area ..	4,448	109	4,557	230
Ekona Area	6,239	439	6,678	1,400
Tombel Area	2,320	410	2,730	430
Meme Area	3,056	177	3,233	823
Mukonje Area	—	—	—	250
Total	22,963 (a)	1,542	24,505	3,450

(a) Includes 805 acres Replanting.

RUBBER (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1956 planting
Tiko/Missellele Area ..	4,582	2,610	7,192	500
Moliwe Area	1,339	—	1,339	—
Ekona Area	1,297	1,424	2,721	100
Mukonje Area	2,515	2,867	5,382	640
Total	9,733	6,901	16,634	1,240 (b)

(b) Includes 700 acres Replanting.

PALMS (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1956 planting
Bota/West Coast Area ..	8,805	4,496	13,301	1,100
Ekona Area	2,237	—	2,237	—
M'bonge	1,444	—	1,444	—
Ikassa	1,149	—	1,149	—
Total	13,635	4,496	18,131	1,100 (c)

(c) Includes 800 acres Replanting.

COCOA (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1956 planting
Tombel	1,065	20	1,085	30

TEA (ACRES)

	Mature	Immature	Total	Preparation for 1956 planting
Tole	61	47	108	50

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.1954

31.12.1954

£	LIABILITIES.	£	£
	RESERVE in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946:—		
	For Hospitals, Dispensaries, Medical Equipment, Educational Facilities, Port Facilities, Rehousing, Replanting, Hurricane Risks ...	500,000	
500,000	RESERVE for Depreciation written off in excess of amounts allowed under Income Tax Ordinance ...	835,684	
—	RESERVE for Retiring Gratuities to Workers not Members of Provident Fund ...	100,000	
	Less: Payments during the year ...	11,550	
		88,450	
100,000	Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss ...	11,550	100,000
	LOANS (unsecured, repayable by instalments):—		
500,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 6th December, 1970) ...	500,000	
500,000	Government of Nigeria (final instalment 21st July, 1969) ...	475,489	
—	Government of Nigeria (final instalment July, 1975) ...	550,000	
350,000	Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (final instalment 29th May, 1961) ...	300,000	1,825,489
	CREDITORS AND PROVISIONS:—		
—	Trade Creditors, Wages and Other Expenses ...	419,173	
—	Leave and Passages ...	50,000	
	Income Tax:—		
675,015	Liability for 1955/56 Assessment (Balance due)...	69,783	538,256
—	BANK OVERDRAFTS ...		183,424
19,205	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ...		—

£2,644,220

Carried forward ...

£3,983,169

NT CORPORATION.

(since No. 39 of 1946.)

31st DECEMBER, 1955.

1954	£	ASSETS.	£ Cost to 31.12.1954	£ Additions during 1955	£ Cost to 31.12.1955
		IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLD CONCESSIONS:—			
		Plantations—			
		New Development	810,823	179,246	990,069
		Buildings and Constructions	2,231,162	503,855	2,735,017
		Roads	143,544	83,357	226,901
		Rail Track	44,554	21,159	65,713
		Furniture and Equipment	155,988	42,790	198,778
			3,386,071	830,407	4,216,478
		EQUIPMENT:—			
		Plant and Machinery	403,628	146,071	549,699
		Railway Rolling Stock	157,198	7,045	164,243
		Marine Craft	240,911	—	240,911
			4,187,808	983,523	5,171,331
		Less: Cost of Assets retired 1955 ...			5,960
					5,165,371
		Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1955, calculated under the Provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance ...			3,086,752
552,415					2,078,619
		MOTOR VEHICLES:—			
		Cost to 31st December, 1954 ...	211,128		
		Add: Additions during year ...	49,604		
			260,732		
		Less: Cost of Vehicles retired ...	33,648		
				227,084	
		Less: Amounts written off to 31st December, 1955, calculated under the Provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance ...			
32,943				192,182	
					34,902
		WORK IN PROGRESS (at cost):—			
26,757		Planting		79,685	
311,279		Buildings and Constructions		232,364	
9,706		Roads and Rail Track		42,115	
15,771		Furniture and Equipment		427	
15,809		Maintenance and Repairs		5,271	
985		Sundries		36,166	
					396,028
1,365,665		Carried forward ...			£2,509,549

CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(Incorporated under Nigerian Law)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st

31.12.1954

£		£	£
2,644,220		Brought forward ...	3,983,80

NOTE.—The total estimated amount of Commitments for Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1955, was £750,000

A. H. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

W. J. C. RICHARDS

W. L. BLOOMFIELD } *Members.*A. P. FINLAY, *Chief Accountant.*

£2,644,220

£3,983,80

AUDITORS

In accordance with Section 17 of the Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance 1946, we report the incorporated Returns from the various areas comprising the Corporation's Concessions.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the Balance Sheet and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books and records of the Corporation.

ENUGU, NIGERIA.

26th March, 1956.

ENT CORPORATION.

Balance No. 39 of 1946.)

DECEMBER, 1955—(continued)

12,1954									
£						£		£	
365,665						Brought forward ...		2,509,549	
						STOCKS (as verified by Officials of the Corporation):—			
						Building Materials, Equipment, Consumable			
						Stores and Stock in Trade (at cost or Standard			
						Price Valuations)	904,100		
192,119						Produce (at market value)	30,801		
								934,901	
						PRODUCE SHIPMENTS AND PALM OIL BULKINGS 1955			
256,177						REALISED IN 1956		299,595	
113,838						SUNDRY DEBTORS, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS ...		201,299	
						CASH:—			
—						At Bank	—		
16,421						In Hand	9,943		
								9,943	
						PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—			
—						Balance at Debit		28,215	
644,220								£3,983,502	

PORT

have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of the Corporation in the Cameroons, in which are
 and gives a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs, according to the best of our information

CASSLETON ELLIOT & Co.

Auditors.

CAMEROONS DEVELOP

(Incorporated under Nigerian

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR

31.12.1954

£		£	£
1,358,521	To Upkeep of Mature Areas and Production, Ancillary Services, Administration		1,560,64
	„ Medical Services	122,187	
98,041	Less: Contributions by other Plantation Companies ...	16,660	105,527
66,197	„ Welfare and Social Services		72,083
	„ Arbitration Awards:—		
	Retrospective increases in Salaries and Wages from 1.4.55 to 31.10.55		116,012
1,118,741	„ Balance carried down		763,478
<u>£2,641,500</u>			<u>£2,617,714</u>
	To Expenses of Head Office:—		
3,660	Remuneration of Chairman and Members	4,498	
3,688	Members' Travelling and Other Expenses	6,229	
10,154	Staff and Other Expenses	9,896	2053
	„ Bad Debts Written Off		38
3,000	„ Agency and Service Fees and Expenses		3,000
1,249	„ Consultants Fees and Expenses		60
	„ Concession Rent:—		
	The Governor-General of Nigeria	40,951	
19,051	Less: Allocated to Plantations	21,984	18,067
1,534	„ Audit Fee and Expenses		1,534
	„ Depreciation:—		
883,733	Written off Improvements to Concessions	560,180	
119,291	Written off Equipment	129,692	
29,636	Written off Motor Vehicles	44,194	734,066
53,614	„ Loan Interest		73,571
72,597	„ Balance carried down		—
<u>£1,201,207</u>			<u>£857,331</u>
—	To Balance brought down		17,54
60,285	„ Balance Unappropriated 1955 paid to the Governor-General of Nigeria		19,28
140,450	„ Provision for Income Tax 1956/57 Assessment		—
15,896	„ Transfer to Reserve for Retiring Gratuities		11,54
—	„ Transfer to Reserve in accordance with Section 19 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1946		—
19,205	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet		—
<u>£235,836</u>			<u>£48,33</u>

ENT CORPORATION.

(Finance No. 39 of 1946.)

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1955.

Cr.

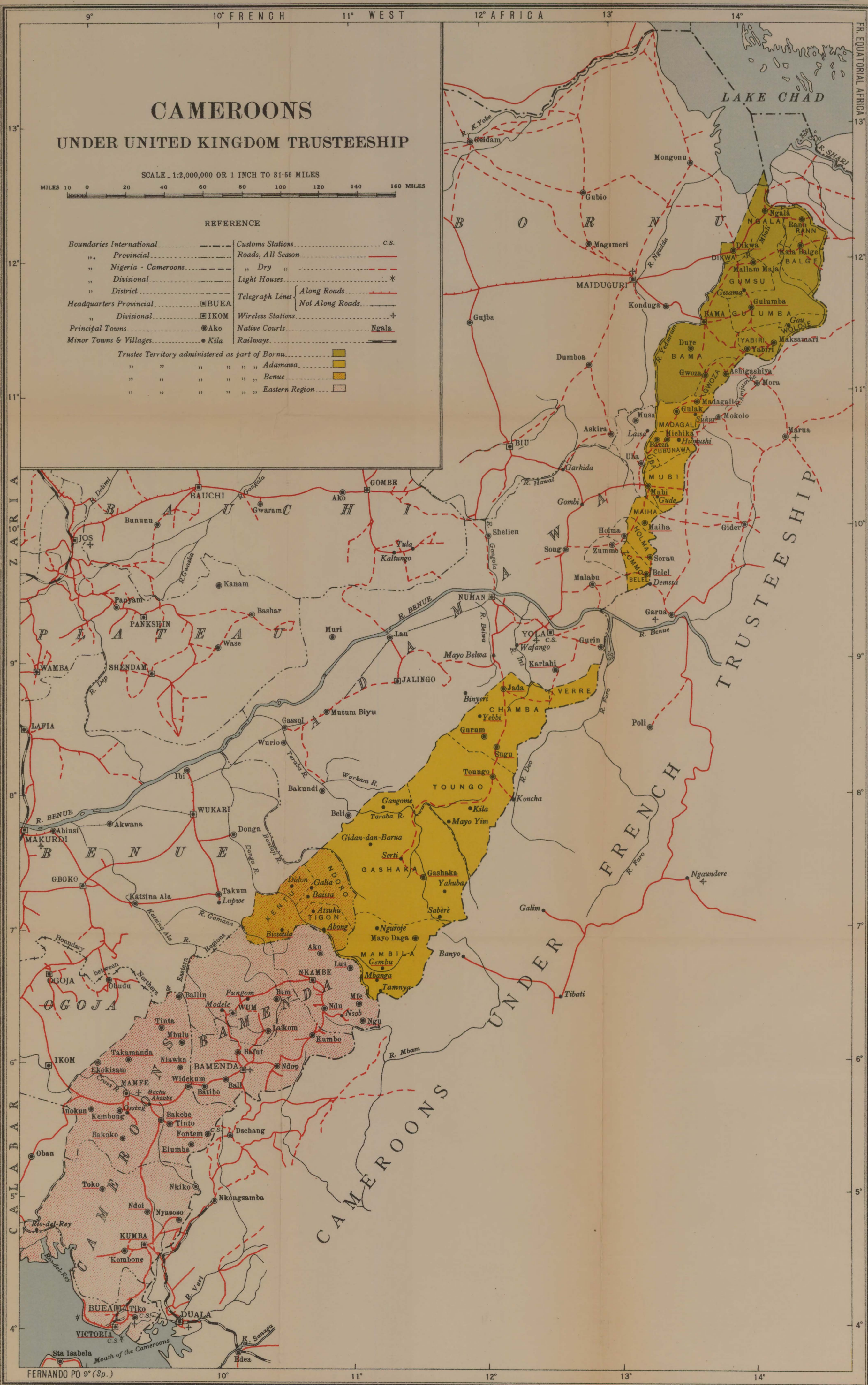
12.1954

£		£	£
	By Revenue from Plantations:—		
	Bananas	1,856,582	
	Dried Bananas	9,685	
	Palm Products	294,612	
	Rubber	399,557	
	Cocoa	23,383	
	Pepper	1,661	
	Timber	32,234	
541,500			2,617,714
541,500			£2,617,714
118,741	By Balance brought down		763,478
61,128	„ Agency Earnings and Commission		51,504
21,338	„ Miscellaneous Receipts and Adjustments		20,084
	„ Balance carried down		17,548

101,207

		£852,614
72,597	By Balance brought down	—
60,285	„ Balance per last Account	19,204
2,844	„ Income Tax Excess Provision 1955/56 written back	882
110	„ Transfer from Reserve for Deferred Maintenance	—
00,000	„ Transfer from Reserve in accordance with Section 19 in respect of estimated loss from hurricane	—
—	„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet	28,215
35,836		£48,301

Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS
Scale:- 1:2 000 000



Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS (South)
Scale :- 1:1,000,000



1700/76/1-55.

NOTE :- The Smaller Native Court Areas and Tribal Areas and those consisting of two or more detached portions are indicated by numbers thus ①

VICTORIA DIV: ① BIMBIA ② BALONG
KUMBA DIV: ③ BALONG ④ EKUMBE ⑤ BAFAW ⑥ SOUTHERN BAKUNDU ⑦ BAROMBI
MAMFE DIV: ⑧ KEAKA ⑨ EKWE ⑩ OBANG

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Refer to this Map as
CAMEROONS
Scale: 1:2,000,000.

