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PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE CAMEROONS  
UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH  
ADMINISTRATION

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. Petition from the Wang Central Committee of the Union des Populations du Cameroun (T/PET.4 and 5/7)

1. In two letters dated 3 and 9 January 1957, the petitioners protest against the elections which were held on 23 December 1956 in the Cameroons under French administration. They state that people were forced to vote against their will; that large numbers of Saharan troops were present and that Catholic priests threatened that any Cameroonian who did not vote would be refused the sacraments. The petitioners cite the following incidents:

- (a) the mother of Saha Pierre, who was in prison at Dschang awaiting trial, was struck down and died while she was visiting her son;
- (b) the UPC office at Santa Matazem was burned down on 12 December 1956;
- (c) the Chief of Baham was deposed because he refused to vote for the French Union;
- (d) the Chief of the Balati Forsabe also refused to vote and so he was arrested and killed by the District Officer, Mbouda.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/9), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that the only reference in this petition to the British Cameroons is to the fire at Santa Matazem on 12 December 1956, about which observations were made in reply to another petition (T/PET.4/117 from Mr. Marcus Modi). These observations read as follows:

"The investigations of the Administering Authority show that a house in Santa, occupied by some French Cameroonians resident in the British Cameroons, was damaged by fire. The grass roof of the house was destroyed as well as some papers, but otherwise there was little damage. The house was repaired within a short time with a zinc roof. There is no evidence to support the statement that the occupants of the house were forced to live 'like animals in the bush'; in fact the available evidence shows that they moved to an adjoining house until the necessary repairs were effected and that they had ample means. There is no evidence that the fire was the result of a deliberate act; the incident was not reported officially to the police and no complaint was lodged with the Administration. It is not known whether the house in which the fire took place was the Santa Office of the UPC.

"It is to be observed that the sudden outbreak of fires is not an uncommon feature of the Bamenda grassfields during the dry season. Open hearth fires are often left untended and sometimes result in accidents of which this incident could well be an example."

3. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.

## II. Petition from Mrs. Genevieve Sipoufo and others (T/PET.4 and 5/8)

1. In a letter dated 12 January 1957, the petitioners protest against the elections which were held on 23 December 1956 in the Cameroons under French administration. They state that the elections ran counter to the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and of the United Nations Charter; that instead of inviting some French representatives from Paris to observe the elections, soldiers and parachutists were brought in, who fired on the people; that the elections were organized in accordance with the loi-cadre, "which was expressly designed to give a certain degree of political advancement to the people of the French colonies", but is not applicable in the case of this Trust Territory, and that in the Saa area, 249 UPC members were arrested in connexion with the elections and "subjected to the most hideous reprisals".

2. The petitioners consider that the French and British Governments are preventing oral petitioners, such as Messrs. F.R. Mounie and W.N. Ntumazah, from being heard by the United Nations. These representatives and other members of the UPC are also being harassed by the authorities in the Cameroons under British administration, as for instance, on 28 December 1956 when Mr. Ntumazah and some friends were motoring from Victoria to Kumba they were arrested and searched. A few days earlier, the UPC offices at Bamenda had been visited by the police who wanted to question Messrs. Mounie and Ntumazah about a public meeting they were alleged to have held without authorization at Mbelifang. Later, on 10 January 1957, the police are stated to have called in the middle of the night at the house of the UPC Vice-Chairman, Mr. Ernest Ouandie, and tried to gain entrance. The petitioners also state that because the authorities failed to make a proper investigation of the fire at the UPC headquarters at Bamenda on 4 August 1956, the Central Committee's office at Santa Matazen was burned down as well as the house of John Kpueme at Bafren. All these incidents go to

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show, in the opinion of the petitioners, that criminal elements, acting in the name of the British authorities, are attempting to eliminate the UPC leaders, while at the same time these authorities are discharging their responsibility by making a serious investigation to find out who are acting in their name and attacking refugee UPC members.

3. In its observations (T/OES.4 and 5/14), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority, dealing with matters concerning the Cameroons under British administration, states the following:

(a) The petitioner's assertion that the French and United Kingdom Governments are working hand in hand to prevent certain persons from attending the United Nations is not true. Both Mr. W.N. Ntumazah and Dr. F.R. Mounie applied to the Nigerian Government for travel documents to travel to New York to attend certain hearings of the United Nations. Travel documents were issued to Mr. Ntumazah and he eventually travelled to New York (as the record of the proceedings of the 641st meeting of the Fourth Committee held on 18 February 1957, testify). Dr. Mounie was not issued with travel documents as he is not a British subject or a British protected person and is not therefore entitled to receive British travel documents.

(b) With regard to the incident stated to have taken place on 28 December 1956, nothing is known of this allegation. A vehicle in which Mr. Ntumazah was an occupant happened to be stopped by a Superior Police Officer while travelling on the Victoria-Kumba Road on 28 December 1956, as part of a routine road traffic check. On the production of the vehicle licence and driving licence, the vehicle was allowed to proceed. Neither the vehicle nor its occupants were arrested or taken to the police station, nor was any search conducted.

(c) Concerning the inquiry about the holding of an unauthorized public meeting, it is true that the police did call at the UPC offices at Bamenda. The police had received an official report that the UPC had held a public meeting at Mbelifang, for which no permit had been issued. They called at the UPC office in the course of their investigations but found that the men

who were alleged to have addressed this unauthorized meeting, Dr. Mounie and Mr. Ntumazah, were not present. They left a message requesting these two men to report to the Police Station on their return.

Section 36 of the Police Ordinance (Cap. 172 of the Laws of Nigeria) requires any person desirous of convening or collecting any assembly in any public road or place or public resort to make application for licence to a superior police officer. In this instance no application for a licence had been made.

(d) The Administering Authority has no knowledge of the incidents alleged to have occurred on 10 January 1957. None of them was reported to the police.

(e) With regard to the burning of a house at Santa Matazem, the observations are given in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Section I of this paper. Nothing is known of the alleged burning of the house of John Kpueme.

4. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority draws attention to its annual report and to the statements of its representatives with regard to the complaints of a general nature contained in this petition.
5. The elections took place very peacefully in the Saa Subdivision, where the percentage of voters was high.

### III. Petition from the N'Lohe Central Committee (T/PET.4 and 5/9)

1. In a letter dated 10 February 1957, the petitioners, in referring to the Cameroons under French administration, complain, that since May 1955 and following the elections of 23 December 1956, very oppressive measures have been taken by the Administering Authority. They cite the following incidents in support of their complaint; (a) Nkwamo Massanga was murdered and thrown into the river near Dschang prison; (b) Iago Louis, Kamdjom Lucas, Kougom Joseph, Tafo Isaac and others suffered the most terrible atrocities in the prison at Dschang; (c) Mr. Nainjim Pierre, chief of Baham, was arrested and deposed because he advocated the reunification and independence of the Cameroons; (d) on 3 November 1956, at Moundeck, several people were arrested, among whom were

Messrs. Tchoumba Isaac and Mayo Beck, who were on their way to attend a meeting of the UPC Executive Committee, and only Mr. Tchoumba was later released. The petitioners state that they reject the loi-cadre, repudiate any attempt to assimilate the Territory into the French Union and request the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons.

2. In referring to the Cameroons under British Administration, the petitioners state that during the last months of 1956, many French Cameroonians were arrested at Santa, including Nkwamo Massanga, mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. They go on to state that on 19 December 1956, the Administering Authority erected a board at the crossroads at Mambanda Three Corner bearing the following inscription "Public Notice, Entry into the Cameroons under French administration is prohibited to pedestrians and all vehicles between 20 and 23 December inclusive". Thereafter, the frontiers were guarded by British police in order to turn back Cameroonians who were trying to escape from the Cameroons under French administration where, they state, the police were forcing the people to vote in the elections. The petitioners complain that the United Kingdom Government has been siding with the French Government in oppressing the Cameroonian population who are struggling to free itself from the colonialist yoke and in this connexion they instance the case of Tchoumba Isaac who was arrested on 21 January 1957 and conveyed to Loun where he was handed over to the French authorities.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/11), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that no arrests took place at Santa in the Cameroons under British administration during the last few months. Nkwamo Massanga is not known, nor are any of the other names mentioned. With regard to the Public Notice, it states that, in December 1956, the Southern Cameroons Government was notified by the Government of the Cameroons under French administration that the latter proposed to close the frontier during the period of the elections to the new Territorial Assembly. In order to save travellers the inconvenience of travelling to the frontier only to find that they could not pass through, notice boards of the type described in the petition were posted at the main approaches to the frontier. During the period of these elections the frontier on the British side in the Tombel area was

patrolled by small patrols of the Nigeria Police. These measures were taken because reports had been received that certain French Cameroonians in the British zone were planning to infiltrate into the French zone to create disorders during the elections. No French Cameroonians were in fact turned back at the border by these patrols. Concerning the petitioners' last complaint, the Administering Authority states that Isaac Tchoumba is a member of the UPC who received a prison sentence in the Cameroons under French administration for complicity in the 1955 Riots. Along with a number of others of the same category he has been declared a Prohibited Immigrant in the Federation of Nigeria by the Governor-General. On information being received that he had entered the Cameroons under British administration he was arrested, and in accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 2(c) of Section 11 of the Immigration Ordinance (Chapter 89) was conveyed to the Border.

4. in its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.

IV. Petition from the Chairman of the "Association des Notables Kamerunais de la zone littoral de Kribi" (T/PET.4 and 5/10)

1. In a letter dated 25 March 1957, the petitioner states that on his return from a hearing before the Fourth Committee, the representative of the Association was "pursued by the French authorities" because they allege that the Association had relations with the dissolved UPC. In fact, the Association had nothing to do with the UPC although it does endorse its aim for immediate unification and independence. The petitioner complains of the oppressive measures taken by the Administering Authority especially in the Kribi region, in Sanaga-Maritime, where he states that "more than 1,975 people have been decapitated, not to speak of incendiarism and theft", and in the Bamiléké region where, "the number of dead may reach 800". The petitioner also mentions that no one knows the fate awaiting the pastors Song Nlénd and Biyong André.

2. With regard to the Cameroons under British administration, the petitioner states that during the elections which were held on 15 March 1957, Her Majesty's Government did all in its power to bring about the defeat of the UPC in the elections and that flagrant malpractices took place in Northern and Southern Victoria, to the extent that a man was beaten for attempting to vote for the UPC. The result was that not only did the UPC fail but it even lost its deposit.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/13), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that, in reference to the elections which were held throughout the Southern Cameroons on 15 March 1957 to elect a new House of Assembly, the petitioner's statement that Her Majesty's Government did all in its power to bring about the defeat of the UPC in the elections is quite untrue. The UPC, as a party contesting the elections, had the same rights as any other political party and duly exercised them. The fact that the party failed to secure a seat was a reflection of the will of the people and in no way the fault of Her Majesty's Government. The petitioner claims flagrant malpractices in Northern and Southern Victoria without stating what they were. In fact, the elections were free, orderly and conducted according to the Electoral Regulations. The Administering Authority has no knowledge of any man having been beaten while exercising his right to vote.

4. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the "Association des Notables Kamerunais de la zone littorale de Kribi" does not exist. Mr. Ngue Lavater (the signatory of the petition), who had been living in the Cameroons under British administration, was deported to the Sudan on 8 July 1957. The Kribi region is peaceful and the elections of 23 December 1956 took place there without any incident.

V. Petition from the Fomessa I Central Committee of the "Union des Populations du Cameroun" (T/PET.4 and 5/12)

1. In an undated letter received by the Secretariat on 10 April 1957, the petitioners complain of the repressive measures taken by the Administering Authority in the Cameroons under French administration, especially in the Bamiléké region. They cite the cases of an African who was pursued by the



authorities near Nkam, Bafang Subdivision, in February 1957, until he fell into the water and died; of the people of Banfam, who have been punished and dispersed since 28 August 1956, and of the arrest of the traditional chief of Baham.

2. The petitioners also complain of repressive measures in the Cameroons under British administration, where they state the authorities organized a search of all the UPC offices in February 1957 and seized all the documents and an unspecified amount of money; combined with the French authorities to intimidate the people by mass imprisonments, tortures, searches and the deportation of UPC members and arrested Lohevé Jacques, chairman of the UPC in that Territory, on 1 March 1957.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/12), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that with regard to certain searches of UPC offices which were held in the Southern Cameroons on 25 February 1957, the police had reason to believe that a number of typewriters which had been reported stolen from the Cameroons under French administration might be found in the offices of the UPC in the Cameroons under British administration. Search warrants were applied for and issued, and the searches duly carried out. The stolen typewriters were not traced but during the search prohibited literature was found, and a number of documents, most of which were in French, were removed for examination. All documents which were found not to be on the prohibited list were returned to the owners a few days later. A small quantity of currency in French colonial francs was also removed in the belief that currency offences had been committed, but the sums were very small and were returned to the owners along with the documents.

4. With reference to the allegations that the two Administering Authorities have combined to intimidate the people of the Cameroons, these are quite untrue, except that since this petition was written thirteen leaders of the Union des Populations du Cameroun and its affiliated organizations have been deported as undesirable aliens from the Federation of Nigeria by order of the Governor-General.

5. The Administering Authority states that the name "Lohevé Jacques" is not known to it and that no one by that name has been arrested.

6. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organizations.

VI. Petition from Mr. Gabriel Tchokol (T/PET.4 and 5/13)

1. In a letter dated 2 April 1957, the petitioner complains of the repressive measures taken by the Administering Authority in the Cameroons under French administration, especially in the Bamiléké and Sanaga-Maritime regions. He states that "soldiers from Chad" severely harass the people, arresting them and searching their houses, destroying their animals and working them "over with bottles of hot water on their sides to make them die more easily". He cites the case of three people who were pushed into the water from the bridge over the Nkam river by soldiers on 15 March 1957, with the result that one of them, a Foubani, disappeared.

2. Referring to the Cameroons under British administration, the petitioner states that the elections of 15 March 1957 were fraudulent; representatives of candidates from progressive parties were turned away from certain polling booths; the authorities took away the ballot boxes after the voting had finished; in certain places, "Endeley's men had stocks of ballot papers which they put into the boxes in order to obtain a majority"; the people have never voted for Dr. Endeley because they know he supports the integration of the Territory into Nigeria and that is why the UPC offices were searched and documents and money were seized.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/15, section 2) the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that it is not true that the elections of 15 March 1957 in the Southern Cameroons "took place in fraudulent conditions" or that any authorized representatives were "turned back from certain polling booths". The elections were conducted in accordance with the prescribed Electoral Regulations (the Elections (Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) Regulations, 1956). No illegal ballot papers were put into ballot boxes.

4. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that this petition comes from a person claiming to belong to a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets therefore that it cannot consider this document.

VII. Petition from the Bamougoum Central Committee of the "Union des Populations Cameroun" (T/PET.4 and 5/14)

1. In a letter dated 6 April 1957, the petitioners complain of the repressive measures taken by the Administering Authorities in the two Cameroons. In the Cameroons under French administration, they instance the widespread looting in the village of Bamougoum, the arrest and imprisonment of large numbers of people at Dschang and the looting and burning of the town of Bafoussam.
2. In the Cameroons under British administration, the petitioners state that security police shot members of the Bamenda Central Committee and their pregnant wives.
3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/10), the French Government as Administering Authority states that this petition is submitted by a party which was dissolved by a French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it is unable to consider a document prepared by members of an organization which is prohibited by law.
4. The Government of the United Kingdom in its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/10/Add.1) as Administering Authority states that reference appears to be made to the murder of Arene Tarfou (Irene Taffo) and his wife in Bamenda on the night of 3-4 April 1957, upon which observations have already been made.<sup>1/</sup> The references to "security police" are not understood. It is quite untrue that the Nigerian Police Force was in any way concerned with the murder, except in so far as it conducted the investigations after the event.

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<sup>1/</sup> Note by the Secretariat: see T/OBS.4/34 on T/PET.4/126, reproduced in document T/C.2/L.325, section V.

VIII. Petition from the Bassang Central Committee of the Union des Populations du Cameroun (T/PET.4 and 5/15)

1. In a letter dated 30 March 1957, the petitioners complain of the repressive measures taken by the Administering Authority in the Cameroons under French administration. They instance the looting, arson and thefts of money that have taken place in Bassang village, the arrest, torture and imprisonment of the people of Bafoussam, the hanging at Bapa of nine men from Bandenkop village and the killing of four men in Bandeng village. They also complain of the heavy taxes of 15,000 and 10,000 francs and the fines of 20,000 and 30,000 imposed on members of the UPC who are arrested.
2. With regard to the Cameroons under British administration, the petitioners refer to the murder of Irenée Taffo of the Bamenda Central Committee and of his pregnant wife.
3. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.

IX. Petition from the Batchou Bassang Local Section of the "Jeunesse Democratique" (T/PET.4 and 5/16)

1. In a letter dated 7 April 1957, the petitioners complain of the repressive measures taken by the Administering Authorities in the two Territories. They state that on 1 April 1957, the French authorities sent a vehicle, licence number 4.277C3 to the Cameroons under British administration where they killed René Tafo and his pregnant wife, Sicile, at midnight in the office of the Bamenda Central Committee. A European rode in this vehicle and three African policemen walked in front of it to show him the way.
2. In the Cameroons under French administration, there was looting in Bafoussam, burnings and murders in the Sanaga-Maritime region, imprisonments at Yaoundé, looting in the villages of Bandeng and Badenkop and the hanging of nine men from trees at Bapa.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/10/Add.1), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that with reference to the vehicle, licence number 4.277C3 and certain occupants thereof, who it is suggested were responsible for the murder of Irénée Taffo and his wife, investigations have revealed that this vehicle was a Renault taken on hire at Douala in the Cameroons under French administration by an American citizen, a photographer for Life Magazine. The vehicle together with the hirer crossed into British Territory on 2 April 1957 and remained until 12 April when he returned to French Territory. The hirer was interviewed at Bamenda by the police on 7 April, together with his driver. The police are satisfied from his statement that he had nothing to do with the crime.

4. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.

X. Petition from Mrs. Pauline Nana Njagne (T/PET.4 and 5/17)

1. In a letter dated 29 December 1956, the petitioner, in referring to the events of May 1955, in the Cameroons under French administration, states that her late husband, who was shot in the leg, together with the petitioner and their family of eight children sought refuge in the Cameroons under British administration. There, her husband fell ill and died on 20 July 1956 and in the same month, three of the children also died. The petitioner protests against the application of the loi-cadre to the Cameroons under French administration and advocates the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons.

2. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/12, para. 2), the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states with reference to the deaths in the Cameroons under British administration of the petitioner's husband and three of her children, it has no knowledge of this, as the deaths were not reported.

3. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that it has been unable to identify the petitioner.

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XI. Petition from Mr. Joseph Tassi (T/PET.4 and 5/18)

1. In a letter dated 8 April 1957, the petitioner complains of the repressive measures taken by the Administering Authorities in the two Territories. With regard to the Cameroons under French administration he cites the following incidents:

(a) At the end of December 1956, at Bafoussam a number of people including Messrs. Fotso Moise, Nkwain Emmanuel, Fotio Metio, Tademgang and Ba-Takoussi were arrested and severely maltreated in the prison at Dschang;

(b) Soldiers dressed as civilians, set fire to the villages of Balengsap, Bafoussam, Bamougoum, Baham, Bayangan, Radenkop and others and at Badenkop they burnt alive Messrs. Jean Nde, Pierre Tchana and Neké;

(c) The day before the fire at Badenkop, the chief was arrested, beaten nearly to death and imprisoned at Dschang;

(d) On 8 March 1957, while the chief of Bafoussam Subdivision called all the inhabitants of the town out to the airfield, the troops looted the African quarters, seizing money and documents, looting the houses and arresting people, one such being Tchnam Bernard.

2. Similarly, in the Cameroons under British administration, the petitioner states that repressive acts, such as murder and arson, are committed and that at Bamenda there is a virtual state of siege. The case of the murder of Irenée Taffo and his wife at Bamenda on 4 April 1957 is cited as an example of what is happening.

3. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/10/Add.1) the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that the suggestion that there is a "virtual state of siege" in Bamenda is completely untrue.

4. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that Fotso Moise and the others named in paragraph 1 (a) were imprisoned in accordance with the regular procedure.

5. Jean Nde, Pierre Sanang and Ndenkeu, whose anti-UPC sentiments were well known, were murdered by a band of brigands during the night of 16 February 1957 in Bamenda. Their bodies and their houses were burnt by the assassins. The Chief of Bandeng was arrested for complicity in these murders. He is at present in process of being judged.

6. The inhabitants of Bafoussam have never been assembled on the airfield by the Chief of the Subdivision. The identity check which was undertaken never gave rise to any looting.

XII. Petition from the Bureau of the Leading Committee of the "Union des Populations du Cameroun" (T/PET.4 and 5/19)

1. In a letter dated 18 April 1957, the petitioners complain of the difficulties which the Administering Authorities of the two Territories place in the way of students who wish to take up scholarships awarded to them by States Members of the United Nations. When Cameroonians ask for the unification and independence of their country the Administering Authorities raise the great and serious objection that there are not enough trained personnel to attain the national objectives. When, however, young people appeal to the States Members of the United Nations on the same footing as the Administering Powers concerned, the latter resort to every means of intimidation, inquisition and subterfuge to prevent them from completing their studies.

2. With regard to the Cameroons under British administration, the petitioners cite the following cases:

(a) Messrs. Peter Toba Fomba and Gabriel Montighes were granted two scholarships for advanced studies in economics and medicine by the Government of India. The Administering Authority is, however, preventing them from going to India on the excuse that the British Government does not recognize degrees from universities not accredited by it.

(b) In 1956, a Cameroonian, Mr. Name, was deprived by the Education Board of a scholarship awarded to him by Yugoslavia on the pretext that the British authorities wished to prevent the introduction of communism into the Territory.

3. The petitioners also complain of the difficulties encountered by students both in pursuing their higher education and in obtaining employment commensurate with their qualifications when they have completed it. They give the following examples in support of their complaint:

(a) Mr. Peter Toba Fomba, at present attending the College of Technology at Enugu, is required to refund to the Nigerian Government the sum of £166, as compensation for the "loss" he has caused that Government by leaving the school.

(b) The petitioners, in quoting the following excerpt from the "Daily Times" of 15 April 1957, "At present, six Kamerunians hold the rank of A.S.P. and they are all serving in Northern Nigeria", point out that at the same time, there are a Yoruba A.S.P. at Victoria, another at Kumba and a white A.S.P. at Bamenda. It would thus seem that, other things being equal, Nigerians and Europeans are preferred to Cameroonians. On the one hand, the United Kingdom representative stated that the Territory has not enough trained personnel to become independent, while on the other hand, there are more than six Cameroonians holding degrees from English universities working in Nigeria because they cannot get work in the Territory.

(c) Dr. V. Ngu, who threatened to leave the Cameroons Development Corporation (C.D.C.) hospital because of the discrimination to which he was subjected on account of his opinions and his colour.

(d) Mr. Dang, holder of a degree in economics, who on leaving the university remained for ten months at Buea without work and could only obtain employment with the Nigerian Government, where he is an Assistant District Officer.

(e) Mr. Epale, also holder of a degree in economics, is working as a clerk in the C.D.C. at Victoria because the Government would not employ him.

(f) In place of qualified Cameroonians, the Government is employing Nigerians, for example, a Yoruba is the legal secretary, a post which could well be filled by Mr. Agber, a Cameroonian, who is also working as a clerk in the C.D.C. for want of better employment.

4. Similarly, in the Cameroons under French administration, the Administering Authority is obstructing the emergence of a Cameroonian State by preventing the growth of an educated and trained personnel, only by whom could such a State be run. The petitioners cite the cases of the Lycée at Yaoundé, where in 1956, out of a total of 1,300 pupils, 700 were expelled, imprisoned or killed and



of the mass expulsions that have taken place from the technical college and girls' school at Douala and from the modern school at Nkongsamba, for frivolous reasons such as lack of discipline, being fifteen minutes late for class, rudeness to a master or to a white fellow-pupil.

5. In its observations (T/OBS.4 and 5/15, section 3) the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority states that the allegations concerning scholarships are not true. The Administering Authority gives students every assistance in furthering their education, with a view to their assuming posts of responsibility in the Territory; but the interests of the students themselves must be safeguarded. In so far as Government employment is concerned, the academic qualifications required for entry into the various branches of the Public Service are quite clearly laid down and the responsible authorities would be doing less than their duty if they did not do their best to ensure that, before a student who has a career in the public service in view proceeds overseas, he is embarking on a course of study that will fit him for such employment on his return. The same is true of those who wish to enter professions outside the Government service. Where, therefore, it appears that a student is embarking on a course of study for which he is not qualified, or which, by virtue of the qualifications obtained at the end of the course, will be of little or no value to him on his return, it is sometimes necessary to discourage him from pursuing the course he contemplates and to endeavour to guide him into one that is likely to be of greater value to him. Beyond this, no hindrance is placed in the way of any student pursuing any course he pleases.

6. The following observations are made on the persons mentioned by name in paragraph 2 above:

(a) Peter Toba Fonbo: This man is a trained elementary teacher, with a teacher's Grade II certificate. He was awarded a scholarship by the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board in September 1956, tenable at the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology to study for the General Certificate of Education (Advanced Level). He began his studies in 1956, but has not yet finished the course. When accepting the scholarship, Mr. Fonbo signed the usual declaration that he accepted all the conditions

of the award, and that in accepting it he was aware that he was taking advantage of public funds in order to complete the course, and agreed that on completion of the training, he would serve the Southern Cameroons Government.

It appears that Mr. Fombo also applied for a United Nations scholarship, and in March 1957 he was informed that he had been provisionally selected for the award of a scholarship under the Government of India Cultural Scholarships Scheme for an I.A/B.A. (Hons) Economic degree. The scholarship was to be confirmed when his admission had been finalized.

In June 1957 Mr. P.T. Fombo informed the Secretary of the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board that he was returning to the Nigerian College of Technology in October, and appeared to be interested in pursuing his studies thereafter at the University College of Ibadan, which he is not at present qualified to enter. At no time was Mr. Fomba asked to refund a sum of £166, though it is likely that a refund would be called for if he were to break his agreement with the Southern Cameroons Scholarship Board.

(b) Gabriel Monteghea: This student was granted a scholarship under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme for 1957/58 for Pre-University/Pre-Professional M.B., B.S. studies, and the probable duration of the course is from seven to eight years. As Mr. Monteghea was resident in Lagos, though of Southern Cameroons origin, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Services interviewed him on behalf of the High Commissioner for the Government of India in Ghana and Commissioner of India in Nigeria and found him to be suitable for the course of study he intended to take up. He left for India at the beginning of August 1957.

(c) R. Mdote Namme: He is a pharmacist employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation who applied for one of the scholarships made available by the Government of Yugoslavia for students from Trust Territories. His application was not recommended by the Federal Scholarship Advisory Committee in view of the fact that he had adequate qualifications to pursue his work as a chemist and druggist in Nigeria and that his qualifications were inadequate to enable him to follow a full university course. It seems that a scholarship was not awarded.

7. The extract from the Daily Times of 15 April 1957, quoted in paragraph 3 (b) above referring to Cameroonians holding gazetted rank in the Nigeria Police, was correct at that time. The inference drawn from this in the petition is not, however, correct. The Nigeria Police is a Federal Force which serves the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration. All members of the Force are required to serve anywhere within the Federation and the posting of Superior Police Officers is determined according to the exigencies of the service and the requirements of efficiency in the Force as a whole. The Superior Police Officers of Cameroons origin are all junior officers, and while it remains the policy of the Government, so far as is practicable, to post officers of Cameroons origin to the Cameroons, it is in the interests of the officers themselves that they should at present be posted outside the Trust Territory so as to enable them to gain the wider experience they must have if they are to advance in the service.

8. It is known that at least six Cameroonians who are graduates of recognized universities are working in Nigeria. One, an electrical engineer, has a post with an oil company; another is a graduate in chemistry and is employed by the Federal Government at Lagos; one, a law graduate who did not pass his bar finals, is now teaching; a further graduate is teaching and two doctors are pursuing further studies.

9. Persons cannot be compelled to serve in the Cameroons if for any reason they prefer to accept employment elsewhere. Nor can special posts be created to accommodate people whose qualifications fit them for employment which is not available, but, whenever a Cameroonian has the necessary qualifications and there is a suitable post available, he is given every encouragement to apply for it.

10. Regarding the persons specifically mentioned in paragraph 3 above:

(a) Dr. Ngu returned to the Southern Cameroons from the United Kingdom at the end of 1956 and applied for temporary employment as he wished to gain experience before returning to the United Kingdom to attempt the examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was offered temporary employment as a Government Medical Officer, but preferred to join the Cameroons Development Corporation. He left recently to continue his studies at the University College Teaching Hospital, Ibadan.

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(b) Dang: This is probably Mr. Federick Nja Ndong, an Executive Officer in the Administration, whose promotion had recently been made substantive with effect from 1 June 1956. Mr. Ndong was formerly a third class clerk who was awarded an Eastern Regional Government Scholarship in May 1953, for a course of studies leading to a Diploma in Public Administration. He is not a holder of a degree in economics. On his return from his studies in 1955 he was employed in the Secretariat, Buea, while awaiting an interview with the Departmental Selection Board. The Selection Board met in January 1956, and recommended to the Federal Public Service Commission that Mr. Ndong be given consideration for promotion on trial as an Administrative Assistant, Grade II. After this interview, Mr. Ndong was posted to Lagos for six months to enable him to gain wider experience, and he was promoted on trial as an Administrative Assistant, Grade II. In February 1957 he returned to the Cameroons, and has since been serving as an Executive Officer, Grade I. When he was offered the scholarship in 1953, it was made quite clear to him that the successful completion of the course would not in itself qualify him for a senior appointment, and he gave an undertaking to return to his existing post when he had finished his period of study under the award. However, he has now been selected and appointed to a senior post in the Federal Service and is stationed in the Southern Cameroons.

(c) Epale: This is probably Mr. S.J. Epale who at present holds a senior appointment as an Administrative Assistant with the Cameroons Development Corporation. Before accepting this post Mr. Epale was offered employment as an Assistant Registrar in the Co-operative Department, which he refused.

(d) Agber: Possibly Mr. Emmanuel Tabi Egbe who was awarded a scholarship by the Cameroons Development Corporation and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Commerce at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He is employed in a senior appointment as an Assistant Personnel Officer with the Cameroons Development Corporation and is understood to have no desire to change his employment.

11. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.

XIII. Thirty-nine petitions concerning the dissolution of three organizations in the Cameroons under British administration and repressive measures in the Bamiléké region of the Cameroons under French administration  
(T/PET.4 and 5/20)

1. These petitions have already been summarized in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 1713 (XX) and are therefore not reproduced in the present document. The summarized version will be included in the report of the Standing Committee to the Trusteeship Council. Below are given the observations of the Administering Authorities.
2. In its observations on petitions nos. 1, 2, 9-13, 16-21, 33-39, the Government of the United Kingdom as Administering Authority refers to the observations (T/OBS,4/38, section 2) that it sent on T/PET.4/144, No. 58 relating to the dissolution of the three organizations in the Cameroons under British administration and the deportation of their leaders. These observations are as follows:

"On 30 May 1957, the Governor-General in Council of the Federation of Nigeria declared the Union des Populations du Cameroun, the Cameroons Democratic Youth and the Kamerun Women's Democratic Union to be unlawful societies under section 62 of the Criminal Code (Cap. 42 of the Laws of Nigeria) and issued Deportation Orders against thirteen of their leading members in exercise of powers conferred upon him by section 7 (b) of the Aliens (Deportation) Ordinance (Cap. 9 of the Laws of Nigeria). The Deportation Orders state that the Governor-General in Council deems it to be conducive to the public good to make a Deportation Order against the persons named therein. He further authorized their detention pending departure, by Detention Orders issued under section 5 of the same Ordinance. The assets of the proscribed organization and property of the deportees were treated in the manner laid down by section 67 (1) of the Criminal Code.

2. These thirteen persons left Nigeria for the Sudan on 8 July 1957 after the Detention Orders, which were originally valid for only ten days, had been renewed three times for a like period in order to enable the deportees to make arrangements for admission into a country of their choice.

3. When declaring the Union des Populations du Cameroun unlawful, the Government of the Federation of Nigeria issued the following public statement:

'The emergence in Nigeria of this alien political organisation dates from the month of May, 1955, when its leaders sought asylum across the frontier between the territory of the Southern Cameroons and the Cameroons under French Administration. For many months, these alien leaders remained quiet and gave no cause for alarm. During the past twelve months, however, there have been increasingly stronger indications that they and their Party constitute an ever present threat to law and order in the Southern Cameroons. The U.P.C. contested the elections to the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly in March this year but failed to obtain representation. Indeed, the result of the polls evinced its lack of popular support. There now exists a grave possibility that in order to achieve its political objectives the Party may have to resort to violence in the Southern Cameroons as has already been the case in the Cameroons under French Administration.

The Governor-General in Council has, therefore, declared the U.P.C. and its youth and women's movements in the Southern Cameroons to be unlawful societies under section 62 of the Criminal Code.'

3. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that petitions Nos. 3-8, 14, 15, 22-32 come from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.

XIV. Two petitions from the Bureau of the Executive Committee of the "Union des Populations du Cameroun" (T/PET.4 and 5/21)

1. In two letters dated 2 July and 6 August 1957, the petitioners protest against the elections which were held on 15 March 1957 in the Cameroons under British administration. They allege that the elections were fraudulent and state that on election day twelve people were arrested after being caught with a number of voter's cards, which had been distributed to them by Dr. Endeley, leader of the Kamerun National Congress (KNC). The police officers, whose vigilance was responsible for these arrests were dismissed without notice on the day following the elections. Dr. Endeley himself was found with a very large number of such cards in his possession but he was not arrested. The petitioners state that the

UPC lodged a complaint regarding these fraudulent practices but that the Administering Authorities, "who were aware of the unpopularity of the KNC and had encouraged these swindles", took no action except to ensure the dissolution of the UPC; the arrest and deportation of its leaders and the seizure of all its property. As to the twelve people arrested on election day, they were kept in prison until 4 June, just one day after the dissolution of the UPC and before the deportation of its leaders.

2. The petitioners also state that the Administering Authority has placed at the disposal of the Prime Minister, Dr. Endeley, and of his supporters, nine cars, nine microphones and large sums of money in order to conduct the campaign for the complete integration of the Territory into Nigeria. They allege that the Prime Minister and his supporters are proclaiming that anyone who dares to oppose a representation of the KNC will be arrested and imprisoned without trial; that Nigeria will go to war if the people of the Territory oppose the integration of it into Nigeria and that during the recent London Conference an agreement was signed between the British Government and the representatives of the KNC.

3. With regard to the Cameroons under French administration, the petitioners state that the Administering Authority is continually importing arms and that regiments of soldiers are constantly arriving.

4. By letter dated 17 December 1957, the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations informed the Secretary of the Trusteeship Council that "any petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration bearing a date later than 30th May 1957, and emanating from members or branches of the Union des Populations du Cameroun and its affiliated organizations, will not be recognized by the United Kingdom Government and that no observations on such petitions will be submitted". In a further letter dated 24 December 1957, see T/OBS.4 and 5/17, the United Kingdom delegation stated that no observations will be submitted on this petition in so far as it relates to the Cameroons under British administration.

5. In its observations, the Government of France as Administering Authority states that the petition comes from a party dissolved by the French Government decree of 13 July 1955. It regrets that it cannot consider a document issued by a legally prohibited organization.