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EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS: CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION, 1948

Report of the Drafting Committee on Annual Reports: Cameroons under French Administration

Chairman: Mr. André-Jacques WENDELEN (Belgium)

The Drafting Committee on the Cameroons under French Administration recommends to the Council the adoption of the following passage for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly covering its sixth and seventh sessions:

INTRODUCTION

The annual report of the Government of France on the administration of the Cameroons for the year ended 31 December 1948, was received by the Secretary-General on 8 July 1949, and, having been transmitted* to members of the Council on 12 July 1949, was placed on the agenda for the sixth session of the Council.

During the 54th, 55th and 57th meetings, the representative and the special representative, Mr. C. Watier, of the Administering Authority answered oral questions concerning the report and the administration of the Territory put by members of the Council. The special representative also

* T/568

submitted written answers to written questions addressed to him by members of the Council. **

At the 59th meeting, the Council held a general discussion with a view to formulating conclusions and recommendations relating to conditions in the Territory.

At the same meeting, the Council set up a drafting committee composed of the representatives of Belgium, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines and the United States of America to undertake the preparation of a report, in accordance with rules 100 and 101 of its rules of procedure, for inclusion in the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly.

The Drafting Committee held three meetings, on 22 and 23 March 1950. The representative of Belgium, Mr. André-Jacques Wendelen, was elected Chairman. The representative and special representative of the Administering Authority participated in the work of the Drafting Committee.

The draft prepared by the Drafting Committee was considered by the Council at its meeting(s) on 1950.

PART I

OUTLINE OF GENERAL CONDITIONS AS STATED IN THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

I. GENERAL

Population

The indigenous population of the Territory on 1 January 1948 totalled 2,902,400, or roughly 100,000 more than in 1946. The European population, two-thirds of which is concentrated in the principal towns of Douala and Yaoundé, rose from 3,875 in 1946 to 5,800 in 1948.

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II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Status of the Territory

The Territory is placed under the International Trusteeship System by virtue of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1946 and brought into force by the Decree of 29 January 1948.

Under French law, the Territory has since 1946 formed part of the French Union and ranks as an "Associated Territory". There is no law expressly providing for the incorporation of the Cameroons into the Union, but French legislation is applied to it under Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Administrative Structure

The Chief of the local administration is the Haut Commissaire de la République who represents the French Government and is directly responsible to the Minister for Overseas Territories. He is assisted by an Administrative Council.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into fourteen regions, each comprising a number of subdivisions.

In 1947, in addition to the General Administrative staff, a common Civil Service for Europeans and Africans was established, with a view to combining the local grades. African officials of the higher grades of the common civil service have been appointed to certain posts formerly held by European officials, such as: assistant chef de subdivision, head of the transport department at Douala, chief clerk of the Central Registry for the civil branch of the Office of the Haut Commissaire and chief clerk in the principal administrative departments.

Pending approval of the proposed new salary scales, substantial increases in salary, in the form of temporary allowances, have been granted to officials of the common Civil Service. The number of African

officials rose from 5,327 in 1947 to 6,013 in 1948, while the number of European officials rose from 998 to 1,267 during the same period.

Representation of the Territory in the French Legislature

The Cameroons elects to the French National Assembly three deputies, two of whom are Africans, three representatives to the Council of the Republic, two of whom are Africans, five to the Assembly of the French Union, three of whom are Africans, and two to the Economic Council, both Africans.

Legislation

The Territory's legislation is enacted by the French legislative bodies, namely the Assembly of the French Union, the National Legislative Assembly and the Council of the Republic. The Council of Ministers has power to decide how laws introduced in the Cameroons shall be applied. Local regulations are based on Orders in Administrative Council of the Haut Commissaire.

Local Representative Assembly

The Local Representative Assembly, the majority of whose members are African, deliberates and takes decisions on various territorial administrative matters; such decisions are final unless their annulment is sought within a month by the Governor of the Territory.

The Assembly must also be consulted on other matters. It passes the budget of the Territory and may, in addition, address observations on questions of Cameroons territorial interest other than political questions directly to the Minister for Overseas Territories.

Suffrage

For elections to the French National Assembly and to the local Representative Assembly, the electorate is divided into two colleges; the first college, enjoying universal suffrage, is composed of French citizens and elects 16 representatives; the second, which comprises certain categories of Africans (decree of 25 October 1946) and all citizens capable of reading French, elects 24 representatives.

A voting system for illiterates has been put into practice. To make it easier for all electors to exercise their right to vote, secondary polling booths have been opened in various localities.

The administration of the Territory had contemplated making the Douala municipal elections a first test of universal suffrage. The experiment, however, was rejected by the Representative Assembly as premature. A draft order for the reorganization of civil registration in the Cameroons of citizens of the French Union who have preserved their personal status was drawn up by the French Administration in 1948. This order aims at recording civil status and vital statistics.

As a result of the objections to the initial draft raised by the Representative Assembly, the order will not come into force until the beginning of 1949.

Municipal Government

The question of setting up new mixed communes in the main urban centres similar to those already in existence at Douala and Yaoundé is under study. The idea is to replace the Municipal Commissions which assist the Mayor-administrator of those mixed communes by elective municipal councils with wide powers of deliberation and decision.

Regional and local councils

There still exist a certain number of regional councils or indigenous councils which assist the Administration in a purely advisory capacity. These councils have no connection with the Representative Assembly, deal with purely local questions only and have a consultative role. In the past, they have been composed of chiefs and notables, but a plan for the reorganization of the status of chief proposed in 1948 will enable the traditional form of authority, the chefferie, to be transformed in the direction of broader participation of the population in the management of public affairs. A reorganization of the Council of Notables was studied during 1948 and was to enter into force on 28 January 1949.

The Administration furthermore proposed to give the Village Assemblies certain financial responsibilities.

Judicial system

The year 1948 constituted a transition period between the old system of indigenous tribunals and the new system by which, in penal cases, all persons inhabiting the Cameroons, whether European or African, French citizens or foreigners, are brought before a single type of tribunal. The Administration has endeavoured, whenever the conditions of the case permitted, to bring it before a modern court rather than before a customary one.

At present, for civil cases, two different procedures are applied:
(1) The Customary Conciliation Tribunals, and the Tribunals of the First Degree with African judges giving judgment in accordance with customary law and local custom in cases where neither of the parties possesses European status or qualified for analogous treatment. Appeals against the judgement of such courts come before the Tribunal of the Second Degree presided over by the chef de région assisted by two African notables. Appeals for final decision are made to the Chambre d'Homologation of the Higher Tribunal of Appeals.

A draft decree supplementing this organization and increasing the participation of Africans in the administration of justice is at present under study.

(2) Courts of French law (justices with ordinary powers, with powers of summary jurisdiction and with extended powers, a Tribunal of First Instance, and a Higher Tribunal of Appeals) are the only competent civil courts in cases not exclusively concerned with Africans.

The principle of dual judicial procedure is observed:

In criminal cases:

The French Penal Code is applied to all the inhabitants of the Territory without distinction.

The only competent courts are the French Tribunals mentioned under (2), with the addition of a Criminal Court and a Chambre des mises en accusation attached to the Higher Tribunal of Appeals. The principle of dual judicial procedure is observed.

Final appeals against the judgments of the courts may be brought before the Tribunal of Appeal of the Cour de Cassation in Paris.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Agriculture

The Administration endeavours to keep the balance between foodstuff production and industrial crops by limiting the acreage devoted to the latter.

The total cultivated area in 1948 (11,410 sq.km.) was divided as follows: 87.8% producing for local needs, and 12.2% producing for export.

Agricultural industrial production rose from 133,575 tons in 1947 to 158,760 in 1948.

Two specialized departments have been added to the Central Agricultural Service. One of them studies methods of intensifying the cultivation of food crops and supplying food to urban centres; the other, the rice-growing department, is responsible for finding land suitable for rice-growing and popularizing the cultivation of rice.

During 1948 work was begun in the north of the Territory on the installation and equipment of two experimental stations, at Guetale (North Cameroons), and Garoua (Bénoué District) for developing the cultivation of groundnuts by mechanized methods.

With a view to fostering the cultivation of food crops in the immediate neighbourhood of the large urban areas, more than 500,000 dollars worth of heavy tractors and various mechanical equipment were ordered for fitting out pilot undertakings. The shortage of agricultural labour, despite the relative easing of the situation in 1948 still points to the need for intensified mechanization.

Following on a study undertaken by the Processing Department of the Territorial Administration with a view to improving the quality of products for export, a disinfection-disinsectization plant was ordered for erection at Douala. The cost of the building and plant is estimated at 27 million francs.

Forests

The Cameroons exported about 29,456 tons of timber of various kinds during the first half of 1948, compared with 28,028 tons for the corresponding period of 1947. Local requirements of timber for building rose from 8,200 tons in 1947 to 12,000 tons in 1948.

Stockbreeding and Fisheries

Cattle raising is concentrated in two areas, the Adamoua plateau and the North Cameroons, each of which has some 600,000 head of cattle. Pig-farming is carried out in the South Cameroons, and sheep and goat farming throughout the Territory.

As the standard of living improves and the European population increases, stocks of livestock may soon prove insufficient. Efforts are being made to improve the quality of livestock and the veterinary service seeks to protect cattle against rinderpest and hoof and mouth disease.

The Administration is endeavouring to set up a meat industry in the Territory for the utilization of the considerable livestock resources of the North Bénoué area. It is planned in 1949 to transport meat over a distance of 150 km. from North to South Cameroons by air and refrigerated lorry in order to find out the most satisfactory method of transportation.

To make up for the difficulty in supplying the southern areas with meat and with a view to providing the inhabitants with a diet containing sufficient protein, an experiment in industrial fishing (trawler with refrigerated holds) will be undertaken at the beginning of 1949. The fish will be sold in controlled prices stores.

Land Tenure

No changes of any importance in the system of land tenure occurred during 1948.

The Africans in the South are growing more and more conscious of the value of land. This land-owning complex is giving rise to an over-growing flow of applications for recognition of property rights. To ensure that claims are dealt with as rapidly as possible more surveyors will be recruited in 1949.

The number of final concessions granted in 1948 amounted to 93 involving an area of 1,219.4 hectares compared with 21 concessions granted in 1947, involving an area of 1,174.55 hectares. Of the 93 concessions granted in 1948, 80 are urban ones with a total area of 19.4 hectares compared with 13 urban concessions in 1947 totalling 1.55 hectares. The great majority of the urban concessions granted in 1948 went to indigenous inhabitants.

The Administration continued in 1948 to acquire the land needed for public services.

Mines

The only mineral deposits worked at present are gold, tin and alluvial titanium. Mining permits cover about 1/35th of the area of the Territory.

Comparative mining production in 1946 and 1948 was as follows:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1948</u>
Titanium (rutile 95% TiO_2)	1,260 tons	631 tons
Tin (cassiterite 72% Sn)	160 tons	145 tons
Gold 80%	371 kilos	328 kilos.

The whole of this production is exported.

The building of a chemical and mineralogical laboratory at Yagunde was completed at the beginning of 1949. European technicians are undertaking the training on the spot of African staff who will specialise in mineralogical problems and mining production.

/In 1948,

In 1948, 9 students were chosen to undergo three months' practical training in various gold and tin mining undertakings.

The Bureau of Mines of Overseas France was established by the decree of 26 January 1948, rendered effective in the Cameroons by the Order of 16 July 1948.

Its task is to draw up an inventory of the mineral reserves of the Territory, and to further the exploitation of these resources and the obtaining of the necessary equipment.

Industries

Two pilot plants for processing oils and oil-seeds have been given to the Cameroons by the Metropolitan territory. One situated at Dibambari will be able to start operations at the end of 1949. The other is to be at Edea.

They are administered by a company 50% of whose shares will be reserved for African investors. The sinking funds of the plants will be used for the construction of new works and the improvement of the plantations.

The Bastos Company has built a modern tobacco factory at Yaoundé, which manufactures cigarettes for domestic consumption. In 1948, it ordered large quantities of equipment which will make this factory one of the most important in Africa. A brewery with a capacity of 40,000 hectolitres is being built at Douala.

The construction of an important hydro-electric plant has been undertaken at Edea, on the Sanaga river. Two high tension lines are planned, one at Douala, the other at Kribi. The future power-station will be able to supply current for the rubber, forestry and industrial undertakings of the Douala region. Two butter and cheese dairies have been set up in the Territory to supply the large centres.

Transport and Communications

The railway system of the Cameroons, previously operated by the Public Works Department, has been formed into an industrial and commercial corporation under State control as from 1 January 1948. This corporation has been given

the status of a legal entity, and financial autonomy. A division known as the "Travanse du Plan" has been set up within the Corporation. Studies for the electrification of the railway and its extension northwards are being pursued.

In 1948 the corporation placed orders for eight locomotives, rails, points, machine-tools, three high-power handling cranes etc.

The programme for the construction of 4,660 kilometres of roads which was studied in 1947 has been started in 1948.

In order to improve river-crossings, a programme providing for the construction of some twenty bridges and representing an expenditure of 101,000,000 Francs has been drawn up. This work is to be completed in 1950.

Constructional work, 1,800 metres long, linking both banks of the Wouri river, the banana port of Bonaberi and the port of Douala is planned. This work will make it possible to concentrate harbour and railway installations at Douala. The estimated cost is 300,000,000 Francs.

Traffic in the port of Douala rose from 160,000 tons in 1946 to 340,000 in 1948. The work of extending the port has been started. Total traffic will be progressively increased so as to reach 500,000 tons by 1952.

Commerce and Trade

The external trade of the Territory in 1946 represented a sum of 2,009,427,000 Francs. In 1948 it rose to 9,116,000,000 Francs.

Imports amounted in 1948 to 4,995,000,000 Francs as compared with 1,004,457,000 Francs in 1946, and exports to 4,121,000,000 Francs in 1948 as compared with 1,004,970,000 Francs in 1946. The percentage of imports from the French Union rose from 18.4 in 1946 to 69% in 1948; the percentage of exports to the French Union rose from 67% in 1946 to 84.7% in 1948.

A compensation fund was established in 1948. It is financed by the export duties levied on raw products with the exception of coffee, and is intended to stabilize the prices of basic commodities. Its function was to counteract the effects of the devaluation of the franc of January 1948 upon the

/prices of

prices of imported goods; it ceased to operate in April 1949, its purpose having been accomplished. By 31 July, this fund had collected more than 310 millions in duties and utilized 170 millions for the stabilization of the prices of imported goods.

Customs

The Customs Union with French Equatorial Africa, established in 1942, was renounced in October 1948. A convention between F.E.A. and the Cameroons provides for preliminary consultations between the Territories on any change in their respective tariffs. It also provides for exchanges of products of local origin, free of import or export duty, between F.E.A. and the Cameroons.

Provident Societies and Co-operatives

The Supervision Board set up in October 1947 was converted in 1948 into a department for the supervision of co-operative organizations and provident societies. This Department is responsible, in addition to supervision, for the general organization, co-ordination and technical and financial assistance of the co-operative and provident organizations.

The Union of Co-operative Societies of the Cameroons, formed in November 1948, is organized for exporting its produce, and importing supplies for its members.

In the course of 1948, thanks to the guarantee of the joint fund, which is itself financed by the budget of the Territory, the provident societies obtained loans of some 13,000,000 Francs. The co-operatives, as a whole, obtained over 80,000,000 Francs in loans during the same year. The transactions of these societies were considerable, some of them had a turnover varying between 12 and 38,000,000 Francs in 1948.

Public Finance and Taxation

The latest and most complete figures available of actual receipts and expenditure for a complete financial year are those for 1945.

The total revenue for that year amounted to 385,991,825 Francs and included extraordinary revenue of 44,991,825 Francs. The estimates for that year had been 228,467,300 Francs and 41,742,300 Francs respectively.

/Total

Total expenditure in 1945 amounted to 321,911,397 Francs, of which the extraordinary expenditure represented 38,118,788 Francs.

The estimated ordinary revenue of the local budget in 1948 amounted to 1,193,773,000 Francs. The sources are direct and indirect taxation, revenue from government enterprises, fees and licences.

The receipts and expenditure budget for 1948 had been fixed at 1,193,773,000 Francs, while in 1947 it amounted to 750,573,000 Francs, namely a 59% increase.

Since 1946, the Cameroons budgets have no longer had an extraordinary expenditure section; this now comes under the budgets of the equipment plan.

A new customs tariff came into operation in the Cameroons in April 1948, but on the whole there are few changes, apart from an increase in the duties on alcohol. At the request of the Budget Commission of the Representative Assembly, the harbour dues at Douala have been increased in order to bring them into line with the rates charged by other ports on the African coast. This increase has allowed for an increase of 50% on the estimated receipts from harbour dues.

Pending the possible abolition of the scheduled tax on salaries, the rate of this tax was reduced from 10% to 2% in 1948. In addition, the road tax is now to be fixed at the beginning of each year and calculated on the basis of the daily earnings of labour in each region.

Legal currency in the Cameroons is the C.F.A. Franc. Its parity in relation to the Metropolitan Franc was revised in 1948 and increased from 1.7 to 2, as from 16 October 1948. This step has compensated to a large degree for the inflation which might have followed the devaluation of the French Franc.

Ten-year Economic and Social Development Plan

From the credits for the first three years of the ten-year plan, which amount to 6,235,000,000 Francs C.F.A. in commitments and 4,338,000,000 in payments, the Territory at the end of 1948 had drawn 624,000,000 Francs (75% for economic expenditure and 25% for social expenditure) of the allotment for the

year 1948-49 of the ten-year plan, subsidies by the Metropolitan country amounted to 53.48% and credits to 26.52%.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

In general, the urban population is increasing at the expense of the rural population, and the regions in the south are witnessing the rise of an urban proletariat. From 1946 to 1948, the number of workers employed at Douala rose from 10,370 to 20,084.

Fundamental Freedoms

The circulation of the principal newspapers has noticeably increased: the "Cameroun Libre" has a circulation of 1,800, the "Eveil du Cameroun" 2,000 and "Radio-Presse" 2,200. A new monthly bulletin, "Plantations", appeared in 1948; it is published in French and Ewondo. The Government's quarterly bulletin, "Hygiène et Alimentation" has a circulation of 6,000.

Religious Missions

In 1948 a sum of over 24 million francs was paid to the various missions in the Territory. Three-quarters of these subsidies are for educational work, and the remainder for dispensaries, hospitals and orphanages.

Public Assistance and Social Welfare

A Social Welfare Committee was set up by decree on 2 October 1948 for the purpose of co-ordinating the various social welfare activities of the Territory and promoting their action in new fields. The Committee is presided over by the Haut Commissaire of the Territory, and includes the heads of the administrative departments concerned with social welfare, representatives of the Legislative Assembly and of the African population of Yaoundé and Douala, together with the main private bodies carrying out social welfare work.

Labour

The recruitment of labour is still a problem in the Territory. In spite of that difficulty, recourse has not yet been had to immigration to make up for the lack of local labour.

The rapid growth of industrial undertakings explains the big demand for skilled workers. Apprentices are engaged by undertakings before they have even finished their apprenticeship.

In 1948 there was a total of 775 labour accidents for 125,000 workers, including 461 at Douala for 20,000 workers. Altogether there were 57 fatal accidents, and 320 accidents involving permanent disability of more than 10 percent. In 1946, there were 200 labour accidents, 18 being fatal, for 120,470 workers.

At the end of 1948, the commercial employees affiliated to the Confédération Générale du Travail went on strike in connection with wage claims.

Public Health

The share of the health service in the ordinary budget of the Territory amounted in 1948 to 165,556,000 francs, representing 14 percent of the total budget as against 125,887,473 francs in 1946, representing 16.8 percent of the total budget.

The number of medical centres rose from 15 in 1947 to 25 in 1948, and that of consultation centres from 57 to 75.

The medical staff in 1947 and in 1948 was as shown hereunder:

/Medical Staff

Medical Staff of the Administration

	1947		1948	
	Europeans	Africans	Europeans	Africans
Doctors	38	52	34	53
Midwives	7	1	9	3
Nurses (male and female)	7	810	11	803
Administrative Officers	1	-	3	-
Public Health Assistants	15	7	21	6
Dental Mechanics	1	-	3	-
Midwives (uncertificated)	-	-	-	117
Health Agents	-	62	-	56
Auxiliary female attendants	-	-	6	-

Outside the government services, the number of doctors increased from 15 in 1947 to 18 in 1948, that of pharmacists from 4 to 8, that of midwives from 3 to 5 and that of nurses from 6 to 12. A private dentist has opened a practice in the Territory.

The hospitals and medical centres in 1948 cared for 40,000 in-patients as compared with 35,097 in 1946. Including dispensaries, the number of consultations rose from 1,019,216 in 1946 to 1,206,507 in 1948.

Health activities on behalf of schoolchildren increased. The number of consultations given to schoolchildren rose from 139,980 in 1946 to 183,900 in 1948.

By an Order of 1st June 1948 medical inspections for detecting endemo-epidemic diseases and the treatment of persons suffering from those diseases were made compulsory.

The Commission on Nutritional Hygiene appointed in January 1948 has been organizing health propaganda throughout the Territory, particularly with regard to food.

A new system relating to alcohol "applicable to all without distinction of race" will aim at suppressing alcoholism by means of a law applicable to all the inhabitants of the Cameroons, strengthening the penalties for drunkenness.

Ten-Year Plan

A preliminary administrative building programme has been put in hand to meet the growing need for dwellings in the centres of Douala and Yaoundé. This programme, which is on the point of completion, comprises 280 dwellings, 200 being for the indigenous population and 84 for Europeans.

The Ten-Year Plan provides for the construction of a number of model villages throughout the Territory. The credits granted for town-planning and building programmes amount to 40 million francs for 1948-1949.

The installation of a water supply system in the principal urban centres, started in 1946, is being completed. At Yaoundé, the work will be terminated towards the end of 1949; at Douala and N'Kongsamba it will take longer.

In the aggregate this work represents a total expenditure of some 225 million francs.

Under the heading "Public Health" of the special budget for the Plan, 95 millions were earmarked on 31 December 1948. This total comprised 68 millions for new building, 14 millions for the purchase of technical equipment and 12 millions for means of transport.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

The Education Department was reorganized by an Order promulgated in January 1938. A statute for private education was prepared during the year and submitted to the local Representative Assembly for ratification. The statute establishes a distinction between "declared" schools (which are not subject to any compulsory provisions) and "recognized" schools, which have to comply with specific conditions, are subject to official supervision and are subsidised by the Government.

/Pending

Pending ratification of the statute, private education received subsidies in 1948 amounting to 18,500,000 francs.

A standing committee for education in the Cameroons was set up in January 1948. Its advice will be sought on questions concerning education, sports, and arts and crafts.

Physical training and sports are to be included in future in school curricula.

Budget

The ordinary budget for education amounted to over 112 million francs, or 9 percent of the Territory's total budget (6.6 percent in 1947).

Since 1 July 1947, 106 million francs have been contributed towards education by FIDES, thus bringing the amounts earmarked for education to approximately 10.5 percent of the Territory's total budget.

Primary Education

Twenty public primary schools were opened in 1948, making a total of 157 public primary schools.

The attendance figure at public primary schools rose from 18,600 in 1947 to 19,067 in 1948.

The number of pupils attending private primary schools rose from 95,309 in 1947 to 98,229 in 1948.

The teaching staff at public schools in 1948 consisted of 43 Europeans and 322 Africans, as against 49 Europeans and 320 Africans in 1947.

The teaching staff at private schools consisted in 1948 of 116 Europeans and 2,338 Africans (1,350 of them holding indigenous pupil teachers' diplomas or certificates of primary studies), as against 124 Europeans and 1,991 Africans (744 with diplomas or certificates) in 1947.

Secondary and technical education

In 1948, as in 1947 there were four public institutions for classical and modern secondary education, to which should be added the supplementary

course at Garoua and the teachers' training college at Yaoundé. The "collège classique et moderne" and the Normal School at Yaoundé, and the "collège moderne" at Nkongsamba were transferred to permanent buildings constructed with credits from the Plan.

Private education is conducted at 3 post-primary schools and 3 colleges or secondary schools proper, which is one more than in 1947.

The total attendance at public secondary institutions amounted to 521 in 1948, with a further 270 pupils taking supplementary courses and 138 pupils attending two public technical schools.

The total attendance at private post-primary, secondary and technical schools in 1948 was 638. The grand total thus amounting to 1,567 pupils.

School attendance at public secondary schools (including teachers' training colleges, secondary technical schools and supplementary courses,) rose from 723 in 1947 to 924 in 1948, and at private secondary schools from 434 in 1947 to 638 in 1948.

In 1947 the teaching staff at the public secondary stage comprised 20 Europeans (no Africans) and in 1948, 48 Europeans (no Africans).

The teaching staff at public technical schools in 1947 consisted of seven Europeans (no Africans) and in 1948 of six Europeans and six Africans.

The teaching staff at secondary-grade private schools consisted in 1947 of 12 Europeans and 7 Africans, and in 1948 of 28 Europeans and 17 Africans. The teaching staff at private technical schools in 1947 comprised 5 Europeans and 2 Africans, and in 1948, 4 Europeans and 4 Africans.

In order to equip the vocational centres with technical material, an order amounting to some 40 million francs has been placed in Metropolitan France.

A Psychotechnical centre was founded in 1948, for the guidance of pupils of the selection courses who intend to take up some form of teaching.

Higher Education

Scholarships for "advanced training" were awarded for the first time in 1948 to 75 young officials or technicians, to enable them to undergo a period of advanced training in France.

In 1947, 15 scholarship students were following the courses of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy in Dakar, and 6 women students were attending the School for Midwives at Dakar. An African doctor and 2 midwives graduated in the Dakar School of Medicine in 1948; 7 African doctors will graduate in 1949. Two African doctors from the Cameroons are pursuing their studies in France in order to obtain a State diploma. Two midwives are also pursuing their studies in France.

The total number of "training" scholarships awarded (including scholarships for secondary studies) amounted in 1948 to 119, and the number of "advanced training" scholarships to 75, making a total of 194 scholarships (of which 176 were held by Africans and 18 by Europeans) as compared with a total of 96 in 1947.

Popular education

The number of courses for adults rose from 35 in 1947 to 63 in 1948, and the attendance from 800 to 2,000.

Continuation of school activities is assured by the Scout movements (61 troops comprising 1,700 Scouts under the direction of 110 Europeans and African Scout masters) and the cultural associations comprising both Europeans and Africans (16 associations with 9 centres in 1948, as compared with 4 centres in 1947).

In 1948 several thousands of spectators attended cinema performances in 16 rural centres and at Yaoundé.

The number of libraries rose from 3 in 1946 to 56 in 1948, and the number of books from 5,200 in 1946 to 27,000 in 1948.

PART II

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

I. GENERAL

General

The Council, bearing in mind the length of time during which the Territory has been under French Administration, commends the Administering Authority on the sense of drive and energy apparent in the present development of the Territory, and hopes that this judicious development will be progressively continued.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

General

The Council notes with approval the practice of the Administering Authority in regard to traditional indigenous institutions, which accords due respect to these institutions without permitting their existence to hinder the development of more modern and progressive forms of government.

Representative Assembly

The Council, noting from the report of the Visiting Mission and from certain petitions a desire among the inhabitants to see the powers and competence of the Representative Assembly extended, reiterates the recommendation adopted at its Fourth Session that the Administering Authority progressively extend the powers of the Representative Assembly, particularly in the field of legislation.

The Council endorses the conclusion of the Visiting Mission that: "The Cameroons is rapidly approaching the time when a sufficient number of its nationals will have reached the stage of maturity required to enable the country to be given a broadly independent Legislative Assembly

elected by a single college on an electoral basis gradually approaching universal suffrage. While it is impossible to predict exactly when this stage of maturity will be reached, the Mission has the impression that the establishment and functioning of the Assembly have enabled the country to take a big step forward in this direction. The problem now is to adjust the development of that organ to a rate of progress which meets the desires of an increasingly better educated population, while remaining within reasonable limits of the possibilities of a country which, after all, is still at the beginning of the modern phase of its development."

The Council therefore requests the Administering Authority to be guided by the conclusion above in the conduct of its policy in the Territory.

Councils of Notables

The Council, noting the need for further political development below the level of the Representative Assembly, commends the Administering Authority for the steps already taken to reorganize the Councils of Notables by increasing the number of members of each council and broadening their representative character, and urges the Administering Authority to press forward this reorganization, giving the fullest consideration to the possibility of vesting the councils with power to make decisions on certain matters as well as to give advice.

Judicial Organization

The Council, noting from the report of the Visiting Mission that it is the desire of the Administering Authority to transfer judicial powers from administrative officers to career magistrates, and noting further from petitions from the Territory that because certain administrative officers are still acting as magistrates there may remain a feeling that the former indigénat system has not in practice been abolished, urges the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to recruit and appoint more career magistrates.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

The Council commends the Administering Authority for the establishment of indigenous producing, processing, marketing and consumer co-operatives as a means of bringing about more effective participation of the inhabitants in the economy of the Territory, and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will foster as rapidly as possible the participation of the inhabitants in positions of increasing responsibility in these organizations.

Agriculture

The Council notes with satisfaction the encouragement which the Administering Authority is giving to the improvement of methods of agriculture designed to improve yields and quality of produce and at the same time to maintain or improve soil fertility and prevent soil erosion.

Land and Forests

The Council, taking note of the report of the Visiting Mission, of numerous petitions, and of the statements of the Administering Authority, requests the Administering Authority to define in a more precise manner the conception of "vacant and ownerless lands", (terres vacantes et sans maître) and requests it to take account, in the new legislation which it proposes to enact, of the traditional rights of all kinds which the indigenous communities may exercise over the lands on the one hand, and of the future economic requirements of the Territory on the other hand.

The Council, in respect of the classification of forests, requests the Administering Authority to take into consideration two similar principles, namely, the rights of communities and the economic future of the Territory.

The Council further requests the Administering Authority to recruit a sufficient number of surveyors in order to accelerate the procedures open to indigenous inhabitants for recognition of their land rights.

The Council, in connection with the granting of land concessions for agricultural purposes, requests the Administering Authority to give preference,

as a matter of principle, to settlement projects undertaken by indigenous inhabitants themselves.

The Council, with regard to the granting of forest concessions, requests the Administering Authority to be guided by consideration of the economic benefits accruing to the Territory, without neglecting the ultimate traditional communal rights of the indigenous inhabitants.

Technical Training

The Council, aware that the Administering Authority has had to bring European technicians into the Territory, and recognizing that their assistance, within limits and with proper safeguards, can be beneficial to the Territory at the present stage of its development, urges the Administering Authority to accelerate the training of the indigenous inhabitants in these same technical skills.

Roads

The Council commends the Administering Authority for its zeal in improving the road system, and expresses the hope that further road improvements will be made.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Medical and Health

The Council, noting the observation of the Visiting Mission that the African population shows great confidence in the medical services in the Territory, noting the shortcomings that still exist, and noting the requests contained in several petitions for the further extension of the medical and public health facilities, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will do its utmost to increase the number of African medical personnel with specialized training, and recommends that more intensive efforts be made to bring adequate medical care within reach of all.

Wages and Living Standards

The Council, noting the impression of the Visiting Mission that the Cameroons suffers from an absence of adequate studies on living standards, and noting the complaints contained in petitions from the Territory about the low level of wages as compared with the cost of living, reiterates its recommendation adopted at its fourth session and expresses the hope that the results of the study of standards of living ordered in the Territory in 1949 will be laid before the Council next year, and, without underestimating the complexity of the problem, that the Administering Authority will consider the possibility of taking all adequate measures to increase real wages and improve the standard of living in terms of housing, clothing and medical and social services.

Discrimination

The Council, noting the petitions complaining of various forms of racial discrimination in the Territory, and noting that the Administering Authority has taken positive measures towards the elimination of discriminatory practices by individuals, commends the Administering Authority for such measures and urges it to continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the Territory.

Forced Labour

The Council, noting the petitions complaining that forced labour still exists in the Territory, and the assurances of the Administering Authority that such practices are not condoned by it, urges the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps to remove the impression in the minds of some people that forced labour does still exist, and suggests that the various responsible administrative officers be instructed to be on their guard against any local or incidental practices which may be construed by the people as meaning that forced labour has not been eradicated from the Territory.

V. EDUCATION

General

The Council, noting the increase in educational expenditures from 6.6 per cent of the territorial budget in 1947 to 9 per cent in 1948, noting that the staff of the secondary schools appears to have increased from 3 in 1944 to 19 in 1946 and 54 in 1948, and noting that 194 scholarships were granted during the year for study in France, commends the Administering Authority for this progress in the educational field.

Technical and Teachers' Training

The Council, noting the observation of the Visiting Mission that opportunities in the Territory for secondary education, teacher and technical training are somewhat limited, and noting the requests contained in petitions for an extension of educational facilities, recommends that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts to develop secondary education, teacher and technical training in the Territory.

Higher Education

The Council, recalling its Resolution 110 (V) on Higher Education in the Trust Territories, which recommended inter alia that the Administering Authority should consider the establishment of higher educational facilities in the Cameroons, expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will be able to indicate in future annual reports what steps it has taken towards implementing that resolution.

PART III

OBSERVATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL REPRESENTING THEIR INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS ONLY

Note: In accordance with the decision of the Drafting Committee, Part III will be issued as an addendum to this report as soon as the members of the Council have indicated to the Secretariat the statements they wish to be included.