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EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS:

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, 1948

Written Questions addressed by Members of the Trusteeship Council
to the Special Representative of the Administering Authority
and Answers of the Special Representative thereto

I. GENERAL

Implementation of Previous Recommendations

Question 1: The Report states (foreword, p.xi) that since the recommendations and suggestions of the Trusteeship Council arising from its examination of the 1947 report were not formulated until 1949, no account of the action taken on them can be included in this report. Would the special representative nevertheless care to give some indication of the action which may have been taken in the meantime? (Philippines)

Answer: The representative of the Philippines is referred to the Report of the Visiting Mission and to the comments on it by the Administering Authority, and also to the 1949 Report which is now in course of preparation.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

A. General

Question 2: Does not the Administering Authority realize or feel:

(1) that the segmentation into small segments of such a small Trust Territory as the British Cameroons, already segmented geographically and ethnically into north and south, and integrating such segments as portions of outlying provinces of the Protectorate of Nigeria, with varying stages of development, and resulting in the lack of administrative, legislative, judicial and budgetary autonomy for the Territory, has resulted and will continue to result in preventing the Trusteeship Council from exercising the supervisory functions vested in it by the Charter and responsible in great measure for the lack of a unified concentrated plan to develop the Territory to the best interests of the inhabitants at a faster rate than the present snail-pace tempo of development?

(2) that the system of "indirect rule", on which the policy of Native Authority is based, has degenerated into one of stagnation, and accountable in no small degree for the admittedly backward conditions extant in the Territory, as borne out eloquently by the 1943 Report?

(3) that a bolder and more decisive introduction of plans of administration on more modern lines, such as the United States has followed in the administration of its territories past and present and to a lesser extent New Zealand in its administration of Western Samoa and France in its administration of the French Cameroons, would have resulted in a much greater tempo of development than at present exists in the Trust Territory?

Kindly explain as fully as possible the answers to the foregoing questions. (Philippines)

Answer: (1) The Administering Authority cannot accept the suggestion that the integration of the Trust Territory with Nigeria prevents the Trusteeship Council from exercising its supervisory functions in any way, or that it is contrary to the best interests of the inhabitants, and repudiates the statement that the present tempo of development is at snail-pace. The Administering Authority considers that its views on this matter are fairly represented in the Visiting Mission's Report, Part Two, Chapter I(b).

(2) Far from feeling that the system of indirect rule has "degenerated into one of stagnation", the Administering Authority considers that the system of indirect rule has been responsible for the obvious vitality of the spontaneously formed political organizations in the Trust Territory and for the notable degree of freedom of expression remarked upon by the Visiting Mission in paragraph (d) of Part Two, Chapter I, of the Visiting Mission's Report.

(3) The Administering Authority considers that modern methods of administration are being introduced in as bold and decisive a manner as is possible in the conditions prevailing in the Cameroons. The Administration, however, fully appreciates the force of the recommendation at the end of Section (a) (iii) of Chapter I, Part Two, of the Visiting Mission's Report, namely that caution should be exercised in bringing about further political advancement in local administration. The aim of the Administration is to secure development in the surest way by the encouragement of initiative among the people themselves. Regarding the large-scale plans of the Administration for applying this policy in the sphere of economic development, the representative of the Philippines is referred to paragraphs 9-16 of the Administering Authority's observations on document T/PET.4/16.

B. Integration with Nigeria

Question 3: The Report emphasizes again a point made several times by the Administering Authority in the past: namely, that the administration of the Cameroons is not a financially self-supporting proposition, and that the Nigerian Administration spends more money in the Territory than it derives therefore in the way of taxes and other revenues. (Foreword, p.viii). Does this mean that the United Kingdom Government has delegated to the Nigerian Government its financial responsibilities, as Administering Authority, for the development of the Trust Territory, and that, in effect, the so-called deficit in the administration of the Trust Territory is borne, at least largely, by taxpayers of Nigeria? Is there any apparent resentment on the part of Nigerians that their budget has to carry the Trust Territory? Furthermore, since normal expenditures in the Cameroons must necessarily be limited by the amount of funds available from the Nigerian budget, to what extent does the United Kingdom Government, in view of its responsibility as the

Administering Authority, intervene with financial assistance in order to ensure the development of the Trust Territory in the terms of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement? Are colonial welfare grants made specifically to the Cameroons, or are they also allocated through the Nigerian Government?

(a) In paragraph 2 of the Foreword of the Report (p.viii) stress is made, as justification for the integration of the Trust Territory to Nigeria, that Nigeria spends more for the Territory than the revenue derived from it. Please give the amounts which Nigeria spent on the Territory for the years 1947 and 1948 over and above the revenues derived from it for these two years. (Philippines)

Answer: So far the deficit in the cost of administering the Trust Territory has been borne largely by the revenues of Nigeria. There is no apparent resentment on the part of Nigerians that their Budget has to carry the Trust Territory. Assistance by the United Kingdom Government is in the form of grants from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. No such grants have been made specifically to the Cameroons; but funds have been allocated through the Nigerian Government. For a further explanation of the position the Representative of the Philippines is referred to page 57 of the 1948 report where it will be observed that the amount of the United Kingdom grants to be spent in the Trust Territory is estimated at approximately one and a half million pounds.

(a) The Representative of the Philippines is referred to Tables 13 and 14 at pages 310 to 314 of the 1948 Cameroons Report shewing that the estimated excess of Nigerian expenditure in the Trust Territory over revenue derived from it was £230,580 in 1946-47 and £268,280 in 1947-48.

Question 4: An argument advanced against the administration of the Trust Territory as a single unit, or at least a single sub-unit of Nigeria, is the matter of ethnic differences between the north and south. (Foreword, p. viii). These differences also exist between the north and south of both Nigeria and the Cameroons under French Administration. The French authorities, however, do not seem to have found ethnic differences a hindrance to the administration of their sphere of the Cameroons as a single unit, and presumably the British authorities in Nigeria do not wish to keep the north and south forever separated by ethnic differences. What

exactly are the difficulties in applying a single system of administration, and what steps are being taken to overcome them, in order to avoid the further "Balkanization" of Africa?
(Philippines)

Answer: The Representative of the Philippines is referred to Part Two, Chapter I (b) of the Visiting Mission's Report.

Question 5: Is there any demand among the people of the Trust Territory for a separation, complete or partial, of administration, budget and legislature from those of Nigeria? Is there any movement in favour of a territorial council for the Cameroons, and for direct representation in the Nigerian organs of government?
(Philippines)

Answer: The Representative of the Philippines is referred to the Chapter of the Visiting Mission's Report quoted above and to paragraphs 22 to 28 of the Administering Authority's observations on document T/PST.4/26.

Question 6: What part have the people of the Cameroons played in the revision of the Nigerian constitution? What views did they express about the future place of the Trust Territory in relationship to Nigeria, and to what extent have these views been taken into account? Did the Administration indicate any principles which should be followed as to the place of the Cameroons in the new constitution (Foreword, p.ix)? (Philippines)

Answer: At the inception of discussions on the constitutional review the Administration, in order that a genuine expression of public opinion might be obtained, refrained from indicating any principles which should be followed. In giving guidance on the issues for consideration, however, the Government specifically posed the question whether some special constitutional arrangement was necessary for the Cameroons in view of the fact that it was a Trusteeship Territory. Opportunities were given for public discussions on the revision of the Constitution within all the administrative districts of the Trust Territory. These were followed by deliberations by representative bodies at provincial level and in the case of the southern Cameroons by a conference representing the Bamenda and Cameroons Provinces jointly. Regional conferences were then held and were attended by five representatives from the Trust Territory. Of these four

from the Southern Cameroons attended the Eastern Regional Conference and supported the recommendations made by that Conference to the General Conference which included, inter alia, the following

- i. There should be one Region for the Eastern Provinces, including the southern Cameroons.
- ii. Elected members from the Divisions of Nigeria (including the Cameroons) should form the central legislature.
- iii. Elected representatives from the Divisions of the Eastern Region (including the southern Cameroons) should form the Eastern House of Assembly.
- iv. One member from the Cameroons should be on the Eastern Regional Executive Council.

Finally a General Conference was held at which Dr. E. M. L. Endeley represented the Southern Cameroons.

The recommendations relating to the Trust Territory made to Government by the General Conference are stated in the Observations of the Administering Authority on the Visiting Mission's report. It will be seen that they consist of guarantees for effective representation of the southern Cameroons in Regional and Central Legislative and Executive Councils and a resolution safeguarding the status of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. These recommendations were supported by Dr. Endeley, a copy of whose speech will be circulated separately.

The recommendations of the General Conference are now under consideration by the Nigerian Government which will in due course submit its own recommendations to the Administering Authority.

Question 7: In view of the fact that the appointment of a Commissioner for the Cameroons does not change the present system of administrative integration with Nigeria, and in particular that the Commissioner is not responsible for the administration of the whole Territory but only for the southern part, how precisely does this appointment serve to recognize, as stated in the report, the distinct status of the Cameroons as a Trust Territory? (Foreword, p. vii; also p.4) (Philippines)

Answer: The Philippine delegate is referred to paragraph 25 of the administering authority's observations on document T/PET.4/16.

Question 8: Please give an explanation of the part played by the Cameroons representatives in the Select Committee of the Eastern House of Assembly which recommended reforms in the system of local government. State also what steps have since been taken to consult the wishes of the people of the Cameroons and to implement the proposals as far as they relate to the Trust Territory. (Foreword, p.ix; also pp. 43-44) (Philippines)

Answer: The representatives of the Cameroons on the Select Committee of the Eastern House of Assembly took part in the discussions and combined with the other members in the production of the recommendations. Interest in the proposed reforms is spreading slowly among the general populace in the Southern Cameroons and the Administration proposes to follow the advice of the Visiting Mission set out in the last paragraph of Section (a)(iii) of Part Two, Chapter I, of their Report. The Bill which resulted from the recommendations of the Select Committee has not yet been made law. Copies of the Ordinance will, when enacted, be forwarded to the Trusteeship Council in the usual way.

Question 9: Can it be fairly implied from the findings of the Select Committee on local government, which has recommended apparently drastic reforms, that the system of "indirect rule", through tribal and similar traditional institutions centered on chiefs and elders, has proved inefficacious to provide the basis for democratic and efficient local self-government? (pp.44-45). Is the system not likely to show the same weaknesses in the north as soon as a certain stage of education is reached? (Philippines)

Answer: The Select Committee's findings, to which this question refers, applied to large areas of the Eastern Provinces in which there never has been a system of authority higher than a Council of Village Elders. This is not so in the Emirates of the North. It is not considered that the system in the Eastern Provinces which it is now intended to reform has proved inefficacious in the past, but that a stage has been reached when, without reform, the organization will not be adequate to achieve the further advance which the spread of education is now making possible.

Question 10: Can some indication be given of the activities in the Eastern House of Assembly of the two Cameroons members, Mr. J. Manga Williams and Galega, Fon of Bali? (page 15) What are the ages and qualifications of these members? Do they express the views of the better educated and more progressive elements of the population, or do they rather represent the more conservative traditional influences? Is their work in the House of Assembly known to the people of the Cameroons, and does it meet with their approval? (Philippines).

Answer: The Representative of the Philippines is referred to the speeches of the two Members for the Cameroons in the records of the Debates of the Eastern House of Assembly, copies of which have been made available to the Trusteeship Council. Mr. Manga Williams, who has had long experience of public administration both as a member of Legislative Council and the Regional House of Assembly, and of local administration as a District Head, is an elderly man of wide reading and the Fon of Bali is a man aged 38 who, before his installation as Fon, was a junior officer in the public medical service. The tendency of the views of the two Members will be seen from the record of their speeches. Their work is watched with interest by the more educated people in the Cameroons. Whether their work meets with local approval is a matter for the electorate to decide when the next opportunity arises for the election of the Cameroons' representatives.

Question 11: Can the Special Representative give an indication of the impact of Nigeria on the affairs of the Trust Territory? For instance, would it be true to say that the majority of Africans in the more important posts in the Government, the Cameroons Development Corporation, the trading companies, and so forth, are Nigerians rather than Cameroonians? Is this resented by the Cameroonians? What are the relationships in general between the people of the Cameroons and those of Nigeria? Is there any noticeable influx of Nigerians into the Cameroons? What form does it take, and what is the attitude of the Cameroons people towards it? (Philippines).

Answer: Figures to show which Africans in important posts in the Cameroons are Nigerians or Cameroonians are not maintained, but the number of inhabitants of the Trust Territory in employment in the important posts is large and is increasing as the inhabitants of the Trust Territory take

growing advantage of educational facilities. The inhabitants of the Cameroons naturally wish to be employed in such posts in larger numbers and the Administration, both for its own convenience and the good of the Cameroons, is anxious that this should be brought about. There is no serious difference between those tribes which live mainly in the Cameroons and those of Nigeria. The only noticeable influx of Nigerians into the Cameroons is in the areas adjoining the plantations. This has been described in the printed Summary of Preliminary Observations submitted by the Nigerian Government in connection with Trusteeship Council document T/PET.4/3.

Question 12: To what extent is there a demand among the people of the Cameroons for a separate budget for the Trust Territory? Is there any resentment against the fact that its revenues, particularly the heavy taxes collected from the Cameroons Development Corporation, go to the Nigerian treasury? (China)

Answer: The Representative of China is referred to Part Two, Chapter I(b) of the Visiting Mission's Report.

C. Establishment of a Regional Council

Question 13: Are any steps being taken, as has been the case in Togoland, to establish a regional council for the Cameroons, or at least for its southern part, as a forum for the discussion of local affairs and as a means of giving the Trust Territory direct representation on the Nigeria Legislative Council? Is there any public opinion in the Territory in favour of such a move? (China)

Answer: No statutory council for the inhabitants of the Southern Cameroons exists, but it is the practice when questions of major policy are under consideration for them to be discussed by the commissioner of the Cameroons with bodies representative of the whole of the Southern Cameroons. In this connexion the Representative of China is referred to paragraph 2 of the Administering Authority's observations on document T/PET 4/16.

D. Executive and Legislative Councils

Question 14: It is noted that there are no inhabitants of the Trust Territory on the Executive or Legislative Councils of Nigeria. To what extent is the proposed constitutional reform likely to provide

for representation of the Cameroons on the Executive and Legislative Councils? (United States of America).

Answer: The final outcome of the present discussions on the reform of the Constitution is not yet known. The Representative of the United States of America is referred to the reply given to question number 6 above and to the Administering Authority's comments on the Visiting Mission's Report regarding the recommendations of the General Conference on the reform of the Constitution. These included the following recommendations concerning the Trust Territory:

(a) Regional Legislature. In the Eastern Region, besides normal unofficial representation, consisting of at least two members per Division, one of the five official members should come from the Southern Cameroons.

In the Northern Region at least one representative in the House of Assembly should come from each section of the Trust Territory in the Bornu and Adamawa Provinces.

(b) Regional Executive Councils. In the Eastern Regional Executive Council, of nine unofficial members at least one should come from Trust Territory.

(c) Of ninety-nine unofficial members from the Eastern Region, at least one shall come from each Division, in the Cameroons as well as in the rest of the Region.

(d) Central Executive Council. Of four unofficial members from the Eastern Region, one should be from Trust Territory.

E. Africans employed in the Administration

Question 15: On page 40 of the Report, mention is made of the extent to which Africans are employed in the Administration, and reference is made to the tables on pages 296-300 which give details of the number of Europeans and Africans employed by the Government in the Trust Territory. How many of these Africans, or approximately what proportion, are indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and how does the figure compare with that of the year 1947? (Philippines)

Answer: Figures for the number of Africans in employment by the Administration in the Trust Territory who are inhabitants of the territory fluctuate from month to month and precise records are not kept. It is therefore impossible to supply comparative figures. Every effort is made by the Administration to employ indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory whenever possible and it is certain that the number is increasing. See also reply to question Number 11 above.

Question 16: The report states that "increased numbers of Africans have been appointed and promoted to senior posts in the Government service, and in order to proceed further with this process scholarships and training schemes are being greatly extended and new Public Service Boards have been set up." (Foreword, p. ix). Does this statement refer to the Cameroons or to Nigeria or both? How many Cameroonians were appointed to senior posts in 1948? (Philippines)

Answer: The statement regarding the increased number of Africans appointed to senior posts in Government Service and to the formation of Public Service Boards refers to Nigeria as a whole including the Trust Territory of the Cameroons. In 1948 one African from the Cameroons was promoted to a senior technical post in the Public Works Department.

E. Judicial Organization

Question 17: Is it not dangerous to allow Koranic law to be imposed on the Animist populations in the north against their will? (Belgium)

Answer: When Animists attend Koranic Courts judgment is given in accordance with the prevailing customary laws and traditions. Koranic law is not forced upon them against their will.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

A. Cameroons Development Corporation

Question 18: According to the 1947 and 1948 Reports of the Cameroons Development Corporation, the large sum of £367,000 has been set aside in those years in the way of direct taxation payable to the Nigerian treasury, while on the other hand only £54,000 has been made available for direct application to the general benefit of the Cameroons. Would the Administering Authority, without prejudice to the possibility of establishing a separate Cameroons budget, consider earmarking the Corporation's taxes for direct expenditure on the Trust Territory, especially in view of the fact that these taxes are a completely new item in the revenues from the Trust Territory? (Philippines).

Answer: The position regarding the payment of taxes by the Cameroons Development Corporation is explained in paragraph 63 of the Comments of the Administering Authority on Trusteeship, document T/PET.4/16. It will be seen that although no payments of direct taxation by the Corporation had been made at the end of 1948, an amount of £157,781. 5s. in respect of the three financial years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 was paid at the end of the financial year 1948-49 and will be reflected in Table 13 of the 1949 Report.

Since there is a deficit in the budgetary position of the Trust Territory, the question of earmarking items of central revenue for direct expenditure on that Territory would not appear to arise.

Question 19: It appears, from the statistics of company tax given on page 310, that the large sums, totalling £367,000, set aside by the Cameroons Development Corporation as tax due to the Nigerian Government, were not payable in time to be shown in these returns. The total company tax derived from the Territory is given as only £28,000 for the latest year, 1947-48. It is apparent, however, that in future years the Corporation's taxes will make a substantial addition to the revenues Nigeria derives from the Trust Territory. Judging from the estimates of increased banana production, it does not seem improbable that the Corporation may soon achieve a profit of half a million pounds or more a year, which in turn would yield some £200,000 a year in direct taxes, in addition to substantial indirect taxes such as export duties. Is it not likely, therefore, that these revenues will in future diminish and even eliminate the so-called deficit in the estimated accounts of the Trust Territory? Or will it be the policy of the Nigerian Government to increase its expenditures there proportionately? (Philippines)

Answer: It is hoped that revenue received from the Cameroons Development Corporation will in future diminish the deficiency in the estimated budgetary position in the Trust Territory. It will have been seen in the Annual Report that the Government's expenditure in the Trust Territory is steadily increasing. The future policy of the Nigerian Government in this connection will, of course, depend upon the circumstances at the time.

Question 20: Could the Special Representative give the Council information concerning any plans which the Administering Authority may have formulated regarding the expenditure of future surplus profits of the Cameroons Development Corporation? Does the Administering Authority intend to spend these profits entirely in the South, or in both the southern and northern parts of the Trust Territory? (United States of America)

Answer: The annual profits of the Corporation are by law applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Cameroons under British trusteeship in such a manner as the Governor of Nigeria may direct. The Governor gives his decision after consideration of the recommendations made by the Chief Commissioners concerned and expenditure in the Northern parts of the Trusteeship Territory is not precluded. The present position is that out of the profit of £54,352.9s.2d. declared in 1948 the Governor has so far decided on the expenditure of £42,000 in the Southern Cameroons as follows:

Reading Rooms	£5,000
Scholarships to Secondary Schools			£2,000
Schemes of local development proposed by representative committees at district level			£35,000

Question 21: It is understood that the bananas of the Cameroons Development Corporation are marketed under an agreement with Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., as sales agents, who in turn pass over the bananas to the Ministry of Food; the Cameroons bananas were bought by the Ministry of Food in 1948 at £27 per ton. Is the Administering Authority satisfied that this arrangement results in maximum profits accruing for the benefit of the territory? Has the Administering authority considered the feasibility of selling the bananas in other markets at prevailing world prices? (United States of America)

Answer: The 1948 price arrangement was made under a contract covering the years 1947 and 1948. Under the subsequent contracts the prices paid by the Ministry of Food increased and the 1950 price of £32 per ton f.o.b. is, quality for quality, equivalent to the price they are paying to other suppliers. Since the sellers are free to offer their bananas in any other market there is therefore no reason to suppose that the existing arrangements are not regarded as providing the maximum benefits to the territory. These benefits include a secure outlet for the whole year for all the bananas the Cameroons can export and the fact that the Cameroons has been enabled to secure a foothold in the important United Kingdom market.

Question 22: Does the British Ministry of Food still make a substantial profit - as it did in 1947, according to the annual report of the Cameroons Development Corporation - in selling the Corporation's bananas to the wholesale trade in the United Kingdom? What part of this profit returns to the Trust Territory? Why are not one, but two, "middle-man" agencies - namely the Ministry and the firm of Elders and Fyffes Limited - used in disposing of the Corporation's products, with a consequent double reduction in the prices received by the Corporation? (Philippines)

Answer: The Ministry of Food is not making substantial profit in selling the Corporation's bananas in the United Kingdom. The selling transactions, whether favourable or unfavourable, of the British Ministry of Food do not affect the Trust Territory: the whole of the profit made by the Corporation as sellers does return to the Trust Territory and is shown in the published accounts of the Corporation. It is not the case that two middleman agencies are used in disposing of Cameroons bananas. The Ministry of Food is the purchaser, and the only middleman employed is the firm of Elders and Fyffes, which the Cameroons Development Corporation has appointed as its sole marketing agent, paying it a normal commercial commission. The Corporation benefits by the firm's long experience in the marketing of bananas.

Question 23: What steps is the Cameroons Development Corporation taking, as empowered by its statute, to develop local industries, which would meet an apparently essential need in the economic development of the Trust Territory and in providing more diversified employment and training? (China)

Answer: The considerable market provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation for such products of existing local industries as roofing mats and carraboards, and the training and experience gained in its own brick-yards and motor repair shop, all instance the general encouragement indirectly afforded by the Corporation to local industrial development. A direct contribution which the Corporation is already making to local industry concerns the fishing industry. A seine net to make possible large-scale fishing has recently been ordered by the Corporation for the fishing community of Ecta Island and as most of the fish will be bought by the Corporation, the fishing community will be assured of a large and probably expanding market.

Question 24: What steps has the Administering Authority taken to utilize additional unused lands of the Cameroons Development Corporation in dealing with the problem of surplus population in the Bakweri area? (United States of America)

Answer: The intentions of the administration have been declared in the printed Summary of Preliminary Observations submitted by the Nigerian Government in connection with Trusteeship Council, document T/PET.4/3. They will be implemented as soon as the Bakweri people are ready to join in discussions of detail.

Question 25: Action on the formation of a consumer co-operative among employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation now appears to have been delayed from 1947 to 1948 and from 1948 to 1949 (page 113). What action has since been taken, and what has been the reason for the prolonged delay? (Philippines)

Answer: The delay was, as stated in the passage of the 1948 Report quoted, due to difficulty in recruiting staff. A Co-operative Officer has now been posted to the Cameroons Province and assumed duty with the Cameroons Development Corporation at the end of January, 1950.

Question 26: The Cameroons Development Corporation is under an obligation to meet the social welfare needs of its employees.

Does the Government not consider it necessary also to make it responsible for looking after former plantation workers, who constitute the majority of the 9,515 immigrants in Victoria Division? (Belgium)

Answer: The Government does not consider that the Cameroons Development Corporation is under special obligation with regard to the welfare of these employees of the former owners of the plantations. Such persons, however, who may have stayed in the neighbourhood of the plantations will, of course, share in the benefits which will accrue to the population of this area as a result of the welfare programme of the Corporation.

Question 27: On page 93, paragraph 125, note is taken of the social consequences of the presence in the Victoria Division of a plantation labour force of 16,000. It is stated that the Cameroons Development Corporation intends to provide more accommodation for wives of labourers. To what extent are married quarters actually available and how far have they been extended in the intervening year? (China)

Answer: On the estates of the Cameroons Development Corporation labour is housed in camps in which a 25 to 30 per cent provision is made for married men. The percentage demand for married quarters is, however, well below this figure in most camps.

Question 28: In view of the very great importance to the Trust Territory of the Cameroons Development Corporation, will the administering Authority arrange for the Annual Reports of the Corporation to be reproduced each year in the Annual Report on the Territory, rather than forward them separately to the United Nations? (Philippines)

Answer: Hitherto the Annual Report of the Corporation has been made available to the Trusteeship Council as a separate document. Consideration is being given to the feasibility of incorporating a copy of it in the Annual Report on the Territory.

Question 29: What progress has been made in the apprenticeship program which the Cameroons Development Corporation has planned to carry out in consultation with the education department? (United States of America)

Answer: A Trade Centre is being built by the Technical Branch of the Education Department on a site at Ombe River granted by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Details are set out at paragraphs 14 - 15 of the observations of the Administering Authority on document T/PET.4/16.

B. Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board

Question 30: Can the Administering Authority state at what price the Ministry of Food acquired the produce sold by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board and at what price the Ministry sold that produce? (Belgium)

Answer: The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board sells Nigerian cocoa (through its subsidiary Company in London) to all buyers, of which one only is the British Ministry of Food, at current world market prices and therefore the second part of the question does not concern the Trust Territory.

Question 31: Have the prices fixed by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board met with the approval of indigenous producers? (Belgium)

Answer: The indigenous producers are at present well satisfied with the prices now paid, particularly for the higher grade of cocoa. This is illustrated by the latest figures for the purchases of cocoa for the Marketing Board in Trust Territory which in 1948/49 amounted to 3,698 tons as opposed to 2,600 tons in 1947/48 and 1,106 tons in 1946/47. Of the crop produced in 1948/49 approximately 76% was grade I cocoa as against 47% in the 1947/48 season.

Question 32: It is noted that there is no representative of the Trust Territory on the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board. Would it be possible to expand the Board to include a representative of the Trust Territory in its membership? (United States of America)

Answer: It would be inappropriate at the present time to make such an appointment since the amount of cocoa exported from the Trust Territory is a very small fraction of the total exported from Nigeria (in the 1948/49 season 3,698 tons as compared with a total export of 108,988 tons). The situation will however be kept under review.

C. Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare

Question 33: The Report states that the Trust Territory's share of £55 million Nigerian Ten-Year Development Plan is estimated at some £1½ million. (Page 57). This would average some £150,000 a year, a sum that appears small in relation to the needs of a population of over one million. Is this expenditure in addition to, or does it include, normal programmes of development of roads, schools and so on? Has consideration been given to seeking assistance, technical and financial, from such sources as the United States Economic Co-operation Administration, in order to intensify the effort to

make up for the apparent neglect of the Territory between the two world wars? (Philippines)

Answer: In certain departments such as the Agriculture, Forestry, Veterinary and Medical, the Ten Year plan provides for all the development which is envisaged in the Ten Year period. Other departments, notably the Public Works Department and Education Department, have considerable plans for expansion in addition to those included in the Ten Year Plan. The Ten Year plan, however, provides only for expenditure by Government with assistance from United Kingdom grants, and much other development is undertaken by the Native Administrations as part of their normal activities. Preliminary consideration has been given to the use which could be made of Economic Co-operation Administration assistance, and under arrangements made by the Secretary of State there have already been discussions with representatives of that administration about the possibilities of obtaining the services of United States experts and equipment to help in research schemes, particularly in questions of agriculture and health. Further discussions with representatives of the Economic Co-operation Administration and examination of other projects in which that administration's assistance might be sought are proceeding.

D. Native Authority Budgets

Question 34: The 1948-49 budget of the Adamawa Native Authority shows that 23.7 percent of the total expenditure is allocated to central, district and village administration, and 24.6 percent to police, prisons and justice, as against, for instance, 9.9 percent for education and 5.3 percent for medical and health. (Page 242). Similarly in the case of the Dikwa Native Authority, 27 percent of the budget is allocated to administration, and 23.5 percent to police, prisons and justice, as compared with 16.6 for education and 6.6 for medical and health. (Page 263). In view of the admitted inadequacy of educational and medical facilities in these northern areas, are these allocations not considered somewhat disproportionate? (Philippines)

Answer: The Native Administration is responsible for the total cost of its own administration, and for the total cost of the Prisons and Justice. But the Native Administration expenditure on Education, Medical and Health is supplementary

to expenditure by Government on those services and to expenditure by the Voluntary Agencies who receive financial assistance from Government.

The population in these areas has not hitherto welcomed widespread education and medical facilities, and if popular support is to be won development must be gradual.

The Representative of the Philippines is reminded that if administration were weakened, particularly in primitive areas, development would become impossible.

Question 35: All of the expenditures appear in any case to be small by comparison with the needs and size of the populations concerned. The Adamawa Native Authority has jurisdiction over presumably more than half a million people both inside and outside the Trust Territory. Yet it allocates only £9,482 for education, £5,323 for medical and health, £1,967 for agriculture, etc. The Dikwa Native Authority governs about a quarter of a million people and spends only £4,801 on education, £1,996 on medical and health, £537 on agriculture and so on. These sums appear to be inadequate; on the other hand, it is not clear to what extent the Native Authority expenditures are supplemented by works and expenditure undertaken by the central government. Can the Special Representative give any indication, whether in detail or approximately, as to the additional expenditure made by the Government on such main items as education, health and medical services, and agriculture? (Philippines)

Answer: Figures of expenditure by the Government on Education, Health, Medical and Agriculture in the areas mentioned are not at present available; but they will be furnished in the Report for 1949.

Question 36: The salaries allocated for the year 1948-9 to the Emir of Dikwa (£1,800 plus £180 establishment allowance) and the Lamido of Adamawa (£2,600 plus £400 establishment allowance) appear to be extremely high not only in relation to the general income levels of the territory but also in relation to their expenditures on education, health and similar services. The Emir of Dikwa receives as much personally as he spends on health; the Lamido almost one third of what he spends on education, or more than half of what he spends on health. What is the justification for these high salaries? Why have they been increased by the addition of establishment allowances? (Philippines)

Answer: The salaries paid to the Emir of Dikwa and the Lamido are not considered high, having regard to their responsibilities for administering, under British guidance, populations of 228,000 and 532,740 respectively. Establishment allowances are considered essential for the positions they have to maintain and the duties they have to perform.

Question 37: In its summary of the expenditure of Native Authorities in the Trust Territory (page 316), the report appears to regard the Adamawa budget as being divided in almost equal parts between the Adamawa area of Nigeria and the Adamawa area of the Trust Territory. Even the Lamido's salary is divided by one half. On what basis is the apportionment made? Are the populations of the two areas equal? Or does each area enjoy more or less the same amenities as the other, in spite of the fact that the offices, departments and higher educational, medical and other facilities of the Native Authority Government appear to be all situated at Yola in Nigeria? (Philippines)

Answer: The total population of the Adamawa Emirate is 532,740 of which 301,682 live in the Trust Territory and 231,058 in Nigeria. The apportionment is made as fairly as possible bearing in mind the size of the respective populations and the fact that the offices of the Departments and certain other facilities are in Nigeria. Such services are available alike to both the Trust areas and the areas in Nigeria,

E. Land

Question 38: Is not the considerable amount of immigration in the Balong area (three strangers to one indigenous inhabitant) one of the causes of the shortage of cultivable land? Would it not be advisable to prohibit absolutely any new settlement of strangers (African) in the area? (Belgium)

Answer: The large-scale immigration into the Balong area, permitted by the Balong themselves, has undoubtedly done much to exhaust the soil, especially in view of the uneconomic methods of cultivation practised. While there is no evidence that immigration into this area is continuing, the whole problem of immigration into the Southern Cameroons is under consideration with a view to framing measures of control for the future.

Question 39: Has the recommendation to release 25,000 acres to provide new farming land been adopted by the Government? (Belgium)

Answer: The intentions of the Administration have been declared in the printed Summary of Preliminary Observations submitted by the Nigerian Government in connection with Trusteeship Council document T/PET.4/3.

F. Forests

Question 40: What are the terms of the timber concession granted to the French company mentioned on page 60, paragraph 41? (Philippines)

Answer: No timber concession is granted to the Societe Africaine Forestiere et Agricole Company. It fells timber on local permits issued in accordance with the Forestry Ordinance (Cap.75). The fees are paid to the Native Authorities and the Royalties are paid to the person or persons entitled to receive them.

Question 41: Can more detail be given of the creation of forest reserves mentioned on page 78? What is the procedure for the establishment of these reserves? Are the inhabitants removed from them, or prevented from entering them? Have any objections been raised against the creation of forest reserves, and if so, what has been the nature of these objections? (China)

Answer: The representative of China is referred to paragraphs 44-50 on Forest Reserves in the observations of the Administering Authority on document T/PET.4/16.

G. Mines

Question 42: What is the nature of the Cameroons Mining Corporation Ltd.? Has that body acquired rights in anticipation of its prospecting operations proving successful? Is it in the nature of a monopoly undertaking? (Belgium)

Answer: In 1947 Government considered that an exploration of the British Cameroons should be carried out with a view to ascertaining if the territory contained any workable deposits of economic minerals. Little prospecting had been done in the past, probably because of the extreme inaccessibility of much of the terrain and because the attention of mine

operators had been focussed on the known deposits of tin, gold and other minerals in Nigeria itself, but it was thought that in the interests of the people of the Cameroons a systematic and thorough examination should be made of the whole territory. The systematic and efficient execution of the project necessitated its being undertaken by a single agency, but prospecting of so large an area could clearly be carried out only by a concern possessing considerable resources and technical staff. While the project was beyond the capacity of the staff available to Government it was clearly desirable that Government should participate in, and control, it. Negotiations were, therefore, opened with the London Tin Corporation with a view to the formation of a special company in which Government should have a controlling interest. It was eventually agreed that a company to be known as the Cameroons Mining Corporation should be formed with an initial capital of £60,000 of which Government and the London Tin Corporation should each subscribe half, and that Government should appoint the Chairman and half of the other Directors. It was further the intention that if any promising mineral occurrences were found a separate development company should be formed. It was decided, however, that the formal establishment of the Cameroons Mining Corporation should be deferred until prospecting operations had revealed economically workable mineral deposits. Meanwhile Messrs. A.O. Nigeria Limited were appointed the agents and technical managers of the Corporation and authorised to press on at once with prospecting. Three Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences were issued covering the whole of the Cameroons and during the past twenty-one months extensive reconnaissance operations have been carried out both from the air and on the ground. Work was temporarily suspended during the recent rainy season, but the future programme provides for closer examination of graphite finds which were made during the preliminary reconnaissance. It is expected that the present programme of prospecting will be completed by the end of July 1950. Provided that all the conditions of the Special Exclusive Prospecting Licences are fulfilled the Corporation, if and when formed, would be entitled to apply for a mining lease by virtue of which the Corporation would have the right to work deposits of any minerals included in the original Special Exclusive

Prospecting Licences. It is the intention that Government shall retain the controlling interest in any Corporation formed for this purpose.

Question 43: Has the Cameroons Mining Corporation mentioned on page 79 yet been constituted? Have further mineral surveys been made, and with what results? (Philippines)

Answer: See answer to Question 42 above.

H. Agriculture

Question 44: In connection with the agricultural development of the Trust Territory, what steps are being taken to enlarge the agricultural demonstration programme and to encourage scientific farming? (United States of America)

Answer: The modern methods of cultivation which are being demonstrated include contour ridging, rotational cropping and a system of mixed farming including the conservation and use of farmyard manure and compost. Investigations regarding agricultural economics and the application of mechanised farming to African systems are proceeding at Maiduguri and will shortly be demonstrated at Bamenda. It is confirmed that at present only two cattle-drawn ploughs are in use in Bamenda Division.

Question 45: In discussing the introduction of "modern methods of cultivation" the report mentions that in Bamenda Division two farmers are using cattle-drawn ploughs (page 81). Is this a misprint? What is the situation at present? What methods are used to educate the farmers in better methods, and what proportion of them have been contacted? (Philippines)

Answer: See answer to Question 44 above.

Question 46: Has the encouragement offered to farmers to adopt anti-erosion methods met with success? (Belgium)

Answer: Anti-erosion measures are being demonstrated in all agricultural farms, but so far the response has been very modest.

Question 47: Have cases of swollen shoot been reported in the cocoa plantations of the Territory? (Belgium)

Answer: Cocoa trees in the Cameroons appear to be free from swollen shoot disease.

I. Animal Husbandry

Question 48: Has it been possible since the end of 1948 to put into effect the ideas outlined in Section 105? (Belgium)

Answer: The reply is not yet ready and will be circulated in due course.

J. Communications

Question 49: The data given on page 87 of the report shows that there is no telegraph communication between the main centres of the southern Cameroons, let alone between the south and the north. It is clear that a message to be sent, say, by the Commissioner of the Cameroons at Buea to his staff at Mamfe or Bamenda, has to go through Lagos, Nigeria, by wireless. There are no telegraph facilities at all in the north. Are these arrangements adequate for the conduct of administration and trade? (China)

Answer: The telegraphic communications are inadequate at the moment but provision for a telegraph trunk line between Buea and Kumba, and for a radio telephone and telegraph trunk between Buea and Enugu, has been made in the 1950/51 Estimates. Licences have been issued to Messrs. United Africa Company to instal and operate telephone circuits between Calabar, Ndian, Lobe and Bai, and licences have been requested by the Cameroons Development Corporation to instal a comprehensive telephone system in and between their plantations and the Government system at Tiko. In addition, the following schemes are included in the Ten Year Development Plan.

Telegraph Trunks

Mamfe - Besongabang.
Bamenda - Bali.
Basenda - Bambili.
Basenda - Bafut.

Radio Telephone Sets

Fourteen radio telephone sets are to be installed at centres where land lines are considered impracticable.

New Telephone Exchanges

Exchanges are to be installed at Bamenda, Bali, Bafut, Bambili, Besongabang, Kumba, Mamfe and Muyuka.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Human Rights

Question 50: Have any limitations been imposed at any time since the ratification of the Trusteeship Agreement on the right of the inhabitants, in terms of Article 14 of the Agreement to freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly? For example, during the recent disorders in the Eastern Region of Nigeria as a result of a labour dispute at the Enugu coal-fields it was reported in the press that the Governor exercised certain emergency powers to suspend or limit the right of assembly and impose press censorship. Since the southern Cameroons forms part of the Eastern Region, were these limitations automatically applied to the southern Cameroons? If so, did the requirements of public order justify any such limitation on the rights of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory? (Philippines)

Answer: Reference is made to Paragraph two, Chapter 1 (d), Freedom of Expression, in the Report of the Visiting Mission, The Emergency Powers which were imposed after the disorders in the Eastern Region, though they applied to the whole country, were not in fact exercised in the Cameroons.

B. Freedom of Movement

Question 51: On page 93, para. 124, it is stated that persons wishing to travel into the French Cameroons are required to possess laissez-passers or passports. How are these obtained, and at what fee? What other formalities, such as customs inspection, are applied? Do the inhabitants regard these regulations as a hardship? (China)

Answer: Reference is made to Paragraphs 51 - 54 of the Observations of the Administering Authority on document T/PET. 4/16 and to Part Two, Chapter 1 (c) of the Visiting Mission's Report.

Question 52: Cannot the laissez-passer requirement be abolished for purely customary traffic in the frontier zone? (Belgium)

Answer: See answer to question 51 above.

C. Purchase or Pledging of Children

Question 53: The Report states on page 93, para.123, that no cases of the purchase of children or pledging them for debt "have come to the notice of District Officers or the police during the year". Does this imply that known cases have been common in the past? Further, is it not likely that cases of this practice may still be frequent and yet not come to the notice of the local officials? (China)

Answer: The practice of pledging children for debt used to occur; but owing to the efforts of the Administering Authority it appears to have died out. It is possible that isolated cases may occur but none has recently come to the notice of the Administration as would undoubtedly have been the case had they been frequent.

D. Cost of Living Studies

Question 54: On page 95, para. 129, it is stated that owing to the lack of trained staff, no family budget studies or other surveys of the cost of living were carried out during the year. Are such studies normally made on a regular basis? (China)

Answer: Owing to lack of trained staff no family budget studies, or other cost of living surveys, are made on a regular basis, but the Labour Office, Buea, maintains monthly records of prices of essential foodstuffs.

E. Labour

Question 55: To what extent is it possible in practice, having regard to the staff available, to enforce labour regulations and inspect conditions of labour outside of such large concentrations of labour as the plantations? (pp.102-107) (China)

Answer: The number of labourers employed outside the plantation areas is insignificant and the existing staff is adequate to carry on inspection where necessary.

Question 56: On page 95, para. 130, the basic daily rates of pay for unskilled labour in 1947 are given. Did these rates change in 1948, and have there been subsequent changes? (China)

Answer: There were no changes during 1948 in the minimum daily rates of pay for unskilled labour employed by Government, Local and Native Authorities, but on the 1st of July, 1948, the Cameroons Development Corporation increased the minimum rate for labourers from 1/3d. to 1/6d. per day, again to 1/9d. on the 1st of November, 1949, and yet again to 1/10d. on the 1st of December 1949. As from the 1st of November, 1949, the Government rate for unskilled labour was increased in the Cameroons Province from 1/3d. to 1/7d. per day rising by increments of 1d. per day, earned after four years of completed service, to a maximum of 1/11d. per day.

Question 57: Since no family budget studies or other surveys of the cost of living appear to be available, what standards are used to fix wage rates in the Territory, which in 1947 were at the low level of 1 shilling 3 pence to 1 shilling 7 pence a day for unskilled labour? (page 95) Is the frequency of strikes and disputes over wage rates not an indication that wages are too low? (page 109) How can the workers buy commodities such as clothing, boots and household goods, essential to improve their standard of living, on these wages? Presumably such goods are imported: are they sold at prices specially scaled down for Africa, or does the African labourer have to buy on 1 shilling 7 pence a day the same goods which the European labourer buys on ten or fifteen times as much? (Philippines)

Answer: In July 1949 a Regional Wage Committee with a representative Cameroons Sub-Committee was established in the Eastern Provinces to make recommendations to Government on variations in, and re-grouping of, Government wage rates where necessary, having regard to any increase in the cost of living. The deliberations of the Cameroons Sub-Committee are referred to in paragraph 58 of the Administering Authority's observations on the document T/PET. 4/16. The term "frequency of strikes" is misleading. In 1948 only four trade disputes were notified in the Cameroons of which none lasted for more than eight days. In 1949, there were five trade disputes, four of which

were inter-related, three lasting for one day and the other two for 30 and 38 days respectively. Three only contained demands for increased basic wages, the other demands being for the reinstatement of dismissed workers, the alleged withholding of sick pay, and for the removal of a beach master and overtime pay. Another demand was for the removal of an Administrative Manager. These strikes which did occur cannot, therefore, be arbitrarily related to wage questions and an inference cannot be drawn therefrom that trade disputes are an indication that wages are too low. The standard of living of the workers has been raised, not only by the increases in wages noted above, but also by improvement of living conditions resulting from the Labour Health Area Regulations in force and reference is invited to paragraph 59, 60 and 62 of the Administering Authority's observations on document T/PET. 4/16. The standards of living of each type of labourer are related to the needs, habits and standards of living of the people among whom they live. It was pointed out to the Visiting Mission by the Corporation that the output per man is extremely low and that from the standpoint of efficiency the existing rates are as much as the labour is worth.

Question 58: The powers of Native Authorities to exact labour for certain communal works, sanitation and road maintenance, construction of wells and so forth, are set out on page 111 of the Report. Is this labour paid for, and at what rates? To what extent are the powers of exaction applied? Are many people taking advantage of the right to make payment in money instead? (Philippines)

Answer: No occasion has occurred during the year when labour was exacted and therefore the other questions do not arise.

F. Medical and Health Facilities

Question 59: Are the medical facilities in the Territory available free of charge to the inhabitants? If not, what charges are made? (China)

Answer: In all Government Hospitals fees payable by officials and Government labour are governed by the Hospital Fees Ordinance. In the case of private patients, out-patients pay 6d, which covers treatment for the year, and in-patients 5/- on each admission. In the event of a private person undergoing an operation he is required to pay for it according to his means. Native Administration Dispensaries normally provide free treatment, though sometimes a nominal charge of 6d. is made for the issue of a medical card. People who are unable to pay for treatment in hospital are given treatment and, if necessary, their maintenance free.

Question 60: Are any plans contemplated for opening additional medical aid stations or dispensaries in the northern part of the Trust Territory? (United States of America).

Answer: A new hospital is at present being built at Mubi in the Northern part of the Trusteeship territory of Adamawa Province. Proposals for new dispensaries are also being considered and details will be furnished in the 1949 Report.

Question 61: What are the possibilities of increasing the number of travelling or mobile medical units in outlying districts? (United States of America)

Answer: The use of Mobile Units will present difficulties in the Cameroons until the motorable road system has been further extended. In one or two of the more difficult areas, however, there are itinerant dispensary attendants whose function it is to go from village to village giving what aid they can.

Question 62: The report states (page 113) that the inhabitants of the northern Cameroons, who have no hospital of their own, have "access" to the medical officers and hospitals at three places in Nigeria. How do they get to these hospitals, and how many in fact can afford to go there? (Philippines)

Answer: The reply is not yet ready and will be circulated in due course.

Question 63: What is the precise scope of the obligation on employers to provide "free medical attention"? (Belgium)

Answer: The Representative of Belgium is referred to Part II of the Regulations made under section 246 of Cap 99 (page 323 Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria) which contain provisions imposing on employers obligations to provide contract labour with medical and surgical treatment. Those obligations include arrangements for dispensary and hospital treatment, the payment of fees, the payment for hospital diets, the provisions of transport for the sick and injured and the provision of dispensary and hospital facilities where considered necessary.

Part III of the same Regulations imposes special obligations on employers in places declared Labour Health Areas: namely to provide hospital equipment, hospital accommodation and medical attention and treatment (including diet, drugs and dressings). The plantations in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions have been declared Labour Health Areas - vide page 277, Volume VIII of the Laws of Nigeria,

It is regretted that no copies of the legislation referred to are available here; but if the Representative of Belgium so desires, copies will be sent to him.

Question 64: What is the incidence of leprosy in the Trust Territory? (p. 119, para. 178). In view of the fact that there are no official leper settlements, and that the three small Native Authority settlements in the south are "charitable institutions rather than treatment centres", what does the Administration propose to do to fill the need for adequate facilities? (China)

Answer: The incidence of Leprosy is low in these territories compared with some of the neighbouring territories. According to local reports it is heavy in the Mamfe Division, but a sample survey by an expert Leprologist did not bear this out. His survey, however, was very short and superficial. The matter will soon be properly examined. In addition plans are being

formulated for the extension of the Nigerian Leprosy services, which is still in its infancy in the Cameroons. This will probably be carried out through the medium of the co-operating Missions. Plans by the American Baptist Mission for the establishment of a Leper Colony between Kumba and Mamfe are already under discussion. For further details the Representative of China is referred to paragraph 20 of the Administering Authority's observations on document T/PET. 4/16.

Question 65: Has there been any increase in the number of persons vaccinated (140 per month in 1948)? (Belgium)

Answer: The rate of vaccination has increased, but few people voluntarily offer themselves for vaccination and the Administering Authority deems it unwise to introduce compulsory vaccination.

Question 66: Has the sudden and alarming increase in sleeping sickness cases continued since the report was drawn up? (Belgium)

Answer: There have been no serious increases in sleeping sickness cases, and research by the Medical Survey Teams indicate a low incidence of Sleeping Sickness throughout the Territory as a whole. It is largely confined to the Tiko area though cases do occur elsewhere.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

A. General

Question 67: After the examination of the 1947 Report, the Trusteeship Council emphasizing the "decisive influence which education plays in the political, economic and social advancement of a people" and noting that education in the British Cameroons was "still backward and almost entirely left in the hands of private initiative, that it is not available free of charge, and that generally the fees payable are too high", urged the Administering Authority to "press forward more vigorously" in increasing educational facilities particularly in the Northern Provinces where literacy was admittedly only one fifth of one percent of the school-age population, and to devise ways and means to make education as inexpensive as possible in order eventually to "make primary education free and secondary education not dependent on means". In view of this, may the Special Representative enlighten the Council on the following:

(a) What facts and figures contained in the Report show that more vigorous steps have been taken by the Administering Authority along the lines recommended by the Council; particularly in increasing educational facilities, in making primary education free or as inexpensive as possible, in making secondary education not dependent on means, and in assuming directly greater governmental responsibility for education rather than leaving it "almost entirely" in the hands of "private initiative".

(b) Does not the Administering Authority feel that education in the British Cameroons, as partially shown on pages 332-335 of the Report, has lagged far behind that in the adjacent territory of the French Cameroons, where the French Administering Authority has assumed directly the responsibility for education, established government schools and gives free primary education, uses a single metropolitan language for instruction, and where enrolment was 27.09 percent of the school-age population in 1947 as compared to only 10.8 percent in the British Cameroons in 1948?

(c) Bearing in mind that the British and French Cameroons were under German administration for many years before coming under the Mandate System, is it reasonable to suppose that their education developments were at a parallel stage at the inception of the mandate? If not, please explain why. If they were at a parallel development then, can you give reasons for their obviously unparallel stage of development at the present time? (Philippines)

Answer: (a) As will be seen from the educational programme set out at paragraph 220 of the Report, the extension of educational facilities is being actively pursued.

Table 14 in the Statistical Appendix indicates an increase not only in the actual amount incurred by the Nigerian Government in respect of education and other social services in the Trust Territory, but also in the percentage of total Nigerian Government expenditure in the Trust Territory which was incurred in respect of education and other social services.

The question of payment of fees is dealt with in the reply to question 70 below.

It is the policy of the Administering Authority to seek the co-operation of the Missions and actively to encourage them, by substantial financial assistance, in the development of education. The new regulations governing grants-in-aid described at paragraph 222 of the Report provide for the payment by Government of the teachers' salaries, plus a contribution towards other expenses, less an assumed local contribution, in the case of all schools of approved Voluntary Agencies which satisfy the prescribed conditions regarding staff, buildings, equipment, etc. The Representative of the Philippines is referred to paragraphs 5 - 8 of the Administering Authorities observations on document T/PET.4/16 for further information.

(b) The Administering Authority does not feel that it is in a position to judge the relative progress made in the two territories.

It would be of assistance for purposes of comparison to know on what basis the estimated number of school-age children is calculated by the French Administering Authority. In the absence of firm figures, the estimate contained in the 1948 Report was based on the assumption that one quarter of the population would be of school age, but investigations now proceeding are likely to show that this estimate was considerably in excess of the actual figure.

Regarding the adoption of a single metropolitan language for instruction, it is the view of the Administering Authority that the use of the vernacular should be retained for instruction in the infant classes and also as a help in ensuring in the later stages that instruction has been properly assimilated, though above

the infant classes English is used as the medium wherever practicable. By the end of the full primary course most pupils should have a reasonable vocabulary and be able to write and speak grammatical English.

(c) The Administering Authority is not in a position to say whether educational developments were at a parallel stage in the two territories at the inception of the mandate.

B. Expenditure

Question 68: Table 37 on page 331 of the Report gives pounds 62,039 as the total amount of Government and Native Administrative expenditure for education in the Trust Territory. What percentage does this bear to the total amount of governmental expenditures in the territory for the year 1948? (Philippines)

Answer: The percentage of total Government expenditure in respect of the Trust Territory which was incurred in respect of education was 8.9%.

The percentage of total Native Authority expenditure in respect of the Trust Territory which was incurred in respect of education was 8.8% (vide Table 17 of Statistical Appendix to 1948 Report).

Question 69: Please give the amounts spent for education in the Trust Territory for the year under review: (1) by the Administering Authority (as distinct from Native Administrations and Voluntary Agencies); (2) by the Native Administrations; (3) by the Voluntary Agencies in the form of grants-in-aid received. (Philippines)

Answer: 1948/49 Expenditure

(i) Government	£43,620	
(ii) Native Authority	£18,419	
Total	<u>£62,039</u>	(vide Table 37 in 1948 Report)

(iii) Voluntary Agencies - Comprehensive information is not available, since the Missions do not keep separate educational accounts of a central kind and collection of such information from the managers of the numerous individual schools in respect of 1948 would take some considerable

time. So far as the Southern Cameroons is concerned the Representative of the Philippines is referred to paragraph 5 of the Administering Authority's observations on document T/PET.4/16.

C. Fees

Question 70: Does the Administration propose to continue its policy of charging school fees in the southern provinces? (Belgium)

Answer: The Administering Authority considers that the introduction of free primary education will be appropriate only when the level of taxation is sufficient to provide such a service on a universal scale. The chief cause of the shortage of schools is lack of funds to meet the capital cost of building or the recurrent costs of teachers' salaries and maintenance.

As long as only part of the population has school facilities available, it is, in the view of the Administering Authority, reasonable that those living near a school who can afford to pay fees should do so. If they received education free, it would mean that less education could be provided. In these circumstances, provided always that special arrangements are made for the remission of fees in necessitous cases, there is nothing undemocratic or unfair in charging fees to those that can afford to pay them.

Fees are charged, at very low rates, in the Cameroons Province, with provision for remission in deserving cases, but in the Northern areas elementary education is free, fees being charged in Middle Schools but remitted in the large majority of cases. In the case of Government schools, the rates in junior primary schools in the Cameroons Province are 1/- and in senior primary schools 2/- per month, fees being charged for ten months only in each year. In non-Government primary schools the rates vary from nil to 3/6 per month according to the agency, class, and area. Some Local Education Committees have recommended uniform fees for all Voluntary Agency and Native Authority schools in the same area, areas being classified as "primitive", "poor", and "wealthy".

In one of the two Secondary Schools (both of which are conducted by Missions) tuition fees are £10 per annum and boarding fees £1.6.0. per term, while in the other tuition and boarding fees are each £6. per annum. Scholarships are available.

It may be added that in the case of Voluntary Agency schools, although these receive very considerable financial assistance from Government (amounting to the teachers' salaries, plus a contribution), the agencies are otherwise largely dependent on school fees as a source of income for educational purposes, and cannot now count on substantial contributions from sympathisers overseas.

D. New Schools

Question 71: On page 133 of the Report, para. 224, mention is made of the rules and regulations for the opening of new schools. Can you give figures on the number of applications filed for the opening of new schools in the Territory for the past three years, the number approved and the number rejected, the names and other personal circumstances of the applicants, as well as the reasons for the rejection or approval of their applications?
(Philippines)

Answer: Details of applications to open new schools during the years 1947-49 are given below. In all cases where approval was given, the schools were considered educationally necessary and socially useful.

1947 Applications to open New Schools.

Applicant	Applications Approved	Applications Rejected	Total Applications Received
Roman Catholic Mission	13	-	13
Basel Mission	15	-	15
Cameroons Baptist Mission	8	-	8
Mr. Ayuk	1	-	1
Others.	-	-	-
	37	-	37

1948 Applications to open New Schools

Applicant	Applications Approved	Applications Rejected	Total Applications Received
Roman Catholic Mission	17	(a) 3	20
Basel Mission	4	(b) 1	5
Others	-	-	-
	21	4	25

(a) Proposed situation of schools contrary to zoning agreement.

(b) Application deferred until buildings available.

/1949

1949 Applications to open New Schools.

Applicant	Applications Approved	Applications Rejected	Total Applications Received
Roman Catholic Mission	19	(a) 1	20
Basel Mission	4	(b) 1	5
Cameroons Baptist Mission	4	-	4
Elder Fyffes	1	-	1
Others	-	-	-
	28	2	30

(a) Ownership of land on which it was proposed to build school was in dispute.

(b) Proposed situation of school was contrary to zoning agreement.

E. Curriculum

Question 72: On page 131, para. 219, mention is made of the main objectives of educational policy in the Trust Territory, for the people's development, - "physical, economic, intellectual and spiritual." No mention whatever is made of development towards the ultimate objective of trusteeship, - "self-government or independence." In scanning the list of subjects taught in schools whether in the lower or higher classes (pp. 134-135), neither civics nor government is included. Are these exclusions or omissions deliberate or accidental? In view of the vital role which education plays in the political development of a people, more specifically in their development towards self-government or independence as provided for in the Charter and in the Trusteeship Agreement, does not the Administering Authority believe that "self-government or independence" and the teaching of civics and government should figure out more prominently in its educational policy or in the curriculum of schools in the Trust Territory? Please explain fully the stand of the Administering Authority on this matter. (Philippines)

Answer: The immediate aim of the educational policy is the raising of the level of basic education as widely and rapidly as possible, and the fulfilment of this aim will constitute a major contribution towards the fitting of the people for an appreciation of the concept of Government which obtains in more developed countries. In pursuance of this aim, the schools endeavour to inculcate simple ideas of citizenship and of communal responsibility based on a more rounded view than that animating the old tribal spirit.

The new syllabus for Senior Primary Schools, details of which will be given in the 1949 Report, makes specific provision for the teaching of citizenship.

F. Scholarships

Question 73: How many new students from the Trust Territory have been sent on scholarships in 1948: (a) to Nigeria; (b) to the metropolitan country; and (c) to other places? Can you state to what school they were sent, the courses pursued, for how long they were to enjoy the scholarships, and who (whether the Government or the Native Authorities) conferred the scholarship? How does this number of new scholarships compare with that in 1947? (Philippines)

Answer: (a) No scholarships tenable in Nigeria were awarded to Cameroons students for higher studies in 1948 but two students from the Trust Territory were given scholarships for Secondary Education in Nigeria and two for Teacher Training. In addition ten general teachers and nine Native Authority teachers were sent to Nigeria for training.

(b) Three scholarships, tenable in the United Kingdom, were awarded in 1948 to students born in the Cameroons under British Trusteeship. Particulars are as follows:-

(i) Name of Scholar - Mrs. F.E. Adewale.

Substantive Appointment - Teacher Grade III, Education Dept.

Particulars of Award - Teachers Diploma course at the Domestic Science Training College, Bath.

Duration of Award- Three years.

Award conferred by- Nigerian Government.